"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat colder today; fair tomorrow; fresh west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,104. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON OUTLINES NATION'S DEFENSE

Adequate Army, Greater Navy, 400,000 Citizen Soldiers, and Munitions.

500 DINERS CHEER HIM

Greatest Applause at President's Warning to Hyphenated Americans.

DIDN'T MEET C. F. MURPHY

Notable Gathering of Democrats at Manhattan Club's Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration.

President Wilson, addressing a gathering representative of every phase of Democracy, assembled in the Biltmore Hotel to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Manhattan Club, announced to the people last evening his program of preparedness, his plan for a national defense. More than 800 persons listened to the President.

They cheered him until he had to motion for silence. They waved American flags. Publicly, not a word was mentioned of a second term for President Wilson. Privately, it was discussed by many of the diners.

From the moment he entered the room the gathering was with the President. Cheers greeted the announcement of Philip J. Britt, President of the club, who presided, that the club was doubly honored by the presence of the President and by his selection of the occasion as that on which to make public the program which he is soon to present to Congress.

While the diners gave plenty of evidence that they were with the President on the topic of preparedness the greatest applause came when he denounced hyphenated-Americanism and said it was high time that the small groups who held the interests of other countries first, were called to a reckoning.

Half of the diners were on their feet cheering and waving above their heads the small American flags which had been used for table decorations. For fully two minutes they voiced their approval, while the President, smiling his satisfaction, waited for the opportunity to continue his address.

Mr. Wilson had prepared his address with great care and read from the manuscript.

European War His Text.

The President felicitated the club on fifty years of successful and interesting life, but presently he swung into his main theme, saying:

"Within a year we have witnessed what we did not think possible—a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of the great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of Governments, and from one end of our dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development."

It was without idea of any willful use of force by the United States against any nation or any people, said the President, that his plans had been made. They called for only such increase in the regular Army as the performance of necessary duties now required, with the training in the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers, to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000. These would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and for three years on furlough. During their three years of enlistment with the colors they would not be organized as a standing force, but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period each year.

"No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter," said the President. "The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relation with all the world."

Will Question Those Who Differ.

But, should men differ with him in this vital question of preparedness, went on the President, "I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance."

As for the Navy, said the President, it now stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of modern times. All that was needed to bring it to a point of extraordinary efficiency and force as compared with the other navies of the world, he said, was a hastening of pace in the present policy and a plan of development not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation.

President Wilson arrived at the Biltmore at 7:45 o'clock, and before the dinner began held a reception, those present passing before him in line and shaking hands with him. The line was passing the President slowly when Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, entered the room, at about 8 o'clock.

Didn't See Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy stood near the door talking with friends and did not join the line which wound past the President. Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, joined the line, however, and received a hearty hand shake. A few moments later the President went from the room, passing within ten feet of Mr. Murphy, whom he seemed not to recognize. The Tammany leader followed the President with his eyes as the latter walked to the dining hall.

The room was decorated with American flags and the flag of the club, and over the speakers' table blazed an elec-

Continued on Page 4.

THREE GERMAN AIRCRAFT ATTACK A STEAMER

For Half an Hour They Bombard a British Merchant Ship.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—Germany appears to be trying a new method of attack on British merchantmen—with aeroplanes. The cork steamer Avocet, which has arrived at Manchester, brought a story of a thirty-five-minute engagement with three hostile aeroplanes at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 30. One of the aeroplanes was a large battleplane, which dropped thirty-six bombs, some of which missed the steamer by not more than seven feet.

When the bombs were exhausted the battleplane fired on the Avocet with a machine gun. The ship's sides and decks were struck by bullets, but all the crew escaped injury.

At a height of from 800 to 1,000 feet all the aeroplanes dropped bombs and attacked the steamer with rifles. The Avocet's escape was due to zigzag manoeuvring, and the fact that the aeroplanes dared not fly lower.

GERMAN SUBMARINE STRANDED IN HOLLAND

Dutch Life-savers Tow In the U-8, Which Was Believed to Have Been Sunk Last March.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 4.—The German submarine U-8, in distress, was towed into Terschelling, a Dutch island in the North Sea, by a Dutch lifeboat this morning. A Dutch torpedo boat saw the rocket signals sent up by the submarine and escorted her to an anchorage.

The vessel had stranded at Noordergrond. She is being closely guarded.

The destruction of the German submarine U-8 was reported on March 4 last in a statement by the French Ministry of Marine, which announced that the craft had been sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, the crew being captured. The British Admiralty afterward announced the sinking of the U-8, the crew being landed in Dover, England.

LIMITS MONEY ORDER REMITTANCES TO US

British Post Office Checks Speculation in Exchange with America.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Money Order Department of the Post Office has issued a circular advising the public that hereafter no individual or firm will be permitted to send more than £100 ($500) weekly to any one person or firm in the United States.

During the recent period of demoralization in the exchange market money order exchange has not fluctuated. It has been at much the most favorable rate for forwarding money to America, as compared with the other channels of financial exchange. The circular calls attention to the fact that many persons and firms have been dispatching several thousand pounds weekly to the United States in the form of postal money orders which, according to the department, are not intended for the purpose of facilitating commercial exchanges of this magnitude.

It is known that the favorable postal rate has been taken advantage of by many British firms with branches in America to dispatch money for salaries and other expenses of their American offices. It is also believed that shrewd exchange speculators have made profits by drawing checks on New York accounts and covering the amounts drawn by dispatching postal orders.

SAY RUMANIA REFUSES TO HOLD CZAR'S SHIPS

Reported to Have Told Germany Danube Was Free—Russia May Use It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German Minister at Bucharest has formally demanded that two Russian torpedo boats moored in the Danubian port of Turnu Severin shall be disarmed and the crews interned. The Government has refused and notified the Minister that since the navigation of the Danube was free Rumania's neutrality was not violated.

The reply is considered significant as implicitly recognizing Russia's right to send an expeditionary force to Bulgaria along the Danube.

Probably troops will be embarked at Reni and landed near the Bulgarian town of Silistra.

DENIES SOCIALIST PLEA FOR REICHSTAG SESSION

Chancellor Won't Sanction Debates on Food Question—Supplies from Turkey Expected.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Socialist Deputies' demand for the immediate assembling of the Reichstag has been refused by the Imperial Chancellor, who, while frankly admitting that the Socialists's wish to have the important food question discussed by Parliament is justified, defends his decision by the argument that the Ministry of the Interior would have to devote all his energies to parliamentary work if the Reichstag were to meet, whereas just at this time it needs a few more weeks' freedom to devote itself to solving pressing problems in relation to the food supply.

The German people appear to have acquired the new habit of enduring fatless and meatless days as easily as they took to the revolutionary breadcard system.

Meanwhile the opening of the Danube to shipping has turned public attention to the East as a future source of food suply. It is said that already a good-sized fleet of river steamers, which has been awaiting the opening of the Danube, is under way with certain goods much needed by Turkey, and that on the return voyage they will have cargoes of cattle, grain, raw materials, of which there is said to be a surplus in Asia Minor, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS. Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 4.—SS Cassilis, Archangel to New York, signaled; time and distance not given; due 9th, afternoon. Russian Line.

$100,000 PLEDGED AS SUFFRAGE FUND

Big Mass Meeting in Cooper Union Scents Victory Afar and Gives $405 Cash.

LEADERS GET AN OVATION

Declare Fight Will Be Carried On and Bank High Hopes on National Amendment.

FINDS "MONEY TALKS BEST"

So Mrs. Raymond Brown Pleads to Have Her Speech Cut from the Evening's Program.

With cries of "Victory! Victory!" from all parts of the house, the greatest woman suffrage meeting ever held in New York closed last evening at Cooper Union with a fund of $100,000 pledged to begin a second campaign of votes for women. In actual cash $405 was contributed. The pledges from the floor ranged from dollars to thousands of dollars.

The big hall of Cooper Union was crowded. The platform was filled with suffrage leaders. A big, well-used "Votes for Women" banner hung above the platform and another from the speaker's desk at the front. There was a great bunch of yellow flowers, and at one side of the hall a band which played rousing airs in keeping with the spirit of the meeting. There was a surging current of enthusiasm that made the dull old hall take on an air of joyous expectancy.

The spirit burst into expression when Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, came to the front of the platform, and back of her the big audience saw Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, National President; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the Empire State Campaign Committee; Mrs. Raymond Brown, the State President; Presidents of other organizations, leaders of boroughs and Assembly districts, and workers in different lines.

Audience Rises to Cheer.

The whole audience rose to its feet and shouted and cheered and the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag." Finally the applause subsided and Miss Hay began her address.

"Last Tuesday," she said, but the applause rang out deafeningly and it was minutes before she could finish, "was a great day in New York State. Half a million men saw their duty, and they did it. Defeated? No. Only postponed."

In saying those few words she was interrupted again and again by applause, but that was only the beginning.

Miss Hay introduced Miss Rose Young, who read a resolution which went through with a hurrah. The audience, in which there were many men, applauded the proposed work for national suffrage and for the Federal amendment and they shouted with enthusiasm at the words: "We give ourselves anew to the cause." Miss Young proposed that the resolution be adopted, and Judge Wadhams, who sat at the front of the platform, seconded the motion, and the audience rose to adopt it.

"I wonder if there are any antis here," said Miss Hay. "If there are, I hope they will get some comfort from our meeting."

The applause was tremendous when Mrs. Catt came forward wearing a black gown and purple orchids. Mrs. Catt made what was really the only speech of the evening as to length. She spoke of the forces which had been working against the women and which had caused their defeat, and told the audience that the scope of the work from now on would be changed somewhat and the State organized by Congressional districts.

Money Talks Best.

Then she called for contributions, and the real business of the evening began. The pledges of money poured in so rapidly that it was difficult to keep track of them.

There were to have been many speakers, and when the pledges had been going on for some time Miss Hay urged the donors to hurry, to leave time for the speakers. Mrs. Raymond Brown came forward to protest:

"Cut my speech out," she said. "Money talks best." She did speak later, but only a few words.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale said a few words and James Lees Laidlaw also spoke, his voice trembling with emotion, aroused by the great ovation he received from the women, to show their gratitude to the man who, more than any other, had worked for them, and thanking, through him, all the other men in the State who had worked or voted for them.

The cheering was renewed when Dr. Shaw, the veteran leader, whose work in the campaign had been almost superhuman in distances covered and the great number of speeches made, came forward. Again the audience rose to its feet, it shouted, it clapped, it cheered and in the midst of it all the band struck up "Onward, Christian Soldiers," while the woman who has worked so long for votes for women and took the latest great defeat as the greatest victory, bowed her head, almost overcome.

A Life Given to Suffrage.

"It is forty years this Spring since I began to work for suffrage," she said. "For the greater part of that time I have given my life to it. If I should be born again and it needed me I should do it all over again."

That was at the close of the meeting, but before the final demonstration there had been pledged $92,042, with a collection of $402 in cash. Then Mrs. Catt and James Lees Laidlaw gave a personal pledge to raise the full $100,000.

The first pledges were given by the different organized branches of suffrage workers in the city and State and were in thousands, running from $1,000 to $5,000.

Individuals pledged $5, $10, or $25 a year until suffrage was won. They pledged sums of varying sizes in the name of the leaders of the cause in the State in which they were born. They pledged money because of the courtesy with which the women were treated at the polls and for the men who voted for them. Watchers pledged as many dollars as there were men who voted for

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BOSCA RED—Sparkling-Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

British Steamer Afire in the Atlantic; Believed to be Rio Lagas From New York

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 4.—A vessel, believed to be the British steamer Rio Lages, was reported on fire 300 miles south of Halifax in a wireless message received here late today from the Danish steamer Frederick VIII.

Captain Thompson reported in his message to the Marine and Fisheries Agent of the Dominion Government that at 4:20 P. M. today, Greenwich time, he had passed in Latitude 41.58 north, Longitude 59.30 west, a British steamer flying signals "R. S. W. V.," with a fire in her hold and asking that she be reported to Halifax.

The signals correspond to those of the Rio Lages, which left New York for Queenstown on Oct. 31.

The Frederick VIII. left Copenhagen on Oct. 15 for New York.

The Rio Lages, a steamer of 3,591 tonnage, left this port on Oct. 31 with a cargo of 2,315 tons for Queenstown under Captain Bell. The shipping firm of Simpson, Spence & Young of 5 Broadway were the agents for the vessel on this trip. She had been owned by the London-American Maritime Trading Company, Limited, but had been transferred to the European and Brazilian Shipping Company.

The ship was built in 1900 and formerly was commanded by Captain J. T. Harris. On Sept. 20 the Rio Lages left Middlesbrough, England, for Marseilles, and left Marseilles on Oct. 2 for New York.

In recent months there have been many mysterious fires and explosions on ships in the carrying trade for the Allies. On Nov. 2 fire was discovered in seven or eight places on the British steamer Euterpe, at Long Dock, in the Erie Basin. A large part of the cargo had been destroyed.

Police Captain Tunney, who has been at the head of the detectives investigating the mysterious fires on board of ships, arrested several barge captains in August and obtained confessions that they had placed bombs in the holds of ships. The explanation of the barge captains was that they had stolen sugar and had set the fires for the sole purposes of covering up the thefts.

Following are the sailing dates and names on which explosions have occurred since last March:

March 6, Touraine; April 27, Devon City; April 29, Lord Erne; April 29, Cressington Court; May 1, Samland; May 1, Lord Downshire; May 2, Kirkoswald; May 8, Strathtay; May 8, Bankdale; July 9, Minnehaha; July 24, Craigside; Sept. 8, Athinai; Sept. 13, Sant' Anna.

In many other cases bombs and fire-producing devices were discovered aboard ships before they had done any harm. Two sticks of dynamite were found on board the White Star liner Arabic in this harbor on July 27, a short time before she was sunk by a German submarine. The dynamite was found the night before the ship sailed. A quantity of dynamite was found on the pier at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, just before the San Guglielmo sailed on Sept. 27 for Naples, carrying many Italian reservists.

After the series of fires and explosions last July the principal freight shippers of New York joined together and employed George S. Dougherty, formerly of the Police Department, to organize a large staff of detectives to protect cargoes. A stringent system of inspection and regulation has been installed to prevent incendiary attempts on ships leaving this port.

GOULD CAPTURES D. & R. G. RAILROAD

Ousts B. F. Bush as Its President to Make Way for H. U. Mudge of the Rock Island.

MAKES SON VICE PRESIDENT

Removes Brother-in-Law, Finley J. Shepard, as Member of Executive Committee.

George J. Gould, who had been a silent factor in the financial and railroad world since he was ousted from the management of the Missouri Pacific Railway by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and allied interests last Summer, got back into the harness yesterday and treated Wall Street to a new sensation. He gained control of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, forced its President out of office, and elected a new President agreeable to himself. He also ousted a Vice President to make way for his son, Kingdon Gould, and appointed a new Director on the Executive Committee in place of his brother-in-law, Finley J. Shepard.

B. F. Bush, receiver and President of the Missouri Pacific system, and an intimate friend of Mr. Gould for many years, was forced out as President of the Denver & Rio Grande. In his place Mr. Gould and his associates put Arthur Coppell, of the banking firm of Maitland, Coppell & Co. This is only a temporary appointment, however, for the Presidency has been offered to H. U. Mudge, President and co-receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and Mr. Mudge has accepted the offer. It is understood that Mr. Coppell will give way to Mr. Mudge within a few days.

E. L. Brown is the Vice President of the Denver road who was replaced by Kingdon Gould, and it is understood young Mr. Gould will assist in the management of the road.

Bush Charges Bad Faith.

The new members of the Executive Committee are Mr. Coppell and Benjamin Nicoll, succeeding Mr. Bush and Mr. Shepard. Mr. Nicoll and David H. Taylor were elected as Directors at the stockholders' meeting last month, and both are regarded as distinctly Gould representatives.

The Directors' meeting at which Gould exhibited his power was held in the offices of the Denver & Rio Grande at 165 Broadway. It started at noon and lasted most of the afternoon. It was described as a "hot meeting," and it is understood that Mr. Gould's motives were bitterly attacked. Mr. Bush, being very much occupied for the present with the Missouri Pacific properties, was willing to retire as President of the Denver & Rio Grande, but he wanted Vice President Brown to have his place. There was reason to believe before the meeting, according to anti-Gould Directors, that Mr. Brown would get the place. It was said that George Gould had specifically promised his support, and no contest had been expected.

A sign of the bitter feeling which resulted from the unexpected contest appeared in this brief statement made by Mr. Bush last night:

"I favored the election to the Presidency of E. L. Brown, whose splendid record as Vice President in charge of operation, speaks for itself. My only comment on the result of the election is that George Gould has broken his word to me."

Gould's Side Explains.

Mr. Coppell, the new President, made this statement:

After consulting with some of the large stockholders, both in this country and in Europe, we thoroughly believe and are convinced that to be successful the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad must be entirely independent. Its chief operating officers must reside in Colorado and in no wise be connected with the operation of any other railroad interests. For the last few years the President of our road has held the same office in both the Missouri Pacific and the Western Pacific Railroads, which two properties have lately come under the jurisdiction of the courts. He has also been appointed receiver of the Missouri Pacific and also of the Iron Mountain road. We are of the opinion that it is detrimental to the welfare of the company to have as its operating head a man who must give a large part of his time to these two roads and who is resident in St. Louis, nearly one thousand miles away from the company's operating headquarters.

One of the many problems that will require the careful attention of the board and its officers in the near future is the readjustment of the company's relations with the Western Pacific Railway; consequently the chief operating officer should be a man who

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FIGHT ON OSBORNE BROUGHT TO A HEAD

Sing Sing Inquiry Starts and Governor Gets Diedling Report Attacking Warden.

WEEKS RETAINS CONVICTS

Court Overrules Osborne's Plea That Witnesses Be Left with Him—Whitman with Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Grand Jury investigation of Sing Sing Prison, foreshadowed by months of criticism of the methods of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, which friends assert is designed to oust him from office, but which State and county officials contend is only a much-needed inquiry into prison conditions, began here today, coincident with the submission to the State Commission of Prisons at Albany of Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling's report on conditions in the prison.

The report was not made public, but copies of it were submitted to Governor Whitman, to State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, and to District Attorney Francis A. Weeks. Of the officials concerned in the inestigation of Sing Sing Warden Osborne alone received no copy. The report is said to contain a bitter arraignment of Mr. Osborne and his methods, to allege that his self-government system for the convicts is responsible for lack of discipline, flagrant vice, and frequent assaults upon one another by the inmates of the prison. It is said even to suggest the removal of the Warden if not his indictment for failure to observe the provisions of the prison law.

The Prison Board received Dr. Diedling's report, but deferred action on it until Dec. 1, when a special meeting of the board will be held. Meantime, although the document may never be adopted as representative of the views of the Prison Board, District Attorney Weeks will use it in conducting his inquiry before the Grand Jury.

Grand Jury Inquiry Put Off.

Mr. Weeks presented no testimony to the Grand Jury today, determining at the last moment to permit the October Grand Jury to disband and to conduct his investigation before the Novemoer Grand Jury, which will assemble on Monday.

This decision had the result of strengthening the opinion of friends of Warden Osborne that the investigation was solely an attack on the Warden. Mr. Osborne had been at his home in Auburn, N. Y., where he had gone for a rest because of illness. From Auburn he had sent a request to Mr. Weeks that his investigation be postponed until next week, when Mr. Osborne expected to be back at work. The District Attorney replied that he intended to begin at once, and so the Warden abandoned his plan to rest for this week and hurried to Sing Sing. To have his request complied with for reasons foreign to his wishes and when delay was no longer of advantage to him, was galling to Mr. Osborne and to his friends.

Tonight one of the latter, an official of the prison, declared that the events of the day had served the one good purpose of bringing Mr. Osborne's opponents into open agreement against the Warden. Said this man:

"When Warden Osborne reached Mr. Weeks's office today he extended his hand and exclaimed: 'Good morning, Mr. Weeks.' Mr. Weeks ignored the hand and turned his back without reply to the greeting. On last Tuesday night Supt. Riley, who heretofore had strenuously denied that he had any personal antagonism to Mr. Osborne, displayed feeling also. Mr. Riley was in Auburn to attend a trial in the Federal Court. Mr. Osborne sent word from his home that he would like a conference with the Superintendent and asked for an appointment at Mr. Riley's convenience. The Superintendent replied that he would not meet Mr. Osborne."

Whitman Stands by Osborne.

Today was productive of one event that gave heart to Mr. Osborne's adherents. This was the news from Albany that Governor Whitman, after having received Dr. Diedling's report, gave the Warden a qualified indorsement, saying that his prison method should receive a fair trial, and "until a good deal more has been developed than so far has been brought out, it has proved far from a failure."

Mr. Osborne received this news in

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BE SURE YOU GET DEERFOOT—the genuine Deerfoot Farm sausage. Worth while to insist. Then you get the very best.—Advt.

GREEK CABINET OUT AFTER DEFEAT, CROWN MAY DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT; VENIZELOS SEVERELY CRITICISES KING

Germans Expect Speedy Collapse of Serbians; See Nothing for Them But Guerrilla Warfare

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF FIELD MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN IN SERBIA, Nov. 4.—The situation has cleared as regards the position of the allied armies of the Central Powers on all fronts. No intervention from the outside can now prevent complete victory for our offensive in Serbia.

There remains to the Serbians the possibility of dragging out the war by retreat to Montenegro, but even this manoeuvre offers them little promise of an effective defense from the Austro-Hungarian forces which have been pressing forward from Bosnia. They have already captured Uzice and several other important key positions, and are rapidly advancing behind the Serbian line of retreat.

While the Bulgarians and the army of General Gallowitz, advancing from the east, are approaching Nish, other army groups of the German forces are moving forward in the Morava Valley against the lines of communication to the west of Nish. The troops of General von Koevess are threatening the last strong defensive positions lying further in the interior country, where the enemy may be expected to make his last stand.

If the Serbians are also defeated there, long resistance by guerrilla warfare is hardly to be expected owing to the enormous superiority of the allied forces now pouring in from all sides and the impossibility of replenishing their supplies of ammunition. The improbability of an effective Serbian resistance is increased by the fact that the armies of the Central Powers during the campaigns in the Carpathians learned the art of mountain warfare in the most difficult possible circumstances.

There is a possibility of a sudden change in the situation, which may lead earlier than was expected to the abandonment of the bravely conducted defense of the Serbians, in recognition of its hopelessness.

SERBS UNDAUNTED BY THEIR DEFEATS

English Correspondent Back from All Fronts Tells of Their Brave Mien.

RESOLVED TO DIE FIGHTING

Left Ruins of Belgrade Covered with Bodies of Their Foes.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONASTIR, (by Courier to Saloniki, Nov. 3, Thence by Cable to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just returned here after an exciting and highly interesting visit to that part of Serbia north of the wedge of the Bulgarian invasion.

Owing to the complete interruption of the usual routes of communication it has been necessary, in order to dispatch this message, to come here by the only route with the south which remained open. That route, leading through Nish, Prishtina, Prisrend, Eastern Albania, Dibra, and Ochrida, involved the use of all methods of travel, from an automobile to a native bullock cart, and the journey included four days' hard riding on horseback through mud and across the mountains and torrents of the wildest part of Eastern Albania.

Through more than a fortnight of difficult and continuous travel the Serbian military and civil authorities at all times and places rendered me every service in their power, and without their ever-ready help, which I most gratefully acknowledge, I should still be a prisoner in besieged Serbia.

Looking backward across a fortnight of varied and memorable experiences, the main impression which remains fixed and living in my mind is the superb courage and endurance of the Serbian Army and Serbian people in the dark days of sombre trial, which are theirs just now and the magnificent human qualities with which they face death, homelessness, wounds, and hunger, and all the terrible tragedies of war which fortune now is dealing out to them with such a heavy hand.

Resolved to Fight to Last Man.

I have seen much of this war in its various theatres, but nothing quite so magnificently inspiring as the behavior of the Serbian nation at this drab crisis in its history. One must remember that here is a nation which has been at war practically for three years, and still its fortitude is something to marvel at; its heroism still lives undiminished, and its determination has known no abatement. Among the people of all classes there is not the faintest sign of weariness nor the least desire to say that sword and right arm can do no more. No, this struggle of theirs will go on, if need be, to the last yard of Serbian soil and to the last cartridge of the last Serbian patriot.

In the meantime, in the South the forces of the Allies gather, and in the North every Serbian heart is steeled to hold on and endure till the relieving armies strike and stride home.

During my stay in Northern Serbia I visited the Danube front at the invitation of Marshal Putnik, and later spent some time at the headquarters of General Boyevitch, commanding the division before Uskub.

The veteran Marshal is one of the heroic figures of the war. Just three years ago I saw him leading to victory against the Turks that fine army of which he was the creator. He was a dapper figure, the pride and encouragement of the Serbian soldiers, but age—he is sixty-eight—has worked a difference since those days of triumph. The soldier sees him no more. Suffering from acute asthma, he is forced to keep to a heated room, but illness has not enchained the marvelous mind nor time lessened the tremendous mental energy of this master soldier.

He works at headquarters with a personal staff of only five officers and in the rush and pressure of work there is little time for sleep. Marshal Putnik seldom, if ever, refers to a map. He has a gift unique among military men. Before his mind's eye he can see all Serbia spread out before him like a gigantic relief map, and he knows that map down to the minutest topographical details. In his room silence reigns. Officers come and go. Decisions are

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9:30 P. M. DAILY—"MEMPHIS SPECIAL" Via P. R. R. and SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Dining, drawing-room, sleeping and observation cars to Memphis and Nashville. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Avenue.—Advt.

BULGARS REACH NISH OUTSKIRTS

Also Drive Toward Pristina in Effort to Cut Serbs' Retreat South.

KING PETER AT THE FRONT

Teutons Closing In on Kraljevo —Defending Armies Avoiding Decisive Battle.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Serbians, who are making a stand in the south, where they are supported by the British and French, continue their retirement before the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians in the north and northeast. The Bulgars are now six miles from Nish and are advancing northwestward from Uskub toward Pristina, thus threatening the line of retreat to the south.

The latest wireless messages received through Scutari, Albania, say that the cohesion of the Serbian Army has been preserved. Where necessary the troops are making an orderly strategical retirement. Rearguard actions are being carried on efficiently, and the armies are being maintained unimpaired.

The Serbians are holding the line west of Uskub and Veles and along the Babuna Mountains. The railway is safe from Saloniki to a point near Veles.

Serbs to Avoid Decisive Battle.

Up to the present, these wireless advices say, the Austro-Germans have paid dearly for the advance they have made. No decisive battle has been fought, and such an action will not be accepted by the Serbians at present.

An official Bulgarian statement, received by way of Amsterdam from Sofia, says that King Peter has gone to the front to encourage his soldiers, and take them the news that French and British forces are hastening to their assistance.

An artillery duel was in progress virtually all day yesterday at Valandovo, in the Strumitza region, between the French and the Bulgarians, according to a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki.

The Serbians are reported to be retiring in good order from Tetovo before a numerically superior force. In Babuna Pass, which protects the road to Prilep and Monastir, the Serbians are continuing to repel furious assaults by the Bulgarians. At present both Prilep and Monastir are safe, although uneasiness persists throughout the Monastir region in southernmost Serbia, whence some 300 refugees arrived from Saloniki yesterday.

The dispatch adds that while the situation of the Serbians is regarded as extremely critical, it is declared that if they are able to hold out a little longer the situation will take on an altered complexion. Further reinforcements of allied troops are being moved rapidly forward.

According to a Paris Havas dispatch from Saloniki the British force in Serbia will act as a separate unit, but in collaboration with the French troops.

General M. P. E. Sarrail, commander of the Allies' expeditionary forces in Serbia, after a hasty inspection of the French front from Guevgueli to Krivolak, said he was favorably impressed with the French positions, which are strongly held on the heights of Babrove, Gradek, Domir, and Kapou.

Work on the railroad being built from Larissa to Saloniki, which will form a railway connection between Athens and Saloniki, is being pushed night and day, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Paris Temps. The railroad is one of great military importance.

Official Reports of Operations.

Berlin yesterday gave the following official report of progress of the invasion:

Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our troops are

Continued on Page 2.

THRU KEY WEST (HAVANA) SLEEPER FLORIDA EAST COAST RESORTS on Seaboard Air Line's "FLAMINGO," 9:15 A. M.—Winter Resort Bureau, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

WOULD LIMIT HIS POWERS

Has No Right to Disagree With Ministry After the People Have Decided.

ONLY HEAD OF A DEMOCRACY

"If You Want Monarchy, Say So Openly and Change the Constitution."

WARNS AGAINST BULGARIA

Venizelos Says She Would Not Scruple Later to Fall on Greece Herself.

OUSTS CABINET, 147 TO 114

King Again Must Decide Policy of Nation and the Entente Powers Are Hopeful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Quite unexpectedly as a result of last night's debate in the Chamber a ministerial crisis has broken out, and the Zaimis Cabinet has tendered its resignation to King Constantine.

The trouble started over a bill for extra pay to army officers during mobilization or war. Thereupon a lively discussion ensued between General Yanakitsas, Minister of War, and deputies of various parties.

Finally one Venizelist Deputy, using unparliamentary language, was promptly called to order and hastened to apologize, but Yanakitsas, ignoring the apology, gathered up his papers in a passion and walked out of the hall, saying he had no further place there.

The session was suspended for a few minutes amid great uproar, and the Ministers withdrew to confer in private. When the session was resumed M. Venizelos stated that the War Minister owed an apology to the House for leaving the session so markedly after he had received an amende honorable.

Premier Zaimis read an answer, denying an apology was due from General Yanakitsas, and declaring that the Government would consider insistence on this point a question of confidence.

In the debate which followed, lasting until 5 o'clock this morning, all the political chiefs participated. M. Venizelos made two long speeches, defending his policy and condemning the policy of his opponents in regard to the Balkan situation. He said he deplored the fact that Serbia was being left to be crushed by Bulgaria, Greece's hereditary enemy, who would not scruple later to fall on Greece herself.

Venizelos on King's Powers.

Challenged by a Government Deputy as to whether he thought the King wished the country's destruction, M. Venizelos said:

"I should have preferred not to drag the King's name into the discussion, but since you ask me I will say that in a constitutional Government the Crown has no place in responsibilities. Only foolish political leaders can think of hiding behind the Crown, which is irresponsible, for if they admit that in a parliamentary Government there can be such a thing as a Crown policy, they are unworthy to represent a free and sovereign people.

"No, the King does not wish the country's destruction. That is absurd. But our State is a democracy presided over by the King and the whole responsibility rests with the Cabinet. If you want monarchy, say so openly, and call for the necessary changes in the Constitution; but your efforts will be unavailing, because the nation wants the Constitution to remain as it is.

"I admit that the Crown has a right to disagree with a responsible Government if he thinks the latter is not in agreement with the national will, but after the recent election non-agreement is out of the question, and now the Crown has not the right to disagree again on the same question. It is not a question of patriotism, but of constitutional liberties.

"I know that the King is a distinguished General, but he is not equally experienced in things political. If I have tolerated the present Cabinet I have done so because of the constitutional deadlock created by the Crown's action and the impossibility of holding elections in the present state of mobilization. You are mistaking this toleration for approval of

your policy, which I disagree with diametrically.

"Instead of new elections you had better suspend the Constitution until the end of the war that we may know exactly where the responsibilities lie and not drag the Constitution and national will through the shams of empty constitutional forms."

Mm. Rhallis Gounaris and Otokis having attacked M. Venizelos's policy in the international situation, M. Venizelos replied at length defending it.

Finally in the early hours of the morning a vote was taken, which showed 147 against and 114 for the Government, with three abstentions.

The Patris, the organ of the Venizelist Party, prior to the debate addressed a supreme appeal to the Government to drop its neutrality and seize the opportunity to put an end to what it termed the Bulgarian terror, arguing that as in 1913 the Central Powers were using Bulgaria as a diplomatic tool against Serbia and Greece and that aggrandizement for Bulgaria meant ruin for Greece.

Chamber's Dissolution Predicted.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—While it was known that M. Venizelos had it in his power to turn the Greek Cabinet out whenever he so desired, having the majority in the Chamber at his back, the fall of Zamais came unexpectedly, as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accord the Premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present at least.

In London the first impression was that the defeat of the Government would mean the immediate recall of M. Venizelos and the fulfillment of the original agreement between him and the allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia. In this belief the news caused a distinct rally on the Stock Exchange. Later dispatches from Athens, however, announced that the entire press, as well as the political leaders, predicted dissolution of the Chamber.

Should this course be taken, it would be at least two months before an election could be held and the new Chamber meet in Athens. In the meantime either the Zaimis Cabinet, the resignation of which has not yet been accepted, with perhaps a change in the Ministry of War, or some other Cabinet favoring the King's policy of continued neutrality, would have charge of affairs, and consequently there would be no change in the military situation.

Even should M. Venizelos be called upon to form a new Government it is not certain that he would join the Allies at present, but the Quadruple Entente would have the assurance that Greece would not turn against them.

On the other hand, it is not to be forgotten that King Constantine was willing to follow the policy of M. Venizelos up to a certain point, and there are some diplomats here who believe that, assured of a landing of very strong Anglo-French forces at Saloniki and Kavala, together with a Russian army waiting to advance and the possible assistance of Rumania, the Greek King might be willing to embark on operations against Bulgaria.

Greece never looked with favor on the Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia, and there are some who confess to fear that a victorious Bulgaria might throw covetous eyes on Kavala, which King Ferdinand fought so hard to get at the conclusion of the Balkan wars.

Rumania's Position Similar.

Rumania is in somewhat the same position as Greece. A majority of the people of that country favor the Allies, while the King and Government wish to maintain neutrality, at least until it appears clear that the Allies can win the war. There have been continual demonstrations in Rumania in favor of intervention, which have been heightened by the presence of a big Russian force on the northeastern border waiting to attack Bulgaria.

In Berlin, according to reports, fear has been expressed that this force will be allowed to march through Rumanian territory and that it might be joined by the Rumanian Army. To discourage this an Austro-German army is being assembled on the western borders of Rumania. Thus the anxiety of the Rumanian Government can be understood.

Meanwhile a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says there is no truth in the report that Russian troops have landed at Varna, Bulgar'a's chief Black Sea port.

Besides massing troops, the Allies are taking other steps to persuade Greece and Rumania that it is to their interests to join against the Central Powers.

Report King Inclined to Join War.

SALONIKI, Nov. 3, (via Paris, Nov. 4.)—According to information obtained from Greek sources believed to be reliable, King Constantine has assured the French Minister at Athens that should Rumania join the Entente Allies or should the condition of Serbia be appreciably ameliorated by an Anglo-French offensive movement, Greece will not be unprepared to change her present attitude.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.—Categorical denial is given by the official Greek news agency to the statement made in the Frankfurter Zeitung, that ex-Premier Venizelos, whose supporters constitute a majority in Parliament, is using his influence to bring about the demobilization of the Greek Army, fearing that it may be used in co-operation with the Central Powers.

The same report with reference to M. Venizelos's activity is said to have been published also in Bucharest, in the hope of influencing Rumanian public opinion.

LONDON LOOKS FOR ACTION.

King, Says One Editorial, May Be Influenced by Allies' Strength.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the Greek Cabinet crisis, says:

"King Constantine will now have to call M. Venizelos immediately to power or appoin another Cabinet and dissolve the Chamber. In the first case the return of M. Venizelos will mean the immediate application of his program, which is a full discharge of the treaty obligations of Greece toward her heroic ally, Serbia, and complete identification of Hellas with those of the Allies.

"In the second case the constitutional crisis which according to the clear declaration of M. Venizelos in the Chamber exists since last February will assume an acute form and will have to be solved by forcible means, for an appeal to the country at the present moment will mean demobilization of the army, as no election can legally be held while general mobilization is in being. Such a course at this time when the greatest enemy of Helenism is threatening Greece with invasion after having mortally stabbed her ally Serbia, would amount to a coup d'état.

"The well-known patriotism of King Constantine and his intimate knowledge of the character of the Bulgarians, whom in a famous message he qualified only two years ago as brutal barbarians unworthy to be classed among civilized nations, exclude the possibility of such a course being adopted.

"On the contrary, the daily reinforcements of the Franco-British expeditionary force in Macedonia will contribute to efface from his Majesty's mind any hesitation which he may have had up to the present about the earnestness of the Allies to deal in a strong way with the new Balkan complications.

"The decision of M. Venizelos to withdraw the confidence of his party from the Zaimis Cabinet means two things—either that the evolution of events is decisively turning in favor of his policy being accepted and put into practice or that another policy essentially differing from his is being prepared which he cannot countenance.

"In the latter case the Governments of the Allies must be vigilant, and the driftings and hesitations, which had such disastrous consequences in the past, must be replaced by resolute action, which will save their own interests, as well as those of the Greek people."

Say King Cannot Be Budged.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The consequences of the new Cabinet crisis in Greece are difficult to forsee, according to dispatches from Athens. It is agreed that M. Zaimis cannot remain in power and under the Parliamentary regulations usually in force M. Venizelos would be asked to form a new ministry, and correspondents think it not impossible that public opinion may force the King to enrust this task to the man who controls a majority of Parliament.

Keen political observers in Athens believe, however, that the return of M. Gounaris to Office or the appointment as Premier of one of the Zaimis Ministers is likely unless the King decides upon the radical course of dissolving the Chamber, which cannot be reconvened while the army is demobilized.

So far as can be learned, there is no reason to believe that the Greek ruler has changed his views regarding the entry of na country into the war. While he is credited with anti-Bulgarian sentiments and with the belief that Greece cannot afford to quarrel with the Allies because of her long and vulnerable coastline, those close to him assert that he is irrevocably resolved to maintain neutrality.

SERBS IN A TRAP GAVE UP ARSENAL

Were Overwhelmed by Rapid Teuton Advance from Three Directions.

ARMY ELUDED CAPTURE

Great Rejoicing Among the Invading Forces at Success of Their Arduous Campaigning.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMELL.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL VON GALLWITZ, IN SERBIA, Nov. 2, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The amazing rapidity with which the operations leading to the capture of the Serbians' strongly fortified positions at Kraguyevac were conducted gives fresh evidence of the strength of the German advance. The great offensive undertaken by the allied armies from the north, from the east, and from the west was so overwhelming that the Serbians were obliged to retire to escape the threatening danger of being cut off and surrounded. The entire Serbian forces in and about Kraguyevac retired to positions in the rear.

Our troops are pressing forward to the line Chachack-Popvik, of which the important manufacturing town of Kraguyevac is the centre. Its surrender must be profoundly discouraging to the Serbians, as it involves the loss of large quantities of ammunitions stored there as well as of the only important Serbian concern engaged in the manufacture of arms.

The sound of heavy explosions, attending the blowing up of ammunitions, stores, and the royal arms factory, was heard here two days ago. According to statements the Kraguyevac officials at that time already had decided to destroy all supplies in order to prevent them falling into the hands of the Germans.

After the evacuation of the city the mainh oy of the Serbian forces withdrew to Bagrdan, which has played a part in all Serbian maneuvres and according to the opinion of its present defenders is impregnable. The position which the Serbians occupy and upon which our troops are now advancing lies high in difficult mountain country, fissured with chasms and ravines.

The surrender of Kraguyevac, which was made known through the appearance of a deputation from the enemy, occasioned great rejoicing. After their wearisome, tiresome advance over roads lost in mud and in a country favorable to the enemy's defense our regiments see their arms crowned with successes.

The armies under command of General von Gallwitz fulfilled with especial brilliancy the task assigned to them. The full strength of the enemy's forces has been concentrated upon it from all sides, with the result that they taxed the other corps has been greatly facilitated.

SAY SERBS ARE DESERTING.

Berlin Told That King Peter's Troops Are Demoralized.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—Special dispatches from the Serbian front, dated Tuesday, report signs of demoralization among the Serbian troops. They assert that deserters from the Serbian Army are increasing daily. Heretofore these have been for the most part Macedonians, but they now include the regular line troops, all poorly fed and clothed.

Serbian resistance, according to these advices, is weakening, and the army seems to be approaching a breakdown. The Germans expected heavy fighting around Kraguyevac because of the strongly built fortifications, the location there of arms and ammunition factories and extensive military stores, but the Serbians only offered rearguard actions in defense of the stronghold. Most of the military supplies were destroyed by the Serbians before their evacuation.

The City Council made a formal surrender of the city, which was a grateful surprise to the Germans, this having occurred nowhere else.

The Serbians, the reports say, are retreating southward and westward and it is uncertain whether they are trying to reach Montenegro or Albania.

RUSSIANS START COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

Attacking West of Dvinsk, in Volhynia, in Galicia, and in Bukowina.

GAIN FOR HINDENBURG

He Retakes Mikulischki, Lost Wednesday — Austrians Win Back Part of Sienikowce.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Having checked the German offensive along the whole eastern front, except directly west of Riga, where the nature of the ground makes an advance difficult, the Russians have started a counteroffensive at three points—west of Dvinsk, on the Styr, in Volhynia, and on the Stripa, in Galicia. On the Stripa River they claim to have won a big victory and to have captured 5,000 prisoners, although admitting that the battle is still in progress. They also claim successes at other points.

The Germans, on their side, assert that all the attacks have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the Russians in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Field Marshal von Hindenburg reports the recapture of Mikulischki, a village southwest of Dvinsk, lost in yesterday's fighting.

From an unofficial source it is also reported that the Russians are advancing in strong force and have captured important positions near Czernowitz, in Bukowina, a movement calculated more than anything else to influence Rumania.

Russians Advance West of Dvinsk.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4, (via London, Friday, Nov. 5.)—The official communication issued today says:

In the region of Shlok, near Ragatzem, we repulsed an offensive of the enemy, who was beginning to intrench himself west of Ragatzem. To the south of Lake Babit our detachments have made progress. Toward the southwest and south of Auchane the enemy is making stubborn resistance.

Near Giaudan, on the Dvina below Dvinsk, the Germans unsuccessfully tried to cross the Dvina. In the region of Dvinsk we have advanced southeast as far as the outskirts of Illoukst.

Near the village of Platonovka, south of Lake Swenton, the Germans repeatedly launched counterattacks without success. We captured five officers and 531 men and four machine guns. The German losses on this sector were enormous. We continue our advance.

In the region of Podgacie, west of Czartorysk, the enemy succeeded in penetrating deeply into the forest, where he began to extend himself. The situation became very desperate, but by united efforts of all grades of our forces we succeeded in saving the situation. The whole region of the fighting was covered with enemy dead. We took as prisoners eight officers and captured two machine guns.

The Germans replied with a tremendous artillery fire and then launched a new attack. This also was repelled.

The artillery fire had been renewed to the north of Komarow. This attack was repulsed with great enemy losses.

The enemy had dropped two bombs on the railway station of Klevan, northwest of Rovno.

The German attack southwest of Volytza, north of Novo Alexiniec, has been repulsed. The fighting continues.

A counterattack near the village of Sienikowce failed. We drove the storming parties back to their trenches. The fighting became less violent toward the evening of the 3d.

BERLIN, Nov. 4. (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The text of the German statement with regard to fighting on the Russian front says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—The battle before Dvinsk and Garbunowka is still in progress. Mikulischki has been reconquered by us.

Army Group of General von Linsingen.—The Russians attempted to take by surprise the village of Kuchocka-Vola. They were ejected immediately. Russian attempts to reconquer lost positions west of Czartorysk failed. The number of prisoners taken in the fighting here has reached five officers and 1,117 soldiers. We also captured eleven machine guns.

General von Bothmer continues fighting near Sienikowce. The number of prisoners taken by him has reached 3,000.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication made public today says:

An attack by the Russians on the Stripa River sector continues. Attacks directed against our positions near Wisniowczyk and Burkanow collapsed before our obstacles in front of our trenches. Five hundred Russian dead were buried.

The severe fighting for the village of Sienikowce, north of Sieniawa, continues. The Austro-Hungarian and German troops have recaptured almost the whole of the village. The Russians captured on this sector numbered 3,000.

On the Lower Styr numerous enemy attacks also were repulsed.

In the fighting day before yesterday west of Czartoryesk an army corps composed of troops from both armies captured five Russian officers and 1,117 men and eleven machine guns.

BULGARS REACH NISH OUTSKIRTS

Continued from Page 1.

pushing forward on both sides of the Kolnenik Mountain district north of Kraljevo. To the east thereof the Zakucavk-Peleo-Jagodina line has been crossed. The enemy is retreating east of the Morava, our troops following. Six hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

The army of General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian) has taken Valakonje and Boljevac, on the Zalecar-Paracin high road, and is advancing from the Svaljig Kalafat, six miles northeast of Nish, has been taken by storm.

Following is the Austrian War Office report:

Attacks against the Montenegrin frontier positions continue. In the captured positions east of Bilek and south of Avtovac enemy attacks were repulsed. On the mountain of Bobija hand grenade fighting has developed.

Serbian resistance in the district of Kraguyevac and near Jagodina has collapsed and the enemy is retreating.

The Austro-Hungarian troops of the army of General von Koevess have advanced across the Pozega and communication between Uzice and group fighting east of Vishegrad has been established.

Southwest of Canak we threw the enemy from the heights dominating the valley. Other Austro-Hungarian forces took the heights of Stolica and Lipnice Glavica, pressing back the Serbians to the Drobrja Ridge.

German troops have entered Jagodina. One Bulgarian column has advanced to Soljevec, southwest of Zajecar, and another column has captured the mountain of Lipnica, northwest of Nish. Attacks by the Bulgarians southwest of Pirot are gaining ground.

The latest official communication of the Bulgarian War Office issued in Sofia Tuesday last says:

Our troops continue the offensive on the road of Zalecar-Paracin. They have occupied the town of Boljevac and reached the line of Val Akome-Kodrujevac in the valley of the Svrljiski and Timok. After bitter fighting we reached the lines of Kalafat, Prekophk, Prokopije, and Planina Height.

According to the statements of prisoners, King Peter was present at the engagements on this front.

In the valley of the Vlassopinsca River the Serbians have been ejected from their positions. Our troops have occupied the line of Secenica-Brestovbol, capturing 600 prisoners.

There is no change in the situation on the other fronts.

The defeat inflicted on the Bulgarian centre by the Serbians, made known on Wednesday in the official statement issued at Berlin, is said by the Serbian War Office to have occasioned great losses to the Bulgarians and compelled them to retreat in disorder. The Serbian announcement, dated Nov. 1 and received by way of Paris yesterday, says:

The enemy attacked our northern front in force, especially our right wing, where fighting is still going on.

The enemy is advancing on Kraguyevac. [Capture of this town by the Germans was announced on Monday.] Our troops are retiring on positions south of this town.

On the eastern front the enemy attacked without success our positions south of the Morava. In the direction of the Nisava our left wing has had to retire before a superior force, while the centre of the enemy suffered great losses and is retiring in disorder in the direction of Bela Palanka.

The enemy made an attack toward the Timok, in the direction of Bolievac, although stipulating that his views on these points must not be made public.

"For I am here as a private person," he explained, "and will not talk politics."

The only allusion on his part to American affairs was an expression of regret at the death of Herman Ridder of New York.

The Prince and Princess make trips daily by automobile to places of interest, usually in company with their close friend, Baron von Stockhammern of Munich, formerly Bavarian representative at the Vatican. The Prince appears to be in perfect health, untouched by the anxieties of war.

Persons in Lucerne who have had Prince von Bülow under observation during the eight days he has been in Lucerne are convinced he has conferred with no distinguished men, such as Mgr. Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland; Premier Salandra or Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, or Former Premier Giolitti of Italy, each of whom has been reported at various times to have visited him. Neither has he seen Count Ehrensvard, Swedish Minister to Switzerland, who has been described as a leader in the supposed peace movement.

Italy Seeks No Peace.

ROME, Nov. 3, (via Paris, Nov. 4.)—Italy adhered to the agreement signed by the Allies at London on Sept. 5, 1915, not to make a separate peace, says The Messagero.

Italian opinion sees in the numerous references to possible peace an attempt to create in neutral countries an atmosphere favorable to peace, which might constitute a means for bringing pressure on the allied Governments.

The Italian press warns public opinion not to be deceived by such false hopes. The Tribuna asserts that it is in a position to say that the Entente Allies have certain guarantees that the Rome Cabinet will not be a party to such obscure combinations.

All the Rome newspapers agree in pointing out how ridiculous would such attempts be at the moment the union of the Allies had been drawn closer, without taking into account the "renewed victorious military activity."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—At the Italian Embassy today this statement was issued:

"The Italian Embassy has been instructed to deny most emphatically that any kind of attempt has been made by the Italian Government to discuss peace."

Peace Congress in Sweden?

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Some of the Swedish provincial journals say the Swedish Government will soon convene a peace congress at The Hague or at Malmo, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

GERMANS DENY PEACE PROFFERS

Chancellor's Organ Scoffs at Holland Reports of His Alleged Terms.

VON BUELOW STILL FOR WAR

Ex-Chancellor Insists His Visit to Switzerland Has No Political Significance.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The laying of the ghost of peace that rises regularly during every big German offensive is again occupying the attention of the Berlin authorities and producing a crop of denials and assertions. There is no truth in the various reports filtering in through neutral channels that Germany is yearning for or even willing to talk peace.

Thus today's Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the Chancellor's organ, commenting on the report of The Hague Correspondence Bureau, which quoted an anonymous member of the Reichstag recently as saying that in a recent conference the Imperial Chancellor had stated that Germany's conditions of peace were the military and economic domination of Belgium by the Meuse line, the annexation of Courland and 30,000,000,000 marks ($7,500,000,000) indemnity, says:

"We do not know where The Hague Correspondence Bureau may have obtained its information, but must state that it is absolutely without foundation. The Chancellor has made no statements. It would have been premature, anyway, to talk of peace conditions now.

"If, despite our repeated denials, such reports that Germany feels the inclination or need to make peace continue to be strewn abroad, it leads to the conclusion that our enemies are making obvious and stupid attempts to raise courage in their own countries by representing Germany as yearning for peace."

In the light of the peace talk the following article in the Lokalanzeiger, which is considered the paper of court circles, must be read:

"Foreign, and particularly American, papers recently brought reports of what the Kaiser was alleged to have said to the American Ambassador at Gerard's recent audience.

"To ascertain the truth of these reports we got into communication with the American Embassy. The Ambassador requested our representative to make public the following statement:

"'It would be such an unusual thing as well as contrary to all etiquette if the Ambassador of a foreign power gave information to a third party about a conversation with the ruler of the State to which he is accredited that it is really superfluous to make a formal denial of this.

"'But in order that abroad as well as here there may not remain the slightest shadow of a doubt, I hereby authorize the Lokal-Anzeiger in my name to declare that to no one did I make even an intimation as to the contents of the conversation which the Kaiser had the goodness to conduct with me and that, therefore, everything that may have been published in foreign papers rests on pure fiction.'"

Von Buelow Denies a Peace Mission.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 4.—Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, informed The Associated Press today that he had not come to Switzerland on a peace mission. He declared Germany was resolved to continue the war to its conclusion, by arms.

The Prince made it clear that he was not going to Washington to see President Wilson nor to Madrid to see King Alfonso in relation to peace terms. Nor is the Prince engaged in such discussions with a Papal Delegate or anyone else.

In addition to disposing of these reports, Prince von Bülow said to the correspondent today: "The war must be fought out." And another time during the conversation he said: "Germany is united, and possesses every resource in material and, above all, in unity and resolve to continue the war to its conclusion by arms."

The Prince talked of various aspects of the war with considerable freedom, although stipulating that his views on these points must not be made public.

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The only allusion on his part to American affairs was an expression of regret at the death of Herman Ridder of New York.

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SERBS UNDAUNTED BY THEIR DEFEATS

Continued from Page 1.

swift and unfaltering. And this little level-headed, pain-troubled soldier holding to his task with the sublimity of courage, ceaselessly watches a front nearly equal to that guarded by the legions of the Czar.

I went north into Serbia by the last train through before the Bulgarians cut the line, and at midnight, Oct. 15, I left Kraguyevac for the front, being allowed during my stay to be with the front line of the Shoumadia division. That division is composed of men of the Morava Valley, the garden of Serbia, and is commanded by Colonel Bugidor Terzitch. This is the flower of the Serbian army, a division which never before in all its fine history retreated. Its commander is one of the heroes of Kumanovo, and a soldier who has seen perhaps more service in the Balkans than any other military leader. While with this division I gathered a fairly complete story of the German attack.

The great bulk of the attacking force is Germans on the Danube line, where Field Marshal von Mackensen, the Kaiser's famous old favorite General, opened his campaign on Oct. 5. The Emperor told a Balkan diplomat some little time ago that he would do the brave Serbs the honor of sending his best General against them. Soon Mackensen found he was up against the most serious piece of work he had had to do in war. Never, indeed, was a line of battle so gallantly and stubbornly defended. Against Rahm three furious attacks had to be directed before success was achieved. Semendria held out against three onslaughts, and only succumbed to the hellish artillery fire with which the fourth was accompanied. To obtain a footing at Zabrijle three attacks were necessary. All these efforts resulted in heavy losses to the Germans, and compelled Mackensen to send an urgent request for reinforcements.

Belgrade Bombardment Appalling.

At Belgrade the bombardment commenced Oct. 5. From behind Zemlin batteries of 42 centimeter guns rained hell on the city, the huge shells throwing up débris to the height of the five-story houses. Every square yard of the city was systematically searched by machine gun fire. When crowds of refugees were streaming out of the city German airmen appeared and dropped bombs on them. But there was no panic.

Until that rain of death and terror attack after attack on the city itself was driven back, but at last the enemy gained a footing.

Then the most formidable part of the Germans' task began. They had to win the capital street by street. It is no exaggeration to say they had to pay a price for every paving stone. Prisoners have told me it was appalling work. Every street corner seemed to be a citadel. On Oct. 8 the street fighting continued fiercely, and before the Germans were masters of Belgrade and the Danube the city was a ghastly mass of smoldering ruins, strewn in the grimmest horror with a covering of dead.

Here is a little story which shows the heroic spirit of the serbian people. Near Palanka I met a little comitadji of 15 years who in his street, Emperor Duschan Street, with five comrades and a supply of hand grenades, kept a German company at bay for two hours. He had three shrapnel wounds, but was smiling and eager to fight again. His chief promoted him Corporal on the field of battle.

Once in possession of the city the Germans opened a terrible fire on the Serbian positions behind it. The lines of trenches were searched one by one with a fire of fiendish accuracy. Facing Belgrade on Semendria the river bank was often a long continuing line of flame, but the capture of the hills behind the two places named was also frightfully expensive business. Every one had to be covered with dead to be won, and, indeed, after twelve days of violent onslaught Mackensen had succeeded in obtaining little more than a foothold on the southern side of the river.

Drina Fighting Equally Fierce.

On the Drina front he found his task equally heavy. Time after time the attacking forces were driven back with appalling losses. Captain Milanomanovitch, who was wounded in that region, told me the Germans at times were in that angle of the Danube and Morava. The far front was the purply blue mountains of Hungary, their dark sides lit up with the constant lurid flare of Germany's heavy artillery.

An extraordinary feature of the vision before my eyes was that ten kilometers or so away I could see the Danube. Mackensen's murderous machinery had been bearing away for weeks and still the Serbian forces could see the river in the blue distance. That indicated the full measure of the German General's costly success. From my viewpoint, a little hill called Oseoin, I plainly see the position of the German cavalry. Ralia and Avella heights were plainly visible during the morning.

Hills Blown to Pieces.

Two heights nearer at hand, Etichaelovac, on my right, and Verbovac, on my left, on both of which the Serbians were in position, had been subjected to perhaps one of the most appalling deluges of shells of all sizes that the war has yet seen. An officer who had clung with his men to Verbovac till it was folly to stay longer, told me the hill and its neighbor were simply blown out of existence in the end. From fair green hills they were altered to shapeless masses of iron shard, on which nothing could live.

The hills in possession of the Germans, the retreat of the Shoumadia division and of those to the right and left became necessary, and on the afternoon of the 19th I saw this movement carried out with a coolness and calmness which make it one of the finest feats of war.

The men of the Morava, fighting on and for their own fair, beloved corner of earth, were more than magnificent. A long line of victories has made them a superb fighting force, but in this steady, stubborn, cool retreat they rose superior to all their splendid battle traditions.

The Germans were throwing out forces to right and left. Their cavalry was advancing across the plain and artillery from the farther side of the river was searching the woods in front of the advancing forces. Tall columns of shell fumes sprang up in eerie fashion among trees like figures on a chess board. Various sections of the Shoumadia division moved their guns and thundered in reply. Slowly, slowly, yard after yard, the ground was yielded, one section after another supporting its neighbor into safety.

To say that the men of the Morava were as cool as on parade does not adequately describe their spirit. They were infinitely cooler. They were as gay as on holiday. They knew they had done their duty and were doing it. They knew that as a result they had so hampered the Germans' advance that if its progress became no more rapid the German plan was foiled, and that at such a rate Mackensen would take months to carry out his scheme, and in those months succor from the south would wreck him. How steadfastly that Serbian battleline moved south to its new position.

As I watched, the Germans took Poscharevac, and a cloud of dust far on the left told of the blowing up by the Serbs of Lubejevo Bridge. "Now," said a Serbian Colonel to me when the time came to leave my position, "we shall see Serbian mud do something more for us."

Correspondent's Narrow Escape.

On leaving the front lines for Palanka I had an exciting personal adventure. While my motor car was moving south from Ossoie I suddenly discovered a force of German cavalry astride the road by which I had come. Enemy artillery was dropping a curtain of fire over our heads, and it was not until my car was within 500 yards of the Germans that I noticed it was running into a trap. The chauffeur quickly turned into a side road and the shelter of woods. A few minutes later the German gunners noticed the car, accompanied now by a second, which they thought contained the staff, and opened with shrapnel fire. The shells burst with the greatest accuracy right in the middle of the road, raining death on refugees and soldiers. Nearer and nearer the grim cloudbursts came until when the car stopped to pick up wounded soldiers a shell burst within 150 yards. Luckily the gunners stopped their fire with that shot.

Near Palanaka I visited the headquarters of Colonel Terzitch, who received me in a most cordial manner and bade me stay to dinner with him in the dim candle-lit schoolroom.

"I wish you would tell the people of the outside world," he said, when I left, "that Serbia will keep on fighting during all these dark days, for we hope always to be worthy of the valuable friendship of the great nations allied in the cause of freedom and right."

To sum up my story of the operations on the northern front I may say that the little that has been won has been gained solely by almost unbelievable artillery strength. It has been established that Mackensen's army does not consist of more than 150,000 men, but it is provided with artillery which would be considered ample were his army composed of a million men. Into Belgrade alone 50,000 shells were poured.

It is interesting as showing that Germany is scraping the bottom of her resources in men and that the German army is a scratch force gathered together from all quarters. I have spoken with prisoners who had come from the Flanders, French, Italian, and Russian fronts, and from garrisons in Germany, and throughout the conquered territory. Many of the prisoners are men of 18 years, who left their homes but a few months ago, and it is an army fighting without reserves. The progress Mackensen has made has involved a cost out of all proportion to the results obtained and is hopelessly behind expectations. Had the Bulgarians not entered the war the German army would never have crossed the river, and it was only the German attack which permitted the Bulgarians to succeed to the extent they have done.

Battles on the Bulgar Front.

On Oct. 24 I reached the headquarters of General Boyievitch, commanding before Uskub. There I learned of the valiant way in which the Serbian Army had faced its foes on the eastern front.

The Bulgarians attacked at four points. The most northerly was toward Vranja. Two divisions and a half advanced from Kustendel to Egri Palanka, while two divisions came by way of Saravoslo and Berovo toward the Kochenik Pass. From Strumitza two regiments advanced. The forces facing the Bulgarians consisted of two divisions at reduced strength, many men having only just come to the colors, but all acquitted themselves like veterans.

In many encounters the Serbs were outnumbered by as many as five to one. This was the case in the violent eleven days' battle which raged before Uskub. For the greater part of that struggle the contending armies were at a distance of only two hundred yards from one another and hand-to-hand encounters were frequent, with heavy losses on both sides. The Serbs in the end were compelled to fall back behind Uskub, and for some time before the Bulgarians entered comitadjis on both sides kept up a fight in the town.

The Bulgars entered Uskub on the evening of Oct. 23, and the next morning the battle was resumed on the western side of the town. There, too, in face of vastly superior forces the Serbs put up a magnificent fight.

"If we had only had another regiment," said an officer wounded in the encounter there to me, "we could have rushed the Bulgarians out of the town, so very much better were the fighting qualities of our men."

At Veles, too, the Serbians performed wonders of heroism. Heavy fighting took place in the town itself when the Bulgarians occupied the part on the eastern bank. That was Oct. 22. But on the following day they were turned out of it by a dashing attack by the Serbs, who were, however, too weak to hold the position in face of heavy reinforcements.

Another fierce encounter took place at Stratzi, where the Bulgarians used armored motor cars.

All along the line the fighting, indeed, has been of the most ferocious description, and so little would have turned the scale in the Serbians' favor.

For the gallant Serbs these have been terrible days, but they have no misgiving as to the result.

At Pristina I met Colonel Tvetkovitch, who had been constantly under fire for a fortnight. In that time his hair had been turned from black to gray.

I reached here last evening at a late hour. The horizon in the direction of Prilep is lighted up by the constant flare of cannon.

Just before the dispatch of this message I learn authoritatively that the Serbs have evacuated Katchenik Pass and that the Bulgarian offensive south from Veles is directed against Prilep, between which points the Serbians have so far repulsed the invaders, inflicting heavy losses. From Uskub the Bulgarians are advancing on Prizrend.

Allies Landing Daily.

SALONIKI, Nov. 3.—I have just arrived here. Serbians are fighting most gallantly in the region northeast of Prilep. The day before yesterday they repulsed the Bulgarians with very heavy losses. The enemy yesterday resumed the attack and the latest official information is to the effect the Serbians are holding their own.

The landing of the allied troops still continues with regularity and in increasing numbers. The British forces have now formed their own front west from Lobrovo, thus relieving the French in that region. The French are moving north from Krivolak. The Bulgarians are opposing them with a fairly considerable fire, which, however, is doing little damage.

In the other theatres of operations the Serbs are retreating slowly and doggedly. Their armies are intact and the retreat is permitting of concentrations which may enable them to strike an effective blow should a favorable opportunity offer, which is not unlikely.

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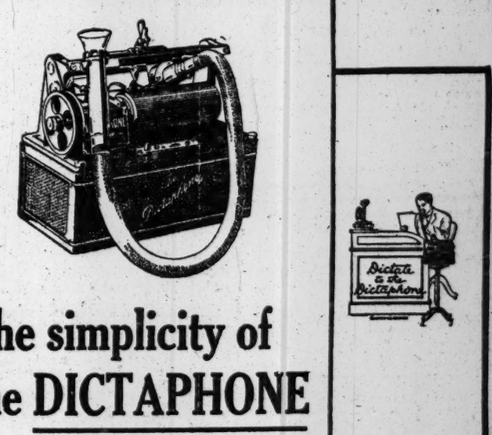

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WHITLOCK AS KING IN BELGIANS' MINDS

Capt. Lucey of Relief Commission Says Minister Is Revered Next to Monarch.

SERVICES BEYOND COMPUTE

His Personality Has Impressed the Germans No Less Than Conquered People.

"The most powerful figure in Belgium today, so far as the Belgian people still in that devastated country are concerned, is Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels," said yesterday Captain J. F. Lucey, President of the Lucey Manufacturing Corporation and former officer in the United States Army. It was Captain Lucey who organized in Belgium the relief machine which has fed millions of destitute persons. He went on:

"The Belgians hold for him a reverence and affection as great as that which they entertain for their heroic King. When he leaves the stricken country, as it is now stated that he will on leave of absence, it will be over the protest of every loyal Belgian man, woman, and child in the conquered territory, to whom he has become the great American friend who, in the most perilous hours of the country's history, has never failed them."

No man in this country was more surprised than Captain Lucey when he read that Mr. Whitlock was about to leave Belgium on a two months' leave of absence. He did not say whether he thought the leave of absence was to be permanent, or whether the vacation might be an aftermath of Mr. Whitlock's efforts to save the life of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse, recently executed by the Germans.

"What Whitlock tried to do for poor Miss Cavell," said Captain Lucey, "is only what he did at the beginning of the war for the Germans themselves. I know what I am telling you is true when I say that at the beginning of the invasion of Belgium and prior to the occupation of Brussels many Germans owed their lives to the courage and tactfulness of Brand Whitlock, coupled with the influence that he had with the Belgian people. But for his intervention many Germans would have lost their lives. Some of them he saved by giving them refuge in the American Legation.

"If Whitlock is to leave Belgium, it will be a great misfortune to all concerned, Germans in Belgium as well as the Belgians themselves. It might even be disastrous, at least very embarrassing, to the German Army itself, as Whitlock's influence with the Belgians is so great that he, more than any other living man, is able to keep them out of trouble. On more than one occasion it has been the advice and influence of the American Minister that has prevented deplorable conflicts and avoided additional bloodshed in that unhappy country."

As you know," replied Captain Lucey in answer to a request to tell the story of Mr. Whitlock in Belgium, "I am pledged, because of my connection with the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, not to discuss the war or the conditions in Belgium other than as they apply to relief activities, and it certainly is not my intention to say anything that would reflect upon any one, German or Belgian, in Belgium. However, I believe that the American people have the right to know something about the ideals and character of the splendid man who is their representative at Brussels, and who is taking such an important part in this great European struggle so far as it concerns the country to which he is accredited.

"I worked, almost from the beginning of hostilities, in the interest of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and that work was performed under the orders and instructions of Mr. Whitlock. Until I went to Belgium, at the request of Ambassador Page, to undertake the organization of the Belgian relief work, I had never met Whitlock. I had pictured in my mind the kind of man he was. I conceived that a man who could be elected Mayor of a middle Western town like Toledo must be of considerable strength, physically and otherwise.

Mr. Whitlock's Personality.

"Then I met him. He had all the courage, all of the determination, the bigness of heart, and the unaffected charm that I had pictured him as having, but otherwise he was the very opposite of the type I had conceived. Whitlock must be nearing 45 years of age, although he could easily pass for 35. He is fairly tall, slenderly built, and is a man of great culture and refinement, all of which is indicated by the fact that one of the main reasons of his acceptance of the Belgian post was to take advantage of the opportunity to write.

"There are so many instances with which I am personally familiar which go to indicate the character of this remarkable American that I think it may not be out of place to tell you one or two of them.

"For instance, I remember that last New Year's Day it was the expressed wish of the leading citizens of Brussels that every Belgian in that city should make it a point to call at the American Legation some time during that day and pay his respects to the American Minister. In some way Whitlock found out what was in the air and he immediately realized that what was intended to be a graceful compliment might turn out to be a very unwise thing. So he decided to do what he could to prevent it.

Discouraged Proposed Tribute.

"Whitlock sought the leading citizens and pointed out to them that what was intended would surely congest the streets, that the gathering might be misunderstood and might even result in riot and bloodshed. He made a special request that the people be dissuaded from showing their respect to the American flag and to himself in the manner proposed.

"Whitlock's wishes in the matter were hurriedly made known, but notwithstanding this more than 2,000 Belgians called at the legation and left their cards. Some of the names were written on pasteboard, some on notepaper, and others included the calling cards of Belgian nobles.

"It was my special privilege to open up the transportation, for relief purposes, from Holland into Belgium. I established my headquarters in Brussels as the central point from which to perfect the distributing arrangements from the provinces and communes to the homes of the needy. This was a big job, and to aid me I had about thirty young Americans, all Rhodes scholars from Oxford. These young fellows were of the right sort, and were willing to go up against even the firing line. But they needed advice and encouragement, and so I called them all togeter and got Mr. Whitlock to talk to them. When the meeting ended those boys were ready to attempt the impossible. As a matter of fact, that is about what they did. And they accomplished almost impossible things.

"When it is necessary to display courage Whitlock will never be found wanting. Take, for instance, his refusal to leave the American Legation when the invading Germans neared Brussels. That Brussels was saved is, in the opinion of all Belgians and also people of other nationalities, due to the great influence of Whitlock with the Belgian authorities. It was the intention of the authorities of Brussels to resist the Germans, and it was Whitlock who went to Burgomaster Max and pointed out the folly of such resistance. He finally persuaded the authorities that it would be senseless, and so Brussels was saved.

Refused Safer Quarters.

"When they tried to get Whitlock to desert the legation and seek safety in the middle of the city he refused, and said he would take his chances where he was. The legation is not in what was then the safest section. For his services in saving Brussel King Albert thanked Whitlock. There is no doubt in the opinion of those who ought to know that what Whitlock did saved Brussels from the fate that befell Louvain.

"One of Whitlock's great worries is the insistence of American tourists, who do not find it very difficult to get into Brussels, but who, once they are there, find it a very difficult matter to get out again. Immediately they become a care upon the legation.

"At a general meeting of representatives of every province in Belgium, when we were discussing the pro rata and final method of distribution of food supplies, it was deemed necessary by the commission's representative to have Whitlock present as a restraining influence upon the convention. There were great differences of opinion between the various political parties in Belgium as to how the work should be carried out. This seems trivial to the norman mind, but the Belgian people were not normal at that time. It was anticipated that there would be considerable confusion at this meeting. You will understand that it was absolutely necessary that the Americans should have the co-operation of all Belgian factions, otherwise how could fifty men distribute food to 7,500,000? There had been considerable discussion before the arrival of the American Minister. Every point was debated at great length. Upon the entrance of the Minister every man stood while the Chairman read an address of welcome to him and of thanks to the American people for their generosity. It was expected that Mr. Whitlock would make some rather extensive remarks. Instead of that he made just a few simple statements, saying he had come there simply to observe the meeting and to take his place alongside of the Chairman and listen to the reading of his program, which he knew had been carefully worked out and had the sanction and approval of the American commission. The result was wonderful. There was not a speech made thereafter, and there was not a dissenting voice to the program which we had submitted.

"Whitlock is extremely exacting as to the conduct of the Americans in Belgium. He compels every representative to sign a statement to the effect that he will not write or communicate in any way with any one regarding the conditions in Belgium. This order is carried out so strictly that members of the commission do not even discuss among themselves the war. As Whitlock expresses it, 'you must for the time put aside the war and devote your time to humanity.'

DENIES POLITICAL MOVE IN WHITLOCK'S RETURN

State Department's Answer to Rumors of His Vice Presidential Ambitions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The State Department today took pains to show its resentment of published statements that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, was returning to this country for political reasons. It was flatly denied that there was any political significance whatever in his return, and the statement was repeated that Mr. Whitlock was to come home on account of the condition of his health. There have been reports that he was favored by the Wilson Administration for nomination as the Democratic candidate for Vice President, and also that he would be put forward as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

A new issue has been injected into the Cavell-Whitlock case. It is a phase of the German allegation that the British Government was guilty of bad faith in having changed the reports made by the American Minister in regard to Miss Cavell's execution in such a way as to reflect upon officials of the German military government in the conquered portion of Belgium.

According to statements made in a semi-authoritative way at the State Department today, Minister Whitlock's reports, which were published by the British Government, were sent by him to Ambassador Page "for his information." Although it was not so stated by department officials who were willing to talk on the subject, their remarks suggested that Mr. Whitlock had not intended that his reports to Ambassador Page should be given to the press.

Secretary Lansing has received from Mr. Whitlock a separate report concerning the circumstances of Miss Cavell's execution which is marked "confidential," and for that reason the State Department is unwilling to give it to the public, although acknowledging that it is in substantial accord with a previous unofficial published version.

This report, which is of considerable length, was cabled by Mr. Whitlock and was received at the State Department last Sunday. In it Mr. Whitlock says that the German authorities in Brussels were displeased over the publication through the British Foreign Office of his report to Ambassador Page. One objection on their part was that names of German officials were mentioned in connection with the efforts of Mr. Whitlock, the Spanish Minister, and Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation, to win clemency for Miss Cavell. Mr. Whitlock acknowledges that in making a report to Mr. Page he had not intended that it should be published.

It was explained at the department that the report received by cable from Minister Whitlock was not identical with that which he made to Ambassador Page. The second report does not include the text of the correspondence with reference to the efforts to obtain mercy for Miss Cavell, but is Mr. Whitlock's personal narrative of all that took place in connection with the persistent effort of the Spanish and American diplomatic representatives to prevent her execution.

ITALIANS RENEW DRIVE.

Vienna Says Their Offensive Is Everywhere Repulsed.

ROME, Nov. 4.—The official statement of the Italian General Headquarters tonight says:

In the mountainous part of the theatre of operations thick and persistent fogs paralyze the action of our artillery. Bold strokes attempted by enemy infantry against our troops occupying Enguiso (Bezzeca Basin and Maiga Zureg) south of the depression at Loppio, were energetically frustrated.

An attempt by the enemy to gain possession of Pontafel, in the Fella Valley, also failed.

Along the Isonzo front the struggle continued vigorously yesterday. After clearing the trenches at Zagora of bodies of the enemy which filled them, that important locality was fortified more solidly and retained, notwithstanding fresh attacks.

On the heights northwest of Gorizia, especially around Oslavia, we fought stubbornly, with varied success, for the possession of positions which our infantry is pressing closer and closer. We took 132 prisoners, three of whom were officers.

On the Carso the enemy, supported by an elaborate system of trenches and numerous well-hidden batteries, disputes foot by foot the dogged progress of our infantry.

The ever-increasing activity of the Nabresina Railroad shows that reinforcements are being hurried up to resist the growing pressure of our troops.

Yesterday alternating bold attacks with sapping, which was rendered more difficult by a torrential rain, we stormed trenches, taking 100 prisoners, three of whom were officers, and two machine guns and war material.

During a tempest on the night of the 2d and 3d one of our dirigibles bombarded enemy encampments on the Plain of Gorizia. Although it was discovered by light rockets and searchlights and was subjected to an uninterrupted shell fire our dirigible returned unscathed.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office tonight issued the following report of the operations in the Italian theatre of war:

The Italian attacks against the bridgehead of Gorizia and the neighboring sector continue. Yesterday most severe attacks were directed against Zagora and Podgora Heights and Monte San Michele. The enemy everywhere was again repulsed. Fighting is still going on in some trenches east of Tredinwo.

UDINE, Italy, Nov. 4.—Austrian prisoners who are still passing through Udine from the scene of the late conflicts testify to the special efforts made by their army to repulse the long expected Italian offensive. A large proportion of the men are Poles and Hungarians withdrawn from the Russian front. There are many quite young and elderly soldiers among the captured, who comprise men from every nationality under Austrian rule.

FAIL TO PAY BELGIUM FOR SEIZED GOODS

Antwerp Chamber of Commerce Says Germans Owe $12,000,000 for Supplies.

BUT ENFORCE WAR LEVY

Berlin Charged with Violating Agreement to Settle Promptly All Requisition Claims.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp has issued a report written by its President, E. Castelein, to the members of the permanent deputation which represents the chamber before the Belgian Government, outlining the steps which the Belgian provinces took to pay the German war levy of 480,000,000 francs, ($96,000,000.) The report says:

"The Belgian provinces have just paid the German administration the ninth monthly installment of the war levy of 480,000,000 francs. They have up to date actually paid out 360,000,000 francs, of which 45,000,000 are to be credited to 60,000,000 imposed specially, with the guarantee given by the German authorities in December, 1914, that indemnity for requisitioned merchandise, or merchandise which would still be requisitioned en bloc, would be paid as soon as possible in currency, in commercial bills of exchange, or in credits on German banks. It therefore remains to our provinces, in order to free our country completely from the heavy burden imposed upon her after four months of invasion and devastation, to make monthly payments for September, October, and November, 1915—that is, another 120,000,000, of which 15,000,000 are on account of the 60,000,000 special imposition in exchange for the guarantee of prompt payment for requisitioned goods.

"These facts show that for the last nine months Belgium has most scrupulously met the engagements made in her interest at the time of the convention relating to war contributions. This convention is, however, of an entirely reciprocal character. Moreover, if Belgium has fulfilled her obligations, the German Administration is very much behind with theirs, which is shown clearly by the facts gathered by the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce and from the general commercial world of Antwerp—facts which it is my duty to lay before you gentlemen in all sincerity and with due deference and loyalty.

How Goods Were Seized.

"I had the honor to send you on March 19, last, a duplicate report which I addressed to the Intercommunal Commission on the subject of requisitions en masse which had been imposed on the trade of Antwerp. These requisitions reached an enormous figure, embracing the total amount of stocks in our warehouses and stores accumulated there at the time of the occupation of our town by German troops. The requisitioned goods were for the most part removed from the town during the months of November and December by virtue of might which is greater than right, with the minimum of formality, without any regard to the rights of the owners or holders, without any previous agreement as to the price of the sale. The actual figures of the requisitions, of which I have been able to get details only regarding raw merchandise, this then representing the major part of our imports, have reached and passed 85,000,000 francs. Five months more have passed since I described the situation in my report of March without the smallest improvement in that situation. Payments received since then do not represent a tenth part of the sums still owing. May I also persuade myself to call these so-called 'payments,' advances representing some thirty to fifty per cent of bills, advances made by credits in marks payable at the Reichsbank, recoverable three months after the conclusion of peace and the payment of which on maturity involves the parties in the risks of exchange to an extent which can be appreciated by all.

"In short, on bases within the limits of my report of March, giving an approximate round value to goods removed from shipping and transport houses, which I was not able to do better, I can assert that from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 francs, ($12,000,000 to $14,000,000,) for requisitions remain to be paid—requisitions which include nothing but merchandise coming from the various principal sources of commerce of Antwerp. I excluded from my calculations everything relating to the industrial world, factory buildings and yards. I have no facts or authority in this quarter, which is not within the domain of the Chamber of Commerce, but it is general knowledge that here, too, the requisitions have been considerable and should represent in sum total a great number of millions. I shall allow myself to call them to your attention because the interests involved therein have as much right to be included, from the point of view of reparation, which it is beyond all justice, beyond humanity, to delay any longer."

M. Castelein then reviews a series of acts and formal engagements by which the Germans and Belgians regulated the matter of requisitions, saying that at first the Germans made many requisitions forcibly in a summary manner. Then, in December, the war levy was fixed at 85,000,000 francs monthly for a series of twelve months. The Belgians accepted this figure after long hesitation, and after obtaining a formal promise of prompt settlement of the requisitions the sum was raised to 40,000,000, with prompt settlement stipulated. On January 9, 1915, Governor General von Bissing confirmed this agreement, the report sets forth, and the promise was made that a body of Belgian business men would be appointed to reach a solution of the problem of payment for irregular requisitions. M. Castelein continues:

"Of all this, gentlemen, nothing has materialized. No commission was appointed at Antwerp, and with few exceptions the requisitions were not paid for."

Whole Plan Changed.

M. Castelein says that in April, through promises made by Senator Strand, President of the German civil administration, it looked as if a solution would be reached, but when the settlement dragged the Senator informed him that the scheme was being recast in Berlin, and that this would take three weeks. A commission was finally organized in Berlin, apparently, according to M. Castelein, to take the place of the promised Antwerp body. This commission prepared questions described as of an inquisitorial character and gave some relatively insignificant advances, finally leaving the question in the state described at the beginning of the report.

M. Castelein maintained that the procedure adopted in Berlin made a complicated thing out of what should have been the simple business transaction of paying for goods which had been seized. He asserts that the time is now ripe to demand of the Germans a fulfillment of their side of the contract, and he argues that liability, citing Article 52 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, which he declares obligates Germany to repay requisitions even without a formal undertaking such as the Belgians signed with them.

"Lastly," he adds, "we have not only a claim under The Hague Convention and international law, but also especially under the simple law—that superior law regarding the word of honor given, which is hedged in everywhere with such a character of inviolability that for precise and clearly determined objects, such as is the case here, one honors one's self by recognizing and religiously observing it, even between enemies, even on the battlefield."

After stating that the report has the full approval of the Chamber of Commerce, M. Castelein states that no line of procedure is recommended, but he is convinced that the members of the deputation will take a resolute attitude for enforcement of the Belgian claims, "with the consciousness of defending something of the national heritage at the same time that you will serve the cause of justice and right."

GERMANS SAY ASQUITH CONFESSES IMPOTENCE

News Agency Comments on Speech as Full of Excuses and Avowals of Mistakes.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today made public the following concerning the speech of Herbert H. Asquith, the British Premier, in the House of Commons on Tuesday:

"Prime Minister Asquith's speech, which for several days before it was delivered has been announced with much ado by all the English, French, and other allied papers, turns out to have been a collection of flat truisms and glittering generalities. Mr. Asquith, by bashfully repeating that his speech was no defense, merely proves that he feels he is in the position of a defendant who throws himself upon the mercy of the court.

"Mr. Asquith's intention apparently was to demonstrate to the English and allied nations how much England had done in the war, but, since he was unable to show how much England had achieved in the war, he merely pointed out the efficiency of the Central Powers and their successes.

"Mr. Asquith solemnly stated that the Germans had not advanced on the western front, which, translated into plain language, means that the much-exalted Anglo-French offensive failed completely. Is he unaware of the fact that the question may be asked, Where is the English Navy, which is several times superior in number of ships to the German Navy?

"Mr. Asquith's sleight-of-hand, however, is unable to juggle away England's critical financial position, and, although he tries smoothly to slide over this confession, nobody in the world will be deceived by his words nor by the awkward explanations given for the utter failure of the Entente Powers' diplomacy in the Balkans, where the much-advertised English protection of small neutral States was justly valued and answered by the small Balkan nations.

"Mr. Asquith's speech, which, as he nimbly confesses, was made under a clouded sky, is a strange mixture of commonplace facts, excuses, disguised avowals of shortcomings, and juggling with statistics. As the entire German press points out, the speech has caused observers of the war to reach the conclusion that Mr. Asquith indirectly made it in order to acknowledge the superior force of England's enemies and to confess his own inability to deal effectively with the present problems."

FRENCH REGAIN PART OF MASSIGES TRENCHES

Retrieve All of Wednesday's Losses, But Are Forced Out at Several Points.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Fierce fighting for the possession of the trenches near Massiges in Champagne captured yesterday by the Germans continued today. The French at first drove the enemy from the ground gained the day before, but were forced to retire at several points in the face of German counterattacks. Violent artillery actions occurred in Belgium, Artois, south of the Somme, and in the Vosges.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

In Belgium our artillery has directed on the enemy positions in the region of Lombaertyde a prolonged bombardment, and shelled effectively the German batteries, which replied against our trenches.

Violent artillery actions have likewise taken place in Artois, in the sector of the Givenchy wood, and to the south of the Somme, in the region of Beuvraignes and Cessier.

In Champagne the struggle continued throughout the day with greater activity in the region of the Chausson Farm, Hill 199 and Maisons de Champagne. We at first drove the enemy completely from the last sections of our advanced trench, which he still held as the result of yesterday's fighting. At the end of the day a new attack of extreme violence permitted him to gain a footing at several points on some fronts very limited in extent and without depth. One other attack against our sector at "La Courtine" was completely repulsed.

In the Vosges the artillery duel was resumed in the region of Violu, and at the same time there took place a very spirited struggle with trench guns.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

There occurred last night spirited fighting with hand grenades in the trenches on the Lille highway, to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast. At the same time there was going on in this region violent artillery fighting.

In the Champagne district, not far from the Chausson farm, a prompt and energetic counterattack made it possible for us to reoccupy yesterday evening the major part of certain portions of advanced trenches which had been captured by some German detachments. The enemy was driven from these positions in spite of a most desperate resistance, in which he made use of jets of liquid fire.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The night and morning were calm. During the afternoon the enemy batteries and aeroplanes displayed some activity, particularly in the sector between Nieuport and Dixmude.

The German official statement says:

North of Massiges the Germans stormed a large trench along a front of 800 yards. Only two French officers, among them a major, and twenty-five soldiers were made prisoners. The rest of the occupants of the position were dead.

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RUSSIA HAS CALLED ALL MEN IN SIBERIA

Vladivostok Has Lost Quarter of Its Population and Business Is Much Hampered.

CHINESE WORK ON DOCKS

But Women Are Training to Take Clerical Posts—Gloom Among Departing Reservists.

VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Before the great European war began Vladivostok had more than 100,000 inhabitants. Today its population is less than 75,000, so heavy have been the calls of the Russian army upon the men of Eastern Siberia.

The latest summons will take 10,000 from Vladivostok alone. These new recruits are being sent away at the rate of 1,000 a day. Many of them are badly needed in Vladivostok to help take care of the war supplies, which are glutting the port. But the call of the army in unqualified. Trained and untrained men alike of military age, men of all classes, are being sent away daily to interior Siberia, where they will go into training, replacing others now ready to go to the front.

Russia has such a great number of men that all of them are not compelled to undergo military training. Exceptions were made in the case of an only son in a family, as well as under other special conditions, but now all males in Siberia are called out. More than 100 were taken by this call from a single firm in Vladivostok. Many of the American concerns with offices here have lost virtually their entire Russian office forces.

Retail and wholesale establishments have such reduced forces that through a general agreement all the larger places of business close at the luncheon hour, not having men enough left to arrange reliefs at meal time. Women are being trained for positions for which they are fitted, preference being given to wives of men called to the front.

Koreans and Chinese are coming into Vladivostok to replace dock laborers called to the war. Virtually all the heavy work on the docks is now being done by them, but they are so unskilled that there is much uneasiness as to the effect the removal of the better trained Russians will have on the handling of war supplies.

The Russian Government was slow to call out reserves in Siberia. Men are few and much needed in this new country The Government has expended great sums in encouraging emigration to Siberia and hesitates to take the cream of the colony's manhood back to the battle line. But the need evidently became so great that it was necessary to claim Siberia's men. The railroad guard, numbering over 150,000, was called immediately after the regular army forces were sent back to Russia. Then three calls were made, and it is reported that another is soon to come, which will claim all men in Siberia up to forty-five years old.

Owners of large businesses have been taken along with their humblest employes. Apparently no exceptions have been made in the enforcement of the call. Every night about 8 o'clock a troop train starts for the east. Hours before train time the relatives and friends of departing reservists begin to gather at the Trans-Siberian railroad station, which lies on the waterfront in the very heart of the city. Few of the new soldiers have uniforms. They carry rolls of bedding, boxes, and carpet bags such as one sees immigrants lugging from the docks in New York.

There is little jubilation among the departing soldiers. The war has dragged on so long that it has become a nightmare to the families of the men liable to service, and there are so many women in black now in Vladivostok that duty at the front is regarded as almost certain death. A band plays each night as the troop train leaves the station, but its music cannot drown the audible grief of the women and children, who cling pitifully to the departing soldiers and follow the train until its speed becomes so great that they cannot keep pace with it.

The reservists are transported in ordinary freight cars. Each of the cars has a stove in the middle and board benches and bunks at the ends. A single candle in a lantern lights every car. The Russian cars are small, and only forty men can be crowded into each. The troop trains ordinarily consist of about twenty-five freight cars and one passenger coach for the officers.

Enthusiasm is little greater among officers than among privates, apparently. Each night officers' families accompany them to the station and after groups have farewell dinners in the station café. Many of the women of all ages in these parties are in mourning, and the leave-taking is gloomy in spite of the self-control shown by the better class women.

Gets German Goods via New York?

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The suggestion that the Barber Steamship Company of New York has been shipping German goods from Rotterdam to New York, whence the goods are reshipped to Great Britain, was contained in a question asked in the House of Commons today. Lord Robert Cecil, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that, although he has no information on the subject, he would be glad to consider any that might be submitted.

NO DOCTOR FOR THE KING.

British Trooper's Story of Vain Ride to Bring First Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—In a letter to his father, published in The Daily Mail, Corporal Fred Clark describes his futile gallop in search of a doctor for the King when his Majesty's accident occurred.

"The King was out here Thursday inspecting the troops just behind the firing line. He met with a serious accident. I was within twenty yards of him when it happened. He was inspecting certain regiments, and when he had finished the men gave him a cheer, and the King's horse reared up and came over with him. The horse started kicking when the King was on the ground. Several staff officers ran to his assistance, got the horse off him, picked the King up, and then laid him down.

"One of the staff officers then ran up to me and said: 'Go and find a doctor! Go like hell in the night!'

"I went on a straight gallop for about two miles, but could not find a doctor anywhere. They were all out with the different regiments. So I returned and reported I could not find one.

"Then we picked the King up and put him in a motor car. He was lying about more than ten minutes; so I think he was hurt rather seriously. I happened to be the only mounted man there besides his escort."

NEW BRITISH TAX IN EFFECT.

It Subjects American Agency Earnings to Full Income Imposts.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, today promulgated an order under which agencies of American mercantile firms operating in Great Britain will be compelled to pay an income tax on the basis of their total earnings in Great Britain, including money returned to the United States.

Hitherto these agencies have only paid an income tax on the profits expended in this country. The new tax will hit some agencies very hard, and may have the effect of discouraging the importation of what in war time are considered luxuries that cause an unfavorable trade balance. Armour & Co., the Standard Oil Company, and similar firms duly incorporated here and paying an income tax as such will not be affected by the new ruling.

The British Government for some time has been grappling with the agency problem, trying valiantly to force taxes from agencies which consistently showed no profits—a condition due to the fact that goods were billed to them at prices making local profits impossible, it is asserted, though the profit to the American factory was handsome. Agents who were seen today regarding the matter said that they had not been advised of their new status. As a general rule, they have referred the subject to counsel.

ADMITS CLOTH ORDER HERE

But British Minister Says Home Factories Are Being Encouraged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Times writes that T. C. Taylor recently stated in the House of Commons that millions of yards of cloth which could have been made in the West Riding of Yorkshire had been ordered in the United States for the allied Governments.

Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has now written to Mr. Taylor to say there seems little doubt that a large order for cloth has recently been given to America by one of the allied Governments. The British Government, however, has lost no opportunity of urging all the allied Governments to place contracts in this country for such supplies as may be available.

Actually upwards of 24,000,000 yards of uniform cloth have been purchased by delegates of the allied Governments from mills in England and Ireland since the beginning of the war.

FEAR FOR BRITISH FINANCES.

Members of Parliament Plan Budget Interpellations Next Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"The financial situation of the country is causing profound uneasiness. Including advances to our allies and all other expenditures arising out of the war, our daily war bill now exceeds £5,500,000, ($27,500,000.) This is a prodigious figure which must, if continued, strain to the utmost even our vast resources.

"For the time being the financial situation is incomparably more urgent than that of raising more men for the army. Several members mean to raise the financial question during the debates on the vote of the budget on Wednesday and Thursday next."

AGAINST GENERAL ELECTION.

Lord Lansdowne Announces the View of the Government.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, announced in the House of Lords yesterday that the Government was firmly of the opinion that there should be no general election until after the war.

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NEW BLOCKADE RULE AROUSES PACKERS

They Notify Lansing That Britain Is Putting More Restrictions on Their Trade.

HOLD UP CARGO FOR SWEDEN

Say Shipowners Are Forced to Reload Goods After Having Delivered Them in Scandinavian Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A strong appeal was made to the State Department today by the Chicago packers for positive action in the form of a new protest to England against interference with shipments of American meats to neutral ports in Europe. The immediate cause of today's appeal was the alleged action of the British Government in imposing conditions upon shipments of meat proposed to be made to Norway on the steamer Christianiafjord of the Norwegian-America Line, which was scheduled to sail from New York Saturday for the Norwegian port of Christiania.

The protest was submitted to the State Department today by Alfred R. Urion, Henry Veeder, and Luther M. Walter, representing Armour & Co., Swift & Co., the G. H. Hammond Company, and Morris & Co., respectively. These lawyers called at the State Department today and presented the protest to Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk, who have the matter under advisement. Tonight the counsel for the packers gave out a summary of the statement they had left with the State Department. They asked that a protest be sent to England on the ground that the new British instructions would impose impossible conditions upon them. The statement reads:

"The immediate cause of our visit to Washington today is the instructions issued to the steamer Christianiafjord of the Norwegian-America Line, which expected to sail on Nov. 6 from New York for the Norwegian port of Christiania. Such instructions prohibited the steamer from the further loading of the Chicago packers' products destined to resident buyers in Sweden on through bills of lading via Christiania, Norway, unless the packers would remove from the bills of lading the provision 'Goods in Transit to Sweden,' declare the ultimate destination to be Norway, and guarantee consumption in that country.

"These instructions, we are informed, are due to the threat of Great Britain that unless the steamship companies enforce such requirements Great Britain will seize the ships and cargoes en route to Christiania and confiscate such cargoes.

"By these restrictions Great Britain seeks to determine, before the vessel is loaded in the American port, what American products, if any may be shipped, to what neutral countries, if any, they may be shipped, and the terms and conditions under which they may be shipped, if at all.

"Representations have been made to the State Department today in the hope that it will notify Great Britain that such further unlawful interferences with trade between the United States and the European neutral countries will not be tolerated, and that it will expect Great Britain to permit the packers' products to be loaded on the Christianiafjord and to go forward to ultimate destination in Sweden.

"This is only one of the many interferences within the last six weeks by Great Britain with trade in packing house products carried on neutral ships from the United States to resident buyers in Scandinavian countries. Several of these vessels arrived at their destinations in the neutral countries, and, after their cargoes had been unloaded on the docks and were therefore not subject to seizure, Great Britain notified the steamship lines, notably the Scandinavian-America Line, that such goods, so delivered in their ships, the Oscar II., Frederick VIII., and others, must be reloaded on other steamers and returned to Great Britain for the express purpose of placing the goods in prize court as though they had been seized on the high seas while in transit.

"We are informed that Great Britain has made the same requirements of the Norwegian-America Line, owners of the Christianiafjord, which is the subject of today's complaint to the State Department, and that the cargoes of packers' products now on the seas in the vessels of this line when they reach Christiania, will have to be reloaded and returned to such British ports as may be designated by the British Government, there to be made the subject of prize court proceedings."

OUR NOTE REACHES LONDON

Page to Deliver It Today—May Be Published on Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The note of the United States to Great Britain relative to the blockade reached here today. It was brought over by William Kirk, Attaché of the United States Embassy at Petrograd. Mr. Kirk took it to the embassy during the day and it will be handed to Sir Edward Grey tomorrow by Ambassador Page.

After the Foreign Office receives it a date will be fixed for simultaneous publication here and in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Secretary Lansing was advised today that the American note to Great Britain on interferences with neutral trade had arrived in London and would be delivered to the Foreign Office tomorrow by Ambassador Page. Secretary Lansing is arranging with the British authorities with a view to its publication on Monday morning.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The Friargate Destroyed—Five of Her Crew Landed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The British steamer Friargate, 264 tons gross, has been sunk.

Five survivors have been landed.

KAMERUN TOWNS OCCUPIED.

British Success Reported—Casualties Were Small.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An official communication issued tonight concerning operations in the Kamerun region of German West Africa, says the towns of Bamenda and Banyo have been occupied by the British.

The British casualties were small.

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VILLA SAYS CALLES KILLED 4 AMERICANS

Asserts They Were Shot Down While Aiding His Wounded Before Agua Prieta.

STORY DOUBTED ON BORDER

Rebel Leader Reaches Naco with 3,000 Men and Is Expected to Go to Nogales.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 4.—Francisco Villa, with 3,000 of his troops, defeated Monday at Agua Prieta, twenty-five miles east of here, by the forces of General P. Elias Calles, Carranza commander there, reached Naco, the Mexican town across the border from here, today, and told American Army officers that four Americans had been shot down by Calles's troops while succoring wounded under a Red Cross flag in front of the breastworks at Agua Prieta.

The Americans killed were, according to General Villa, Dr. R. H. Tighen, chief surgeon of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company; his assistant, Dr. Miller, and two American chauffeurs, J. D. Pylandt and A. L. Wilson. Villa, while expressing regret at their death, declined tonight to say where they are buried. He said he could not permit any bodies to be disinterred, even to clear a doubt that they had been killed.

This doubt was caused by the statement of Dr. Frederick H. Wickman of St. Louis, Mo., who dashed across the line this afternoon, shouting that he was about to be shot, and afterward said that he had seen Drs. Tighen and Miller at 9 o'clock last night. Wickman, however, appeared to be somewhat dazed from fatigue and shock, sustained while under sentence of death in Mexico.

Villa declared Naco to be the capital of Mexico now, and it was reported that he would make that town his base of supplies.

Four thousand of Villa's men are at Villaverde, a watering station, twenty-two miles south on the Naco-Cananea Railroad.

Another detachment was reported tonight to be looting stores and residences at Cananea. Mrs. Tighen, wife of the missing doctor, and her daughter reached here today from Cananea.

Villa began receiving supplies as soon as he reached Naco. He stated that he personally intended to leave tonight. It was believed he may go to Nogales, where the army here would follow him, while the force at Villaverde probably would be left to oppose any pursuit by the Carranza forces.

Through agents here, Villa sought permission to have his wounded men removed from Naco to Juarez over American territory. His request was forwarded to General Frederick Funston, commanding the American troops at Douglas. The supposed shooting of the American doctors and chauffeurs also was reported to General Funston.

The troops Villa brought here today appeared to be well fed. Their transport animals also were in excellent condition. There was no rush for food on the part of the soldiers. Reports that Cananea notes being looted were not entirely credited in the absence of reports from Charles Montague, American Consular Agent at Cananea.

From officials of the company it was learned today that the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company had paid $25,000 for immunity. Other concerns were also levied on.

Regarding reparation for the lives of the Americans reported killed, General Funston, when told of their death, is said to have informed inquirers that all he could do was to obtain permission from general callers to search the battlefield for the bodies. If the bodies are found, a protest would be filed with Calles against the killing by his troops of noncombatants and against the firing on the Red Cross flag, Funston said.

A detachment of Villa soldiers was reported today to have raided the ranch of N. F. D. Nichols, east of here, on the American side of the border, last night. Horses, cattle, and household articles were taken.

Representatives of American interests in Sonora, it was said, had received demands from Villa which they described as amounting to confiscation.

FUNSTON BLAMES BOTH SIDES

But Says Carranza Men Were Main Offenders in Firing Over Border.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Carranza troops were the main offenders in firing across the border in the battle at Agua Prieta, according to a report from Major General Funston received today at the War Department. The General says both General Calles and General Villa did all they could to prevent injury to American lives and property.

"I could not in fairness have opened fire on Villa without treating Calles the same," he added.

General Funston's report, dated last night, described conditions as satisfactory, and added: "I consider the immediate danger passed." It described a conference between General Funston and Villa at the border, of which General Funston says: "His (Villa's) attitude was quite satisfactory."

Funston estimated Villa's entire force at about 12,000, with thirty-six pieces of field artillery, and a large number of machine guns.

Contrary to the usual Mexican custom, General Funston said, Villa had left all the women, children and camp followers of his army at Casas Grandes, and had with him nothing but fighting men, who displayed excellent spirit throughout the fight.

HOPE TO EXTRADITE HUERTA.

Carranza Officials Say United States Will Honor Their Request.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 4.—High Carranza officials here said today that they were sure the United States Government would honor a request for the extradition of General Victoriano Huerta, about to be made by the Carranza Government. They said Huerta was only being held in Fort Bliss in order that he might not escape to Europe, and that the extradition request would be honored by the United States, as an example to all future leaders against the execution of political officials in Mexico.

The alleged confession of Major Cardenas in Guatemala, in which he declared that he was ordered by General Huerta to execute Madero, is to be the basis upon which the request for extradition will be based.

WILSON OUTLINES NATION'S DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

tric sign reading "1865—Manhattan Club—1915." Underneath it hung the flag of the President.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when President Britt pounded for order and announced that because of the lateness of the hour brevity would be imposed on all speakers except the President. Mr. Britt read a letter of congratulation from Henry Watterson and it, as well as the names of President Cleveland, Ambassador Gerard, and other former and present members of the club were greeted with cheers.

Then Mr. Britt proposed a toast to the President, after which he presented ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien as the first speaker. Patrick Francis Murphy and Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, followed, and then Mr. Britt introduced President Wilson, declaring if the President received his just deserts his name would go down in history bracketed with those of Washington and Lincoln.

The President's Speech.

The President's address follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen—I warmly felicitate the club upon the completion of fifty years of successful and interesting life. Club life may be made to mean a great deal to those who know how to use it. I have no doubt that to a great many of you has come genuine stimulation in the association of this place and that as the years have multiplied you have seen more and more the useful ends which may be served by organizations of this sort.

But I have not come to speak wholly of that, for there are others of your own members who can speak of the club with a knowledge and an intelligence which no one can have who has not been intimately associated with it. Men band themselves together for the sake of the association, no doubt, but also for something greater and deeper than that—because they are conscious of common interests lying outside their business occupations, because they are members of the same community and in frequent intercourse find mutual stimulation and a real maximum of vitality and power. I shall assume that here around the dinner table on this memorial occasion our talk should properly turn to the wide and common interests which are most in our thoughts, whether they be the interests of the community or of the nation.

A year and a half ago our thought would have been almost altogether of great domestic questions. They are many and of vital consequence. We must and shall address ourselves to their solution with diligence, firmness, and self-possession; but notwithstanding we find ourselves in the midst of a world disturbed by great disaster and ablaze with terrible war; but our thought is now inevitably of new things about which formerly we gave ourselves little concern. We are thinking now chiefly of our relations with the rest of the world—not our commercial relations, about those we have thought and planned always—but about our political relations, our duties as an individual and independent force in the world to ourselves, our neighbors, and the world itself.

Our principles are well known. It is not necessary to avow them again. We believe in political liberty and founded our great Government to obtain it, the liberty of men and of peoples—of men to choose their own lives and of peoples to choose their own allegiance.

Aggressive Purposes Put Aside.

Our ambition, also, all the world has knowledge of. It is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over. If we have had aggressive purposes and covetous ambitions, they were the fruit of our thoughtless youth as a nation and we have put them aside. We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest. We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion; because we believe, we passionately believe, in the right of every people to choose their own allegiance and be free of masters altogether.

For ourselves we wish nothing but the full liberty of self-development; and with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere. We wish not only for the United States but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth and of action, for we know that throughout this hemisphere the same aspirations are everywhere being worked out, under diverse conditions, but with the same impulse and ultimate object.

All this is very clear to us and will, I confidently predict, become more and more clear to the whole world as the great processes of the future unfold themselves. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such ambitions that we are asking ourselves at the present time what our duty is with regard to the armed force of the nation.

Within a year we have witnessed what we did not believe possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of a great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments, and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development.

In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of the willful use of force on our part against any nation or any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security.

Prepared, but Not for War.

We have it in mind to be prepared, but not for war, but only for defense; and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace, and not by the use of hostile force. The mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good-will among men. She has become the home and asylum of men of all creeds and races. Within her hospitable borders they have found homes and congenial associations and freedom and a wide and cordial welcome, and they have become part of the bone and sinew and spirit of America itself. America has been made up out of the nations of the world and is the friend of the nations of the world.

But we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action by making the farce that is in us ready for assertion.

And we know that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation; and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits.

400,000 Citizen Soldiers.

It is with this idea, with this conception, in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the Congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications, and at the military posts of the interior.

For the rest it calls for the training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year. Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits.

And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself would be used as part of the instrumentality by which training would be given those citizens who enlisted under the new conditions, and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which all this would be accomplished would put the National Guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has ever been before, giving not only the recognition which it deserves, but a more definite support from the National Government and a more definite connection with the military organizations of the nation.

What we all wish to accomplish is that the forces of the nation should indeed be part of the nation and not a separate professional force, and the chief cost of the system would not be in the enlistment or in the training of the men, but in the providing of ample equipment in case it should be necessary to call all forces into the field.

Definite Navy Policy.

Moreover, it has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defense. The navy of the United States is already a very great and efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern time.

All that is necessary in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation.

We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build.

Part of our problem is the problem of what I may call the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the Navy Department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

"No Fear Amongst Us."

No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear amongst us. Under the new-world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all.

Is the plan we propose sane and reasonable and suited to the needs of the hour? Does it not conform to the ancient traditions of America? Has any better plan been proposed than this program that we now place before the country? In it there is no pride of opinion. It represents the best professional and expert judgment of the country. But I am not so much interested in programs as I am in safeguarding at every cost the good faith and honor of the country.

If men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance.

In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. For my position in this important matter is different from that of the private individual who is free to speak his own thoughts and to risk his own opinions in this matter. We are here dealing with things that are vital to the life of America itself.

In doing this I have tried to purge my heart of all personal and selfish motives. For the time being, I speak as the trustee and guardian of a nation's rights, charged with the duty of speaking for that nation in matters involving her sovereignty—a nation too big and generous to be exacting and yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggled to make us an independent nation.

Alien Voices and America.

The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great Government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled.

America has not opened its doors in vain to men and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep unison of a common unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist.

Sect Antagonism a Danger.

May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism. It does not become America that within her borders, where every man is free to follow the dictates of his conscience and worship God as he pleases, men should raise the cry of church against church. To do that is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America.

We are a God-fearing people. We agree to differ about methods of worship, but we are united in believing in Divine Providence and in worshiping the God of Nations. We are the champions of religious right here and everywhere that it may be our privilege to give it our countenance and support. The Government is conscious of the obligation and the nation is conscious of the obligation. Let no man create division where there are none.

Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good-will and the might of invincible justice and right.

Henry Watterson's Letter.

Writing from Louisville, Henry Watterson, designated by the committee immediately to follow President Wilson, sent his regrets in the following letter:

I regret that I shall not be able to accept your invitation to join my clubmates, including the President of the United States, in celebrating the fiftieth birthday of our honored fraternity and to be one of the speakers on that occasion, but I may not deny myself, nor be excluded from, my share in the triumph of a festival rendered the more interesting and important by his presence.

The Manhattan Club was organized in 1865 to save the Democratic Party from threatened destruction. For a season it had been trampled beneath the feet of marching armies, its vitality arrested by division and defeat, its principles obscured by the battle clouds of a war of States and sections. It was organized by men possessing in highest degree and measure the love of country and the courage of conviction. Half a century it has sought to embody and maintain the philosophies expounded by Thomas Jefferson; to be, as it were, a rampart of constitutional freedom and law, a bulwark against devious teaching and transitory passion. It stands today the most influential representative of government of, for, and by the people in that great metropolis which, leading the commerce, should lead the aspiration and the thought of the nation.

I congratulate you that the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of its birth is to be signalized by the participation of a President of the United States, who, as a member of the club, understands its character and reflects its traditions, and who both as statesman and historian will know how to hold high and firm the banners of Democracy unterrified and undefiled; to steer the ship of State safely between the Scylla of Centralization and the Charybdis of Anarchy, preserving the spiritual beliefs, no less than the material interests, of the people.

Two members of the Manhattan Club, Samuel Jones Tilden and Grover Cleveland, contributed largely to the fulfillment of the ends for which the club was created and to which it addressed itself. It was the destiny of Andrew Johnson, another member of the club, to rescue the country from the dangers of partyism during a period of political frenzy. God grant it be the destiny of Woodrow Wilson, likewise and now a member of the club, to reconcile strength of administration with popular ideals, compelling a world at war to find in the American Republic at once an enobling example, a helping hand, and a friend in need.

I wish I might be with you to rejoice in the occasion and to make renewal tender of my loyal devotion to our hallowed association and invincible party.

President Smiles at Jokes.

In his remarks Mr. Britt said that it was due to the great mind and patriotic heart of Woodrow Wilson that this country was not plunged into war, and this was the sign for much applause.

Patrick Francis Murphy, who spoke in a lighter vein, caused amusement by one remark. He said:

"A man may be too proud to fight and yet find himself in a serious engagement."

The President smiled. Another remark by Mr. Murphy which caused the President to laugh was his characterization of Mexico as "that wonderful country where every now and then peace breaks out."

Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, said that all should feel the deepest debt of gratitude for the great work that Mr. Wilson had done for every man, woman, and child in the country. And again the diners gave a rousing cheer.

It was 11:55 o'clock when the President began his address. He seemed in the best of health and spirits, and his voice was firm and strong.

At the guest table with the President were William F. McCombs, Victor J. Dowling, Lindley M. Garrison, the Rev. W. T. Manning, Morgan J. O'Brien, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Frank R. Lawrence, Patrick Francis Murphy, Joseph P. Tumulty, and Philip J. Britt.

Among others at the dinner were Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, E. C. Benedict, M. Linn Bruce, Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, Irvin S. Cobb, Joseph P. Day, J. Clarence Davies, Chauncey M. Depew, William Delaney, Curtis N. Douglas, Abram I. Elkus, Mark Eisner, John Ford, Francis P. Garvan, Stuart G. Gibboney, Samuel Greenbaum, J. B. Greenhut, Simon Guggenheim, D-Cady Herrick, Ollie M. James, Alexander Konta, Frederic Kernochan, Jefferson M. Levy, Dudley Field Malone, Martin W. Littleton, Cyrus T. Brady, E. M. House, William Church Osborn, James W. Osborne, Ralph Peters, Ralph Pulitzer, Edward G. Riggs, Jacob Ruppert, John G. Saxe, R. A. C. Smith, Luke D. Stapleton, Abraham Stern, W. F. Sheehan, Theodore P. Shonts, Max Steuer, John W. Stewart, John B. Stanchfield, Jesse I. Straus, Frank M. Swacker, Alfred J. Talley, B. B. Thayer, John R. Truesdale, Samuel Untermyer, William Van Wyck, Theodore N. Vail, Robert F. Wagner, Henry A. Wise Wood, William R. Willcox, Charles F. Murphy, and Thomas W. Churchill.

PRESIDENT MEETS FIANCEE.

With Col. House, Goes Direct from Station to Hotel St. Regis.

President Wilson arrived at the Pennsylvania Station at 3:17 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson. There was a crowd of about 200 men and women waiting and they gave Mr. Wilson a rousing welcome. Twenty-five detectives in charge of Inspectors Cray and Morris acted as an escort for the President.

Colonel E. M. House met the party at the station and they drove in Colonel House's automobile to the St. Regis Hotel, where the President was greeted by Mrs. Norman Galt, his fiancee. The route to the hotel was over Thirty-third Street to Fifth Avenue and up Fifth Avenue. A dozen automobiles, occupied by Secret Service men, detectives, and reporters, followed, forming a parade which attracted much attention. There was not much cheering, as only a few recognized the President until his automobile had swept by.

The weather was threatening and after Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt had talked the matter over for a few minutes it was announced that they would not go for an automobile ride through the park, as they had intended. Mr. Wilson dismissed the automobile and remained at the St. Regis until shortly before 7 o'clock, when he went to the home of Colonel House, who will be his host while he is in town.

On the way from Washington to New York President Wilson discussed the outcome of Tuesday's election with Senator Ollie James of Kentucky and Thomas J. Pence, acting Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. No statement was issued as a result of the conference in the President's private car, but it was said, unofficially, that members of the President's party felt that they were sure of Democratic victories in 1916 in Maryland, Massachusetts, and Kentucky, the three States which elected Governors on Tuesday.

Mrs. Galt, accompanied by her niece, Miss Agnes E. Gordon, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, spent the morning and early afternoon shopping. They left the Hotel St. Regis in a touring car and visited several shops, returning to the hotel about 2 o'clock.

With her two friends Mrs. Galt spent last evening at the Playhouse on West Forty-eighth Street and saw Grace George in "The New York Idea." Few persons in the theatre recognized Mrs. Galt. Immediately after the performance the party returned to the St. Regis Hotel.

Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, called at the St. Regis at 5 o'clock and remained with Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt for an hour. Mr. Wilson left the hotel at 6:40 o'clock. Mrs. Galt dined in her room at the St. Regis.

GOWNS FOR WILSON WEDDING

New York Man in Paris Reported Buying for President's Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—On a report that Charles Kurzman of New York was here to select gowns for the Wilson wedding, his hotel was besieged by couturiers' representatives for orders.

"It would be indiscreet," he said, "to talk about the clothes ordered by the Wilson family before obtaining permission from the White House, but from the large number and character of the gowns and hats ordered by members of the family I feel that Washington can look forward to a brilliant social season after the wedding.

"The revival of business continues. Exclusive milliners and dressmakers are very busy, and specialty and department store trade throughout the country is excellent, and merchants are looking forward to a wonderful Christmas trade. People are spending more money than they did last year, especially as Americans who formerly lived abroad are now remaining in New York during the war. I will visit the openings for midwinter styles by the leading Paris houses, which commence this week."

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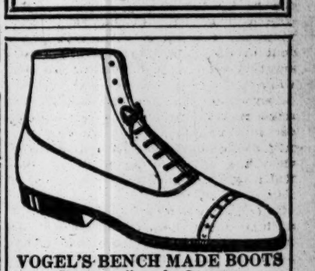

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HAD BEEN TRAILED TO CUBA

And Was In This City Three Months Ago—Charged with Embezzling $10,000 from Poorhouse Fund.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—William V. Cleary, the former Town Clerk of Haverstraw, N. Y., who was acquitted last January of the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman, after a sensational trial, was arrested here today on a warrant charging him with embezzling $10,000 from the poorhouse fund appropriated by the town of Haverstraw.

Cleary has been missing from Haverstraw since an investigation of the manner in which his murder trial was conducted disclosed alleged irregularities in his office. He was arrested by John McCullagh, former Chief of Police of New York.

Cleary's arrest was the culmination of a chase which began last March and took his pursuers to Bermuda, Cuba, California, and many cities in the United States. Three months ago the fugitive returned to New York City from the Far West for a few days, and before his movements there could be traced he again disappeared. He spent several weeks in Hoboken, but eluded detectives there, and finally was located here last night.

Cleary had been to a race track, and when he met his wife and a friend at the railroad station last night the party was traced to an apartment where Cleary had lived for two months. The police watched the house all night, and early today, when Cleary and his wife went again to the station to leave town, he was arrested.

Cleary consented to return to New York without extradition proceedings, and left Washington a prisoner at noon today to be turned over to the Sheriff of Rockland County.

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Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, Nov. 4.—Sheriff Servan was one of the most surprised persons in the county when District Attorney Gagan today told him to go to Washington to bring back former Town Clerk W. V. Cleary. The Sheriff is an intimate friend of Cleary.

District Attorney Gagan today said that he engaged Detective McCullough nine months ago to trail Cleary. Aside from the District Attorney no one in Rockland County knew that Cleary was watched. No bills for detective service were ever presented to the county, in order to keep the fact that a detective agency had been employed from Cleary's friends.

Under Sheriff Denoyelles and Deputy Sheriff Michael McNichol went to the Pennsylvania terminal to take Cleary in charge for return to New City. At a late hour tonight they had not yet returned with their prisoner.

HERRESHOFF SLIPS AWAY.

Golfer Escapes from Sanitarium Attendant in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Frederick Herreshoff, the golfer, who was committed recently to a sanitarium at Gladwyn by Judge Sulzberger, escaped from an attendant this afternoon in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Up to a late hour tonight Dr. S. D. Ludlum, who conducts the sanitarium, said that he had received no word concerning the whereabouts of Herreshoff, but he believed that the patient had gone to Atlantic City. Dr. Ludlum said that he thought Herreshoff would return to the sanitarium because habeas corpus proceedings to obtain his release were to be taken next week.

Herreshoff obtained permission of the sanitarium authorities today to visit this city to have his eyes examined by a specialist. After visiting the specialist this morning he and an attendant went to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, where they remained for several hours. While the attendant was making preparations to take Herreshoff back to Gladwyn the patient slipped away and has not been seen since. W. W. Montgomery, Jr., counsel for Herreshoff, said that he had been informed of Herreshoff's escape, but did not know where his client had gone.

SOLD EMPLOYER'S SECRETS.

Three Confess to Giving Aetna Life Records to Opposing Lawyers.

Charged with unlawfully making public information obtained from the records of the Aetna Life Insurance Company at 100 William Street, three men appeared in Special Sessions yesterday and confessed. They were Frederick A. Haessig of 77 Fifth Street, Woodhaven, L. I.; William L. Schuchman of 20 Jane Street, Rutherford, N. J., and Joseph Lynch of 1,097 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

On the request of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lockhart the three men were paroled on their bond of $500 for one week to await sentence. They have expressed their willingness to assist the District Attorney's office in running down lawyers who have made a practice of buying information, unlawfully obtained, for use in suits against insurance companies.

Haessig was employed by the Aetna Company as an investigator and Schuchman had charge of the company's files. According to the complaint they transmitted to Lynch information which he in turn surrendered to various lawyers in Brooklyn and Manhattan who are interested in suits against the Aetna Company.

SUIT BY RAY BEVERIDGE.

Demands $10,000 of Mrs. Raymond Penfield for Auto Accident.

Ray Beveridge, the actress, who is the sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the sculptor, sued Mrs. Raymond Penfield of 336 Riverside Drive in the Supreme Court yesterday for $10,000. The plaintiff said that on Oct. 13, as she was crossing Riverside Drive at Ninety-seventh Street, the defendant's automobile, in charge of a chauffeur, knocked her down and injured her about the head, body and limbs.

Miss Beveridge recently applied to Secretary of State Lansing for a passport to Germany on the plea that she wanted to cross the sea in order to marry a German officer. The passport was refused.

THIEF GETS $9,700 FROM BRONX BANK

Reaches Under a Grille for a Package of Bills When Teller Is Called Away.

HE MAY HAVE USED A HOOK

Employe Gone but a Few Minutes to Wait on an Unusually Large Number of Depositors.

Joseph Wetherill, paying teller of the Bronx Borough Bank, which occupies the ground floor of the five-story building on the southeast corner of Tremont and Park Avenues, the Bronx, was sorting bills into packages and putting rubber bands around them on his glass-covered counter at 2:45 yesterday afternoon, when a depositor came to his window to draw money.

This depositor was followed by several others, an unusually large number for that hour of the day. It was several minutes before the paying teller could return to his work of sorting and counting bills. When he did so, he discovered that one of the packages of bills was missing.

He immediately notified William F. Germain, the cashier, who ordered the doors of the bank closed and started a search. The roll could not be found, and it was concluded that some one on the outside of the paying teller's cage had reached his hand under the bronze grille and stolen it. The grille begins two inches above the glass top of the counter.

The paying teller estimates that the stolen package contained $9,700 in $100, $50, and $20 bills. It had nothing around it except the rubber band.

A few minutes after the theft had been discovered detectives from the Bronx Detective Bureau and from the William J. Burns National Detective Agency arrived. After an investigation they said that a hook had been used in drawing the package of bills close enough to the grille so that it could be reached by hand. They refused to say whether the hook had been found or whether this was a conclusion reached from the position of the bills as described by the paying teller.

C. Adelbert Becker, President of the bank, said last night that no employe was suspected, and that it was a certainty that some one from the outside had stolen the package without assistance. Detectives and officials of the bank would not say whether there was reason to think that the attention of the teller had been deliberately distracted while the theft was committed.

The bank was founded as the Bank of Westchester by Collis P. Huntington twenty years ago, and its name was changed several years ago. Many men prominent in the Bronx are on its Directorate.

RULING IN ROCK ISLAND SUIT

Court Holds Hibbin Complaint Is Improperly Drawn.

The suit brought by Francis E. Hibbin, bondholder of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, against that company; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and the Directors of the two companies, to recover $7,500,000 alleged to have been loaned by the railroad company to the railway company upon insufficient security, will have to be withdrawn and a new complaint submitted that would properly join all of the issues presented.

The Directors named as defendants were Daniel G. Reid, William H. Moore, Richard A. Jackson, Ogden Mills, Francis L. Hine, Henry W. Mudge, William T. Graham, and the executors of the will of George C. McMurtry. Justice Fendleton of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the issues were not properly joined in the complaint. The plaintiff got thirty days to submit an amended complaint.

FIGHT ON OSBORNE BROUGHT TO A HEAD

Continued from Page 1.

Sing Sing whither he had returned after encountering here defeat in what might be termed the opening skirmish of the campaign. This was his failure to win the consent of Supreme Court Justice Morschauser to carry back with him to Sing Sing the five prisoners whom District Attorney Weeks had summoned as witnesses.

"Judge" William Willet, who sought to buy a Supreme Court nomination from "Curly" Joe Cassidy, with the result that both went to Sing Sing and who was elevated to the bench by the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing prisoners, only later to be transferred to Comstock after an attempt had been made on his life, has spent hours daily with Mr. Weeks for nearly a week, and the men the District Attorney summoned are expected to corroborate the revelations of the late "Judge."

Warden Osborne telephoned this morning from Sing Sing asking Mr. Weeks for a conveyance to transport these men and a batch of documents, which the District Attorney also wanted from the prison, to Mr. Weeks's office. Mr. Weeks suggested that the Warden convey his prisoners in a truck, but Mr. Osborne elected to use two of his automobiles.

In one he and Professor George W. Kirchwey, former Dean of the Columbia University Law School, with Stephen Miller, Jr., Mr. Osborne's secretary, whose appointment Superintendent Riley ratified today, escorted two convicts, while Principal Keeper Frederick Dorner had three convicts with him in the other car. None of them was handcuffed, and they traveled as might any guests of the Warden.

Weeks Holds Convict Witnesses.

Unmanacled they followed the Warden into Mr. Weeks's office and stood there while the District Attorney announced he had decided not to go on with the investigation today, and meantime would hold the convicts in the County Jail here. Mr. Osborne objected at once. He insisted Mr. Weeks had no right to hold the men and demanded that they return with him.

"Mr. Osborne," said Mr. Weeks, "these men are here and they are going to stay here as long as I wish them to; as long as I need them."

Mr. Osborne declined to accept Mr. Weeks's word as final, and, at the suggestion of the District Attorney, the party marched across the street to the Court House. The street was jammed with persons who had heard of the disagreement, and through this throng the convicts marched still unmanacled. They marched before Justice Morschauer, and to him Mr. Osborne, appearing as his own counsel, exclaimed:

"I want to object most emphatically to the bench against the proposed action of the District Attorney in holding these prisoners out of prison. I object because these men are confided to my custody as Warden. It is my duty to have them and guard them. I am heavily bonded and I am responsible for their detention and for their keeping and welfare. Two of these men are now under discipline, which will be broken if they are not returned to the prison and subjected to the prison rules."

"The District Attorney has the right to hold these men for any length of time he may see fit," responded Justice Morschauer. "I shall remand these men to his custody and care. Your responsibility, Warden, has now ceased until such time as they are returned to your custody. You are absolved from all duty in connection with them."

"If my responsibility ceases, why, then, I am satisfied," said Mr. Osborne, "but, Your Honor, two of these men are under discipline and I would like to have a State prison keeper look after them."

"No one shall see the men but the District Attorney," said Justice Morschauer, "but I think the jail keepers are capable of looking after the men."

"I take exception to your Honor's ruling," replied Mr. Osborne, and the Justice rather impatiently exclaimed: "I cannot see why there should be so much feeling in this matter."

"There is no feeling on my part," interrupted Mr. Osborne. "I want to see that justice is done and the whole truth brought out."

"These men are remanded to the county jail and the Sheriff is directed to see they are properly guarded," said Justice Morschauer finally, and as Mr. Osborne bowed and walked out of the room his prisoners were led away.

Friends of Mr. Osborne declare that the report of Dr. Diedling will be found not to be supported by the facts if they ever get a chance to show these in court. An official of the prison said today that Dr. Diedling had investigated the prison last July and had found it in excellent condition. His present report, said this man, was based on interviews with half a dozen prisoners held in Warden Osborne's office, and since July the investigator had never set foot in the prison proper.

GOVERNOR NOT TAKING SIDES.

Whitman Says He Wants the Osborne Plan to Have a Full Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—"There have been no charges made to me against either Superintendent John B. Riley of the Prison Department or Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison," said Governor Whitman today. "Should any be filed against either I shall investigate them."

The Governor made it plain he was taking no sides in the controversy which is going on between the adherents of Superintendent Riley and Warden Osborne. He said the object of a prison was to separate the criminal from society and try to make a better man of him. In Sing Sing the first is being accomplished, as to whether the other will follow is yet to be proved, he asserted. The Governor does not think, like Dr. Rudolph Diedling, that the plan of prison reform as being practiced at Sing Sing has had a sufficient trial and has failed.

"I think that the whole plan of Mr. Osborne should have a full trial," said Governor Whitman, "and until many more things than have been thus far brought out are proved it is far from a failure."

It was pointed out that there had been fewer escapes from Sing Sing the first six months of Warden Osborne's administration than was the case during the six months preceding his advent. The Governor has had his own investigators in Sing Sing, and they reported to him that there were no more hospital cases now than in the past, the only difference being that before Mr. Osborne's stewardship no news of the assaults were permitted to get outside the walls of the prison except when they were more serious than usual. In all prisons there are cases of this sort.

The reports of felonious assaults were magnified, the Governor's investigators found. He has heard of no more serious affrays than are customary, since Mr. Osborne took charge.

Find Jobs for Convicts.

Thirty ex-convicts, some of whom have been released from Sing Sing since Mr. Osborne became Warden, have been put to work in this city as the result of the first month of the activities of the new Employment Bureau of the Prison Association of New York.

The association, which has offices at 135 East Fifteenth Street, devotes itself to reforms in penal institutions, and has for years sought to restore the convicts to their places in society. It organized on Oct. 1 a special employment bureau in charge of Charles K. Blatchly, who has had wide experience in social service. He is now preparing his first monthly report. Mr. Blatchly said yesterday that in getting a job for a convict every day the bureau has been helped greatly by the constant discussion of the problems of prison life appearing in the newspapers. The interest in the experiments of Mr. Osborne at Sing Sing, he said, had spread to employers everywhere, and the example set by several large manufacturers in taking former convicts into their employ had been of great aid to the new bureau.

SHOW HUGE PLANT 17 FEET IN DIAMETER

Natural History Museum Doors Removed to Admit Lewisohn Chrysanthemum.

HAS 1,500 YELLOW BLOOMS

Exhibit of New York Horticultural Society Largest It Has Ever Held.

Doors at the delivery entrance of the American Museum of Natural History had to be removed and partition openings enlarged before a bush chrysanthemum, in the shape of a mushroom, measuring 17 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height, could be taken into the building, where it will occupy the place of honor in the exhibition of plants and flowers which will be opened today by the New York Horticultural Society. The chrysanthemum, breaking the previous record by three feet, was grown by Adolph Lewisohn at his home at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson. It bears more than 1,500 blooms of the yellow variety. The biggest chrysanthemum has been adjudged winner of the Horticultural Society's sweepstakes for the finest and best bush plant, and the prize is a silver cup valued at $100.

Mr. Lewisohn's huge chrysanthemum has been placed in the centre of the rotunda of the Museum, where its circumference rivals that of a large zodiac inlaid in the floor. It is the first and most conspicuous of a dozen prize winners to be seen as one enters the Museum. It is some seven feet wider than the "largest meteorite" discovered by Peary, which stands a little to one side of it, and it is so high that it hides the lower part of a white marble statue of Morris K. Jesup on a pedestal directly behind the beautiful plant. Mr. Lewisohn has named the record-breaking chrysanthemum "R. F. Felton."

The cultivation of the largest chrysanthemum was the work of John Canning and James H. Campbell, who have charge of Mr. Lewisohn's greenhouses at Ardsley. Mr. Canning explained that the plant was only one year old. Originally three shoots were planted together in a fourteen-inch pot, according to specifications for that class of entries. As new shoots grew out they were clipped, and in this way the shoots gradually multiplied to more than 1,500. The greatest difficulty encountered in growing the largest bush chrysanthemum, according to Mr. Canning, was in constructing the network of wires which support the plant and give it shape.

"I have never seen anything like it in bush plants," said George V. Nash, Secretary of the New York Horticultural Society. "The entire collection of chrysanthemums is the finest the society has brought together, and the exhibition as a whole is the largest and the finest we have had."

Surrounding the R. F. Felton are other remarkable Lewisohn bush chrysanthemums. One of these, Grey Stone, loaded with bronze flowers, measures 12 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height, while a white-flowered plant, christened Lady Lydia, has the same dimensions. Both of these are winners of first prizes for their class of plants. There are fan-shaped white and bronze chrysanthemums, also raised by Mr. Lewisohn, and a deep red chrysanthemum grown in the shape of a column 10 feet high, which has been named the Black Hawk. The collection of bush chrysanthemums includes several noteworthy plants exhibited by Samuel Untermyer.

The exhibition includes more than 200 entries, arranged on tables running the entire length of the Museum east and west and extending north and south the length of the several wings. In the central hall, where are gathered the relics of primitive peoples, the flowers stand out in strange contrast to sooty Eskimo huts, wave-beaten junkets, grotesque totem poles around which also are grouped scantily clad tribesmen.

One of the novel exhibits in the collection, and the first of its kind, is that of J. B. Duke, including agricultural as well as floral products of his farm at Summersville, N. J. Clusters of red and purple grapes are strung artistically against a background of green made of lettuce and parsley, while large perfect heads of cauliflower are similarly matched, with bunches of celery and other products of the garden. Roses and many different kinds of choice flowers are interspersed in this group, and a fountain plays in the centre of it.

Some of the exhibitors are Mrs. Pauline Boettger of Riverdale, chrysanthemums, roses, and palms; Mrs. F. O. Constable, Mamaroneck, chrysanthemums, roses, ferns, and palms; Mrs. H. Darlington, Mamaroneck, dahlias, unusual for this time of the year; Adrian Iselin, Jr., New Rochelle, chrysanthemums; James A. Macdonald, Flushing, carnations; Clement Moore, Hackensack, orchids; George Schlegel, Bay Ridge, orchids; Henry C. Sturges, Fairfield, Conn., roses and carnations; Frederick Sturgis, chrysanthemums and carnations, and Mrs. Payne Whitney, chrysanthemums and carnations.

The plants were judged last night and the full list of awards will be made known today. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a competition in dinner table decorations of chrysanthemums, and five entries already have been made. The judges are Walter Angus, Chapinville, Conn.; John G. Urquhart, Lands End, Newport, R. I.; Alexander Michie, Cold Spring Harbor; Robert Walker, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Ballantine, Ridgefield, Conn., and George H. Thompson, Lenox, Mass.

The exhibition will be open free until Sunday.

TWO CAUGHT IN PLOT TO ROB MAIL BOXES

Government Charges Brooklyn Men With Stealing $100,000 in Checks.

With two important arrests United States Marshals yesterday uncovered a system of mail-box robberies which has resulted in the theft of checks totaling more than $100,000. Theodore F. Rosen, proprietor of a barber shop at 246 Broadway, Brooklyn, and Abraham Wagner, a tailor, of 250 Broadway, Brooklyn, who are believed to be the ringleaders in this "conspiracy to defraud the Government by robbing the mails," were arraigned before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday and held in $10,000 bail each.

These men were arrested as the result of a confession made by Samuel Broder, 18 years old, who is now in the Tombs and who was caught by the detectives in the act of breaking open a private mail box. At first he said he did not have any accomplices, but the Post Office authorities, who had been receiving many complaints from merchants in Brooklyn and Manhattan to the effect that their mail boxes in the hallways of loft buildings had been broken open and checks had been stolen, felt certain that young Broder was only one of a gang of thieves who were operating throughout the city.

Then Broder made his confession. He named as his accomplices Rosen and Wagner. According to his story, he would break open the mail boxes in loft buildings, extract any checks that he might find in letters and give these checks to Rosen and Wagner.

Beth-El Sisterhood Celebration.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Beth-El Sisterhood of Personal Service, of which Mrs. L. Kohns is President, will be celebrated at Temple Beth-El, Seventy-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Sunday evening, Nov. 21. Addresses will be made by Mayor Mitchel, Robert W. de Forest, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and the Rev. Drs. Grossman and Schulman.

Doctor's Orders—"Dine at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant regularly."

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ENTRANCE 24th ST

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
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America's Foremost Specialists

Dependable Furs

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

Superior quality Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat.)

Hudson Seal Coats, new flare model, 45 inches long, with Superior Skunk animal scarf and border. Richly lined. Special	95.00
Hudson Seal Coats, Russian model, 7/8 length, Skunk animal scarf and border; full ripple skirt, fancy silk lining. Special	150.00
Hudson Seal Coats, full length, border and chin collar of black Fox or Skunk; extra full ripple skirt. Special	195.00
Hudson Seal Coats, three-quarter and full length, wide border and new Collar of Skunk, Fox, Badger or Sable Squirrel. Special	250.00

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

VERY SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY:

Men's Sack Suits
at $24.50
Regular values $30.00, 35.00 and 37.50

All new models, in the fashionable fabrics and colorings. All sizes but not in every model.

Walking Coats and Vests, - - at $19.50
Regular values $30.00 and 35.00

Sack Coats and Vests, - - - at $15.00
Black and Oxford; Regular value $25.00

Men's Winter Overcoats
in an unusual variety of styles, materials and colorings.
Priced from $15.00 to 40.00

Men's Custom Tailoring
(Third Floor)
AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO-DAY
Men's Sack Suits
$27.50
Made-to-Measure; Regularly $35.00 to 37.50

The smartest materials in browns, grays, blues, blacks and neat mixtures will be employed with hand tailoring of the highest excellence in the construction of these suits.

10 per cent. extra charged for sizes over 44 chest.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street

"Progress"
ARTISTIC DRAPERIES TO ORDER

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Department of
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Is equipped to execute orders on short notice

FOR Hangings for window and doors, Wall Covering, Portieres, Bedspreads, Upholstered Furniture, etc. A very complete stock of fabrics is shown, the more important of which are:

Plain and figured Silk Velours, plain, figured and striped mercerized Cotton Velvets, figured Ramee Velour, Silk Velvets, Taffetas and other lightweight plain, figured and striped fabrics. A great range of Sunfast materials—Damasks, Tapestry and Armures. All at moderate prices. Estimate and sketches cheerfully submitted.

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Broadway and 33d Street

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Store Opens at 8:30
Closes at 6.

An Event That Saves You Dollars!

Thrifty Men Will Warmly Welcome This Opportunity to Buy

Overcoats or Suits
At $15

GIMBEL Overcoats and Suits—and that means good quality and good style—the very best that can be put into clothing to sell at that price.

And that means also considerably more than you would ordinarily expect. GIMBEL relations with leading manufacturers of high-grade clothing bring occasional opportunities to offer clothing at a price much lower than the usual retail price. Co-operation, a desire to be more than commonly helpful on the part of the makers, are contributing reasons.

Consequently those who come to GIMBELS and buy Suits or Overcoats at $15 are getting extra good value for their money—and they are Saving Dollars.

The Overcoats at $15

Winter weight 1/4 SILK LINED loose-fitting "Slip-ons," heavy serge-lined Winter Chesterfields—and dozens more. Oxford greys, grey plaids, black-and-white fabrics, fancy mixtures, and so on through the list. The FINEST Coats as to style, fabric and tailoring that we ever saw on our floors. All sizes.

The Suits at $15

Models the very NEWEST, inspired by the highest-priced and BEST designers in America. Plain blue serges, tartan checks, plaids, stripes, fancy mixtures—the list is endless. Every good style for the young fellow or his elders—for men of ALL proportions—in sizes 33 to 50. SPLENDID fabrics SPLENDIDLY tailored.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

Men's $1 Neckwear, 65c
Fine scarfs made from rich American silk, in a wide range of novelty stripe, floral, two-tone, and other effects. Full cut, with even flowing ends.

Men's $5 Silk Knitted Reefers, $3.50
Accordeon knitted. For dress or street wear, or for motoring. Fine stitch, good width and length. Heavy fringed end.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Pease Player Pianos

incorporate the qualities that have made Pease Pianos the standard since 1844. They afford the opportunity of enjoying the Pease richness of tone to those who cannot play themselves.

New Players $475 Up. Convenient Terms.
SEND FOR CATALOG
PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 West 42d St., near Broadway.
34 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.
57 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

BARGE CANAL BONDS PROBABLY CARRIED

Vote on Amendment Close Up-State, but New York City Probably Favored It.

INTEREST PROPOSAL LOSES

Overwhelming Vote Against Amendment Authorizing Change in Rate on State Bonds.

Returns received up to midnight from Tuesday's vote on the Barge Canal referendum indicated that it might be carried. Returns on both this and the interest rate amendment were slow in coming in. Up to midnight only thirty-six counties in the State, out of sixty-two, had been heard from on the Barge Canal proposition, and the result showed that the vote was close. The returns received gave majorities of 49,492 votes in favor of the bond issue and 49,606 against, a net majority of 113 against the proposition.

The vote in the cities apparently favored the issue, while the country districts as a rule went against it. The counties making up New York City have still to be heard from, but friends of the amendment believe it will receive a heavily favorable vote here, enough to more than offset the adverse vote up State.

Figures received from thirty-two up-State counties up to midnight indicated that the proposed authorization of change of interest rate had been decisively beaten. These counties showed majorities of 83,559 against the proposition, to majorities of only 5,655 in its favor. As in the case of the Barge Canal bond issue, the vote in New York City has not yet been tabulated. The returns from the up-State counties on both proposals so far received are:

VOTE ON BARGE CANAL PROPOSAL.

Counties.	—Majorities.— For.	Against.
Albany	6,214	....
Allegany	....	3,296
Broome	....	4,516
Chautauqua	....	2,643
Chenango	....	945
Clinton	225	....
Columbia	....	3,096
Cortland	....	1,442
Erie	6,659	....
Essex	....	186
Fulton	....	251
Franklin	....	2,143
Greene	....	1,976
Genesee	....	1,563
Livingston	....	1,862
Lewis	....	2,000
Madison	....	1,317
Monroe	16,288	....
Montgomery	2,500	....
Nassau	....	....
Onondaga	6,630	....
Orleans	....	1,322
Oswego	....	173
Putnam	....	561
Rensselaer	3,837	....
Saratoga	900	....
Schenectady	4,054	....
Seneca	....	126
Steuben	....	7,148
Suffolk	275	....
Sullivan	....	3,632
Tioga	....	2,498
Tompkins	2,000	....
Ulster	....	1,804
Warren	....	1,355
Wyoming	....	1,816
Total	49,492	49,605

INTEREST RATE AMENDMENT.

Counties.	—Majorities.— For.	Against.
Allegheny	....	3,809
Broome	....	8,003
Chenango	....	1,070
Clinton	....	1,923
Columbia	....	3,029
Cortland	....	1,434
Erie	....	8,895
Franklin	....	2,470
Fulton	....	2,000
Genesee	....	2,239
Greene	....	1,307
Lewis	....	2,000
Livingston	....	1,800
Madison	....	2,456
Monroe	....	9,977
Montgomery	1,500	....
Nassau	....	2,448
Onondaga	....	3,379
Orleans	....	1,321
Oswego	....	2,000
Putnam	....	248
Rensselaer	....	2,799
Saratoga	....	2,000
Schenectady	4,155	....
Seneca	....	1,460
Steuben	....	6,099
Suffolk	....	8,061
Sullivan	....	3,898
Tioga	....	2,230
Ulster	....	5,205
Warren	....	1,600
Wyoming	....	1,777
Total	5,655	88,589

BEAT CONSTITUTION 463,000.

Belated Returns Add to Estimated Adverse Majority.

Fulton County voted against the proposed new Constitution on Tuesday. The missing districts in that county were heard from yesterday and 2,160 more votes were added to the majority against the proposition. This brings the total majority against the proposed Constitution throughout the State to 411,639, with 591 election districts still missing.

The majorities in favor of the Constitution were 21,543 and against 433,182. Estimating the election districts from which returns are missing, the majority against the new Constitution will be about 463,000.

SHARP REBUKE TO BRYAN.

Security League Head Says His Statement Was False.

William Jennings Bryan attacked the Navy League and the National Security League in a lecture in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and said both organizations were the paid agents of shipbuilders and ammunition manufacturers. S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, yesterday sent the following telegram to Mr. Bryan:

William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Neb:
The Philadelphia press reports that you stated yesterday that the National Security League was the paid agent of shipbuilders and ammunition makers. As President of the National Security League, I beg to inform you that this statement is unqualifiedly false. The funds of the league have been contributed by substantially twenty thousand members, mostly in contributions of $1. It has never received directly or indirectly a penny from any one engaged in the manufacture of munitions or in shipbuilding or in any way connected therewith.

The National Security League will pay the expenses of an audit of its books by any firm of recognized standing. It seems lamentable that you cannot try the case against preparedness without attacking opposing counsel or that you can question the patriotism of the Governors, former Cabinet Ministers, Mayors, and private citizens from all walks who constitute our membership and who believe preparedness can be obtained without unduly burdening the country with taxation or by drawing from the ranks of industry to its loss.

I trust your sense of fair play will prompt you to accept the offer promptly to examine the books of the league and that you will refrain from similar attacks in the interval. S. STANWOOD MENKEN.

No reply had been received from Mr. Bryan up to midnight last night.

McNeal Gets McAvoy's $5,000 Job.

John T. McNeal, a member of the Republican County Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District, yesterday was appointed First Deputy by State Excise Commissioner George E. Greene. McNeal will succeed Thomas F. McAvoy, Tammany leader of the Twenty-third District. The salary is $5,000 a year. Mr. McNeal has been a clerk in the State Excise Department for some time.

CALIFORNIA
Lackawanna Railroad
ROUND TRIP $94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 23th St., 42d St.

MANN DECLARES FOR ROOT FOR PRESIDENT

"Most Brilliant Man of His Time," Republican Floor Leader Says of ex-Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—James R. Mann, Republican leader in the National House of Representatives and a possibility for Speaker in 1916, came out today for Elihu Root for President, regardless of the rejection of the New York Constitution, which has been construed in some quarters as putting Mr. Root out of the running.

In an address before the Hamilton Club Mr. Mann, without mentioning the name of Senator L. Y. Sherman, scoffed at the Sherman "favorite son" candidacy. He said it would reduce the Illinois influence in the National Convention to a "round zero." He remarked that the Republicans had no "walk-away" in sight, that prosperity would be here before the polls opened, and that President Wilson would be so strong that the Republicans could not win with a "two-spot or a shortstop." He said Theodore Roosevelt would make a good President, but was ineligible, and the one man who "filled the bill" was Elihu Root.

Mr. Mann's speech is the first public Republican opposition to the candidacy of Senator Sherman to manifest itself in Illinois.

"I have never been a candidate for the Presidency," said Mr. Mann. "Some of my friends have insisted that I run, but it never seriously entered my mind, the bee never got into my bonnet. From the start I told my friends I was not a candidate."

As Republican leader in the House for the last four years and as possibly occupying the same position again, I speak, when I do speak upon political questions, for more than the environment of my own local neighborhood. I must represent, to a degree at least, the sentiment of those who have made me their chosen leader upon political questions, and my whole purpose is to do what I can toward making the next President of the United States a Republican, who will fill the bill. There are not many of them.

"Under ordinary conditions any man can fill the office of President. When the country is under normal conditions it does not take the very wise man to do what he is told to do by some of his friends outside, but when the next President is elected he must be a leader of men and the leader of the nation—he must not take his orders from the kitchen Cabinet.

"What we ought to do is to be out trying to find the man who will make the best President for the country, regardless of petty politics at home. There is one man who fills the bill, though whether he was removed from possible nomination for President by the election in New York the other day I don't know. Theodore Roosevelt would make a good President, though I don't believe at this time he will be considered as eligible for the nomination. That is not the spirit you have got to take. You have got to raise yourselves above petty, personal animosity or past prejudices. This is not the silly season; we have got to do our best.

"If I could do it by my own power, which I cannot, I would select for President and elect as President the man who today knows more and has greater confidence, both at home and abroad, than any one else, the most brilliant man of our time, Elihu Root."

$5,000 PLACE FOR MULLAN

Ex-Tax Commissioner Appointed to the Court House Board.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed to the Court House Board his former law partner, George V. Mullan. He takes the place of ex-Controller E. M. Grout, who resigned after his conviction for perjury in the Union Bank case in Brooklyn.

Mr. Mullan was a member of the Tax Board, but resigned recently to return to the practice of law. As a Tax Commissioner he was drawing $7,000 a year. He will receive $5,000 as a member of the Court House Board.

The final plans of the architect for the new Court House are now before the Board of Estimate for approval. They were criticised last Summer by Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, on the ground that they were extravagant, and the Board of Estimate has now before it the reply of the Court House Board, taking up Mr. Adamson's statements in detail and attacking the accuracy of his figures.

PENNSYLVANIA BEAT SUFFRAGE BY 62,000

Indicated Majority Based on Returns from All but 400 Election Districts.

MANY IGNORED THE ISSUE

In Philadelphia, 86,446 Persons Who Voted on Mayor Cast No Ballot on Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Revised returns on the woman suffrage amendment voted on in Pennsylvania last Tuesday show a majority of 59,323 against votes for women. With about 400 scattered districts out of the 6,906 in the State still to be heard from, the total vote stands: Against suffrage, 369,769; for suffrage, 310,446. This indicates that when the full returns are in the adverse majority will be about 62,000.

Revised figures for Philadelphia show that a majority of 40,886 was cast against the amendment in the city. Allegheny County was carried by the suffragists by 2,032. The returns show that 86,446 voters who case their ballots in the Mayoralty election in Philadelphia failed to indicate their attitude on the suffrage question. The total vote for the Mayoralty was 262,506. The total vote on the suffrage question was 176,060.

Following is the incomplete vote on suffrage by counties:

County.	For.	Against.
*Adams	1,954	2,435
Allegheny	43,780	41,748
Armstrong	3,178	1,792
Beaver	5,360	3,396
Bedford	792	1,571
*Berks	5,761	10,810
Blair	6,182	5,218
*Bradford	4,005	1,838
*Bucks	458	953
Butler	4,301	3,719
Cambria	4,493	3,931
Cameron	233	157
Carbon	2,400	2,269
*Centre	1,981	2,942
Chester	6,757	5,333
Clarion	2,164	1,535
Clinton	2,004	1,735
*Columbia	2,378	2,038
Crawford	4,956	2,550
*Cumberland	2,334	4,334
Dauphin	7,452	9,490
Delaware	8,110	9,283
Elk	1,258	2,216
Erie	8,312	3,890
*Fayette	6,756	5,416
Forest	645	332
*Franklin	2,325	2,583
Fulton	450	905
Greene	1,696	2,065
Huntingdon	1,546	2,092
*Jefferson	2,128	1,005
Juniata	527	1,410
Lackawanna	10,158	7,556
Lancaster	6,329	15,156
Lawrence	3,909	2,021
Lebanon	1,530	3,974
*Lehigh	2,456	7,077
*Luzerne	6,090	4,001
*Lycoming	3,410	3,911
McKean	2,622	911
*Mercer	403	336
Mifflin	1,179	1,577
*Monroe	586	888
Montgomery	8,502	12,080
Montour	706	972
Northampton	3,435	6,288
Northumberland	9,328	8,207
*Perry	1,068	1,938
Philadelphia	67,357	108,473
Pike	341	463
Potter	2,045	922
*Schuylkill	3,988	4,140
Snyder	595	1,067
Somerset	2,836	2,933
Susquehanna	2,689	1,416
Union	641	1,670
Venango	3,453	1,219
*Warren	1,902	517
Washington	5,879	4,347
Wayne	1,730	1,222
Westmoreland	9,884	8,798
Wyoming	938	838
*York	4,082	10,838
Total	310,446	369,769

*Incomplete.

FULTON FOR SUFFRAGE.

Carried Up-State County by 509,—Total Adverse Majority 200,000.

Further returns on the vote on woman suffrage from New York up-State counties show a slight gain for the amendment and a consequent lowering of the majority against the proposition. Early returns from Fulton County showed a majority of three against the amendment there, but this was changed last night to a majority in favor of the amendment of 509, putting another county in the suffrage column. Returns to date show that the majorities for the amendment totaled 6,247, to 196,715 against, making a majority against suffrage, with a large number of election districts still missing, of 187,468. The actual adverse majority will be about 200,000, as was estimated by THE TIMES on Wednesday morning.

In Chenango County the majority against the amendment has been increased by late returns from 337 to 390, and in Hamilton County from 15 to 100. The suffrage cause, according to the latest figures, gained 8 votes in Rockland County, making the majority in that county against the amendment, 1,479.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—The tabulation of the vote on the Massachusetts suffrage amendment will not be reviewed till late this month, when the official count will be made at the State House. The latest figures, representing the complete State vote, give 163,406 for suffrage, and 295,489 against, a majority against of 132,083.

MANY WANT MORGAN'S PLACE

Three Congressmen Said to be Candidates for Postmaster.

Representative Thomas G. Patten of the Eighteenth New York Congressional District may be the next Postmaster of New York to succeed Edward Morgan. Postmaster Morgan's term expires next month, and a report was circulated about Tammany Hall yesterday that the appointment may go to one of its members.

Tammany has half a dozen candidates for the job and more are expected to spring up as soon as it becomes generally known that President Wilson is looking for a successor to Mr. Morgan. Among the prominent Tammany men mentioned for the place yesterday were these: Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall for many years; Augustin J. Powers of the Powers Engraving Company, ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards, Representative Daniel J. Riordan, Representative George W. Loft, and John F. Galvin of the Board of Water Supply.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Powers has the backing of Justice Victor J. Dowling and other influential members of the Manhattan Club. Edwards, who failed to get the Tammany nomination for Sheriff, is working hard for the appointment, it was said. Independent Democrats are also looking lovingly at the job which pays $8,000 a year, but Tammany feels sure that President Wilson, in view of the Presidential primaries next Spring, will not turn the organization down.

They say the Wilson Administration has taken Tammany into its good graces and has already distributed some patronage to the organization. The talk about Tammany Hall yesterday was that Mr. Powers's chances at present seemed the best.

$9,306,361 ON TAX ROLL.

More Than $600,000,000 Personalty Sworn Off to Date.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan made 489 examinations yesterday on a total tentative personal tax assessment for 1916 of $41,180,900. Of the number 106 were held for a final assessment of $710,250. Forty-eight were exempted owing to non-residence, and five were reported dead.

Since the books were opened on Oct. 1, 7,001 persons have been examined on a tentative personal assessment of $909,452,900. Of this number 2,215 were held on a final assessment of $9,306,361.

MEDAL DAY FOR POLICE.

Athletes, Expert Shots, and a Life Saver Receive Awards.

Commissioner Woods at Headquarters yesterday presented fifty bronze, silver and gold medals to winning police athletes in the games held last June and July, when $150,000 was netted for the honor roll relief fund of the department. This fund is to relieve widows and children of officers who have lost their lives in the performance of duty. Many wives and relatives of officers were at the ceremony.

A special medal was presented to Sergeant Joseph Bannon, of the Marine Squad. It was awarded by Congress for saving two men from drowning in the North River, on May 14 last. Inspectors James S. Bolan and Joseph Faurot and Captain John F. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station received medals as expert shots. Patrolman John J. Eller of the 152nd Precinct received eight medals for participation in the department games.

SENATOR W. A. SMITH FOR NAMING HUGHES

Considers Justice the Best Material in Sight for Republican Presidential Nominee.

MODEST ABOUT HIS BOOM

Just a "Favorite Son" Compliment, He Says—Predicts Great Republican Victory in 1916.

United States Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan arrived yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. Senator Smith, who, during the closing ten days of the Masachusetts campaign, stumped the State for the Republican candidate for Governor, Samuel W. McCall, expressed himself as optimistic over Republican prospects in the Presidential campaign next year, and, subordinating his own "favorite son" candidacy for the nomination, named United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes as most nearly aproaching the ideal standard-bearer.

"I left Massachusetts encouraged by the thought that next year, if our people are at all prudent and united, as I believe they are now, we shall score a great Republican triumph. Everything I saw indicated that the electorate had the definite and distinct purpose of rebuking the present Administration for its un-Americanism," said Senator Smith.

"All signs point to a Republican victory. In Michigan we are all in line; there are no bickerings, jealousies or factions. In Massachusetts Governor-elect McCall, Senators Lodge and Weeks, and Chairman Thurston of the Republican Comittee represent every element in the party and are thoroughly in accord. The Progressive Party in that State, if it has not actually gone out of business, has gone into a new and more profitable line.

"I don't believe our candidate has yet developed," said Senator Smith in answer to a question. "I only want to see a good man nominated. No, I am not the 'good man' I mean. The indorsement of myself by the State of Michigan was just a compliment. I hope the man that is nominated by the Republican Party will not only be equal to the great responsibilities of the Presidential office, but will have sense enough to conserve his party strength."

Senator Smith deprecated comments in recent editorials on his "throwing his hat into the ring."

"I have never thought of making a Presidential candidate of myself," he said, "and the compliment my own State seems desirous of paying me is purely a voluntary expression. I think it is only a means of holding our strength together until somebody is found who can be appropriately nominated. I am not fooled by it, and I don't want anybody to think that, after twenty years of service in the House and Senate, I would violate the ordinary proprieties of politics. It is my opinion that the Presidency seeks the man."

Senator Smith was asked what he thought about Justice Hughes as a Presidential possibility.

"I can say with a great deal of emphasis that Justice Hughes comes nearer representing the hopes and aspirations of our party than any other man whose name has yet been mentioned," he replied, "for he not only measures up to the Presidency from every point of view, but his nomination would insure a triumph as complete as was achieved by McKinley in 1896."

PLATT DEFEATS SEEGER.

Democrats Get a Supreme Court Justice by Corrected Returns.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The corrected returns from Orange County received at White Plains today indicate the defeat of Albert H. F. Seeger, Republican, of Newburg, for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Ninth Judicial District. County Judge William F. Platt of Westchester, who ran against Seeger, seems to be elected by about 925 majority.

The total vote in the five counties was, Platt, 48,410; Seeger, 47,485. Seeger still maintains he is elected and says the official canvass which will be made in Newburg next Tuesday will prove it. J. Addison Young, Republican, of New Rochelle, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the same district by 6,985 plurality over Senator Taylor of Middletown.

SWANN SEES PERKINS.

District Attorney-Elect Says He Will Reorganize Office.

"A dollar's worth of work for every dollar's worth of pay," was the principle enunciated by Judge Edward Swann yesterday in speaking of the calibre of the assistants whom he will gather about him when he enters upon the administration of the District Attorney's office on Jan. 1. Judge Swann declared that he intended to reorganize the whole office, with a view to cleaning up crime more efficiently than it has been done heretofore.

One of Judge Swann's pet schemes will be to organize a Bureau of Commercial Fraud, where certain kinds of swindling common to business transactions will be investigated and brought to light. Judge Swann said yesterday the District Attorney's staff should be manned by specialized ass.stants, men of ability and industry possessing expert knowledge which would make them highly useful in the prosecution of crime.

Judge Swann does not intend to resign from the bench before Dec. 31. He will not consider appointments until next month.

He had a long conference with District Attorney Perkins yesterday and discussed the possibility of cleaning up the business of the present administration by the first of the year. Mr. Perkins said he would not go on a vacation but would remain on the job, disposing of as many cases as possible before his term expires.

SWANN'S SUCCESSOR STIRS REPUBLICANS

Leaders Fear Whitman Will Appoint a Democrat to General Sessions.

AN ANTE-ELECTION BARGAIN

Story That Governor Made a Promise to Cement Judiciary Fusion Is Revived Again.

If Governor Whitman appoints Warren W. Foster or any other Democrat Judge of General Sessions to succeed Edward Swann, District Attorney-elect, he is likely to cause a revolt in the Republican County Committee. The local Republican organization is thoroughly stirred up over the report that the Governor is considering this action, and several of the leaders said yesterday if it comes to pass, the county organization will withdraw its support from the Governor.

The story that an arrangement was entered into prior to the primary election between the Governor and the Democratic leaders was revived yesterday. According to the story, Governor Whitman agreed to appoint a Democratic successor to Judge Swann, in the event of his election as District Attorney, if the Democrats would agree to accept Edward R. Finch as one of their candidates for the Supreme Court.

When the bi-partisan judiciary arrangement was made between the Republicans and Democrats, Tammany agreed to indorse three Republicans, including Mr. Finch, whom the Governor was anxious to have nominated, if the Republicans would indorse three Democrats. This arrangement was made, but Tammany drove a harder bargain, and succeeded in getting the Republican indorsement for Lorenz Zeller for Judge of the City Court. On top of this, it was said, Tammany insisted that if Judge Swann was nominated and elected, his successor would have to be a Democrat.

"If any such arrangement was entered into between Tammany and the Governor," said a Republican leader yesterday, "it is a most outrageous performance, and the county organization will not stand for it. It is hardly likely, however, that the Governor will stick to his end of the bargain, providing one was made, for he will need the County Committee support at the Presidential primaries next Spring and in the Fall, when a Governor is to be elected. The place should go to a Republican."

Ex-Judge Foster is only one of several Tammany candidates for the place. Many Tammany lawyers have made it clear to Mr. Murphy that they would like the place. Whoever is appointed will serve only until next year, when a successor to Judge Swann will be elected. The elective term will run only until the end of 1917.

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This Season's Selections of
Saks Suits and Overcoats at $20
for Men and Young Men
are bigger than ever before because we have practically doubled the assortments to keep pace with a doubled demand

¶ Last Fall we came pretty close to a famine in our twenty dollar suit and overcoat selections. A sudden spurt in the demand for Saks clothes at this popular figure took us unawares, *like a flanking movement.* And it was simply because Saks suits and overcoats at this price are absolutely free from the customary limitations of a twenty dollar bill.

¶ Most twenty dollar clothes are just—*twenty dollar clothes.* They never get away from the price ticket. They carry to the grave the inextinguishable earmarks of a lowly origin. And it is right there that Saks productions at twenty dollars *bifurcate from the beaten path* of the average and create a new set of standards for themselves.

¶ Frankly, we have accomplished wonders in twenty dollar overcoats and suits this Fall. We have still further advanced the standards of tailoring and style. We have put twenty dollar clothes on a more exalted plane. And we have embraced in the selections of fabric designs and colors a range of choice never hitherto shown in any twenty dollar selections.

Twenty Dollar Suits
Soft roll and peak lapels
Patch and flap pockets
Classy originalities in cuffs
Stripes, checks and plaids
New tone browns, grays and greens
And so forth, indefinitely

Twenty Dollar Overcoats
New box effect models
New form-fitting models
New kimono sleeve models
New pockets, cuffs and collars
And fabrics by the hundreds in every conceivable design

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.
Why $19.75 When it Should be $25.00?
IT would violate the proprieties of advertising to say "$25 suits and overcoats at $19.75," and yet, as a matter of fact, it's the truth.

As a test we recently made a round of the better New York stores and bought a number of suits and overcoats at $22.50, $25 and more. You ought to compare them.

The question then is, Why should Macy's sell clothes of equal or better quality at prices lower than elsewhere?

The answer is that the Macy business was built on the principle of giving more than any other store can or will give.

This is the platform: Immense volume, fair margin of profit. Comparatively small overhead expense with our own building. Buying for cash only; enjoying every advantage of ready money and selling on the same basis.

Homely old virtues. Nothing original about simple honesty, but it wields a power as unshakable as Gibraltar.

If you want a concrete demonstration of how the Macy policy affects you come and see these hand tailored (some silk lined) richly finished suits and overcoats at $19.75, which should be $25. A large variety of new effects at the one price.

$14.75 instead of $18

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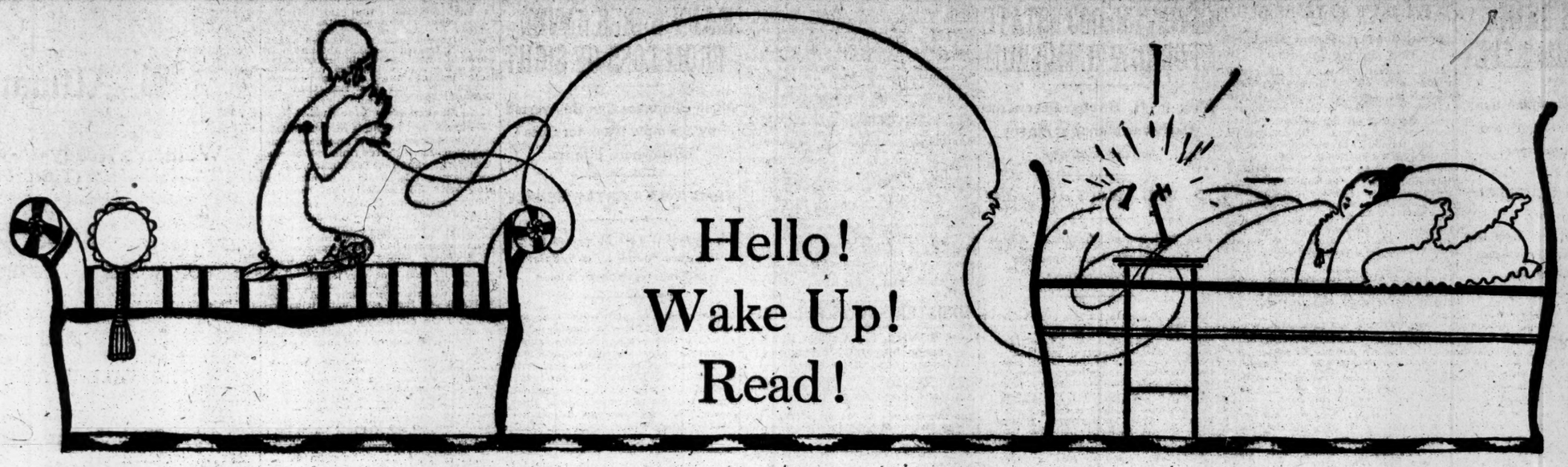
Fifth Floor—Entire Broadway Front. Handy Entrance 35th St. Just Off Broadway.



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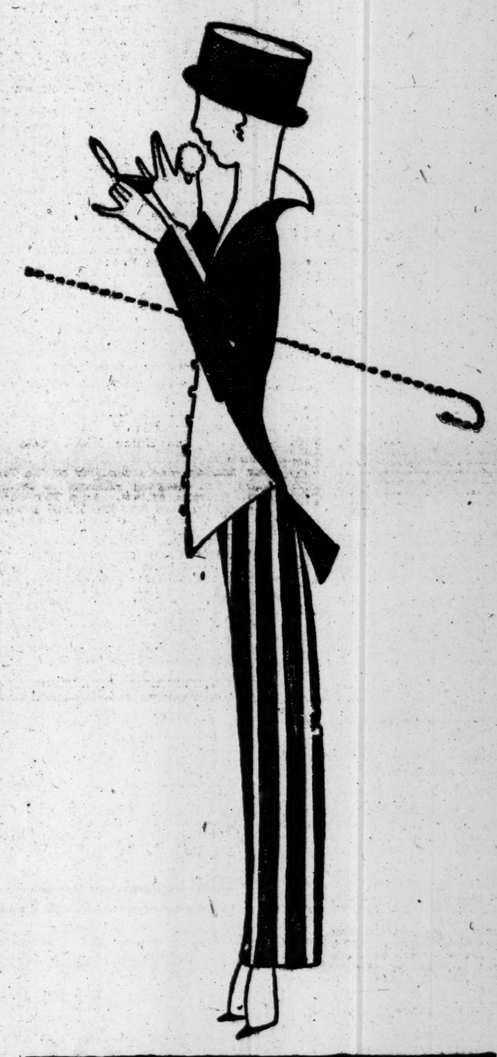

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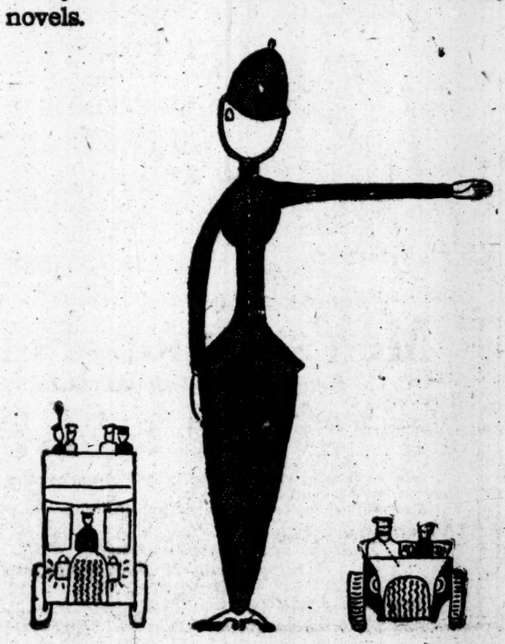

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JAPAN ASKS CHINA TO EXPLAIN REPLY

Plans to Force Complications, Peking Thinks, Over the Monarchial Elections.

MOVE AROUSES SUSPICIONS

Elections Passing Off with No Disturbances—Eleven Provinces Vote for the Monarchy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—A peculiar development in Japan's interference with China's monarchial movement took place this afternoon. Secretary Obata of the Japanese Legation called at the Foreign Office and asked the meaning of China's reply to Japan's recent note. As the British, French, and Russian Ministers were satisfied with the reply this proceeding seemed curious.

It is believed here that Japan's intention is to force a complication with the object of distracting attention from certain incidents embarrassing to Japan. Certainly it is not calculated to remove the suspicion that Japan is seeking to interfere with Chinese domestic affairs.

The association of Great Britain, France, and Russia with Japan is regarded as indicative of a watchful interest with the idea of preventing Japan from taking other steps.

Secretary Lansing's reply to China is favorably commented upon by Chinese and foreigners.

Reports received by the Chinese Government from all parts of the country are to the effect that everything is quiet. The elections are attended by no disturbances. Eleven of the eighteen provinces have voted unanimously in favor of a monarchy, nominating President Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor.

China in its recent reply to the request of Japan, Great Britain, France, and Russia that it delay action looking to a restoration of the monarchy assured the Powers that peace would be maintained and asserted that it was impossible to take the action requested as the matter was in the hands of the people whose will would be carried out.

PEKING, Sept. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The question whether China is to be a monarchy or a republic should be settled before the end of the year, according to the State Council, which has recommended that, in accordance with the terms of the provisional Constitution, President Yuan Shih-kai shall call a citizens convention to decide the question, but if it is not possible to call such a convention at this time, the State Council recommends that the President waive the provision and "devise other proper and adequate means to consult the will of the people."

It is rumored that this is designed to permit the President to convert the Council of State into a convention and have it adopt a new Constitution embracing the monarchial provision, according to his wishes.

The memorandum sent by the State Council, sitting as a legislature or parliament under the President's direction, says that in all eighty-two petitions favoring a monarchy have been received from different bodies.

The memorandum is taken as a general indication that the monarchy may be established much sooner than has been predicted. President Yuan Shih-kai, however, has not taken any action.

Many of the newspapers printed in English in various foreign concessions continue to assail vigorously the proposed monarchy on the ground that it is specially dangerous for China to make any change while world politics is at such white heat. Other newspapers printed in English accept the monarchial movement as inevitable, and are urging that wholesale reforms be carried on by the Government regardless of whether it be called a republic or a monarchy.

Foreign criticism of the monarchial movement and the general belief that several foreign powers would withhold their recognition of the monarchy have nettled the leaders. An editorial in the Peking Daily News, discussing foreign critics, says:

"They mistake the shadow for the substance, raise dolorous cries when it is proposed to give an authentic definition to China's system of government, and to abandon the pretence that it is republicanism. It is putting our credulity to too severe a strain to ask us to believe that 250,000,000 people in China would be frantically indignant if it were decided to describe correctly the system of government under which order has been brought out of chaos.

"To speak frankly, China is enjoying the monarchial system today, but the country describes itself as a republic, and consequently the system would fall to pieces on the death of the ruler, if no provision were made for its maintenance. That provision can be made without danger or loss of time simply by abandoning the fatuous pretences that the system that prevails is republicanism."

The opponents of the monarchial system estimate the cost of restoring a monarchy at $100,000,000, or about $40,000,000 in gold, but the proponents say that this estimate is based on the cost of enthronement in ancient times.

When a new Emperor came to the throne in China, he always remitted the land taxes for the year of his enthronement. These taxes make up the greater part of the $100,000,000 estimate. Yang Tu and other leaders of the Society for the Preservation of Peace, say it will not be necessary under present conditions to remit the land tax for enthronement year.

Thirty-first Child for China's Ruler.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—The sixteenth son of President Yuan Shih-kai was born today. The President now has thirty-one children.

ST. LUKE'S 95 YEARS OLD.

Special Sunday Services at Church That Started Downtown.

The members and some of the former parishioners of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 141st Street and Convent Avenue will attend special commemoratory services on Sunday next in observance of the ninety-fifth anniversary of the founding of the church in old Greenwich Village, when a large part of the congregation lived on Lower Broadway and adjacent streets and reached St. Luke's by crossing a bridge over the canal at Broadway, and which is now Canal Street.

St. Luke's has had only seven rectors, including the present rector, the Rev. Dr. G. Ashton Oldham. Five of the rectors and one assistant rector became Bishops. They were Upfold, Indiana; Ives, North Carolina; Whittingham, Maryland; Atwill, Kansas, and Whitehead, Pittsburgh, who is still living. George Washington Doane, first assistant rector, became Bishop of New Jersey.

Two charitable institutions have been established by the parish of St. Luke's, the Home for Aged Women at Broadway and 114th Street and the Home for Aged Couples on Amsterdam Avenue. St. Luke's also contributed largely to the establishment of the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Convent Avenue and 136th Street, and founded the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. The present parish was established in 1891, and now has a membership of 3,500.

One of the founders of the church was Clement C. Moore, who wrote "'Twas the Night Before Christmas." Another founder was Richard N. Harrison of the family for which Harrison Street was named.

Representative Newspapers.

WILKINSBURG, Penn., Nov. 4.—To choose ten representative newspapers for its library the Westinghouse Club of this city took a vote of its members. The vote resulted in the choice of the following, in this order: THE NEW YORK TIMES, Chicago Tribune, Birmingham Age-Gazette, Daily Oklahoman, Philadelphia Record, Boston Globe, St. Louis Republic or Kansas City Star, Richmond Times-Dispatch or Raleigh News-Observer, Denver Post, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GIVES $50,000 ESTATE FOR D. A. R. MUSEUM

Mrs. A. H. Strong Deeds the Old Stone Manor at Albany to the Society.

IT WAS BUILT IN 1642

New York State Chapters in Annual Conference Hear Speeches on Preparedness.

A $50,000 estate on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite Albany, which included the old Stone Manor House, which was built in 1642, was presented yesterday to the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York State at their annual conference held in the Hotel Astor. The donor was Mrs. Alan H. Strong of New Brunswick, N. J., whose husband is the general attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs. Strong declared that the Manor House had been in her family practically ever since it was built.

"It was erected in 1642," she said, "by Kiliean van Rensselaer, the first patron of the colony of Rensselaer's Wyck. At that time it was intended for protection against the raid of savages. For years it served the same purpose as Fort Orange, which stood where Albany now is. Later, known as Fort Crailo, it served at times as a garrison for British troops during Indian troubles. In 1871 the property was bought by an ice company, but twelve years ago I was able to regain it and since have done what I could to make it as it was once."

Mrs. Strong said that she expected the society in the State to help furnish the house so that it might be used as an historical museum, much the same as Washington's Headquarters are preserved.

The present conference of the New York State chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the twenty-second held since the national society was organized twenty-five years ago. The State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, presided over the meetings, and beside her on the platform was Mrs. William Cumming Story, the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Cabot Ward, the Commissioner of Parks, took the place of the Mayor at the opening meeting. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Governor Whitman's wife, was the guest of honor at the luncheon of the society which followed.

At the dinner in the evening, Newell B. Woodworth, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, spoke on the "Hyphenated-American and Preparedness." Lyle E. Mahan, son of the late Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, spoke on "National Preparedness," and pointed out that though Congress was generous, it was apt to be lavish in the wrong places.

According to Mrs. Spraker, the State Regent, there are 124 chapters of the D. A. R. in this State whose lists contain more than 11,000 names of members.

MINISTER KNOWS POLITICS.

Lost Primary, but Defeats the Victor in Mayoralty Election.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Several Bergen County ministers were criticised in the recent campaign for inviting Assembly candidates to their churches to explain their views on local option, but the Rev. F. A. Siebert of the Park Ridge Reformed Church, who is a Republican, went outside into politics and was defeated by Erving Van Houten at the primaries for the Mayoralty nomination.

Then the Democrats nominated Mr. Siebert, so last Tuesday he again ran against Van Houten and was elected.

Walsh Supper at Webster Hall.

The dollar supper in honor of Frank P. Walsh, ex-Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, who is to open the Labor Forum at the Washington Irving High School next Sunday night, will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, on Saturday at 6:30 P. M. This supper, to be given under the auspices of the Labor Centre, with headquarters at the Union Square Hotel, was barred from the Washington Irving School because the Committee on the Care of Buildings decided that the schoolhouse could not be used for such a purpose.

MANY BABES SAVED FROM LOSS OF SIGHT

Much Blindness Can Be Averted by a Simple Wash for Eyes of Newborn Infants.

TRACHOMA A GREAT MENACE

Ex-President Taft Surprised by the Progress Made by Physicians to Preserve Human Vision.

The spread of knowledge that ophthalmia neonatorum, a disease of the eye afflicting newborn infants, can be checked at birth has resulted in a rapid reduction of blindness from that cause, according to Edward M. Van Cleve, Managing Director of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, who spoke at the Academy of Medicine yesterday afternoon. Other speakers were Joseph H. Choate, who presided; ex-President William H. Taft, honorary President of the committee, and Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, Professor of Ophthalmology of the University of Pennsylvania, who is President Wilson's oculist.

Mr. Van Cleve said that five years ago ophthalmia neonatorum, which can be speedily and easily cured in the newborn infant, but which will cause blindness if not treated immediately, was the cause of blindness of 23 per cent. of the pupils entering schools for the blind, but that previously 15 per cent. of the blind pupils entering schools were blind from this cause.

"Babies' sore eyes must be for many years our chief object of attack, but we have many points of contact with the problem of conservation of vision," he said. "There is trachoma, no longer so serious a problem in New York, but in Kentucky a scourge, in Arkansas the most prolific cause of blindness of children in the State schools, in Ohio a menace, and found in all parts of the country in a form more or less virulent. Our committee has had a fine opportunity to serve one of its purposes in sending the field secretary to Kentucky at a time when help was most needed and greatly appreciated. The result is that three parties in that State—Democratic, Republican, and Progressive—have been induced to write into their platforms a promise to wage war on trachoma.

Would Train Immigrants.

"Wood alcohol poisoning has had its victims in various sections of the country, and the chief voice in protest has been that of the New York State Committee. The result of such protests is the proper labeling or containers of methyl alcohol, the change of name by which it is to be known, and the cooperation of the leading manufacturers in rendering their product less dangerous."

Dr. de Schweinitz said that education of parents through newspapers, pamphlets, and meetings were all useful, but that the most valuable means of instructing parents how to prevent blindness at the birth of their children was by gatherings of immigrants at which simple and carefully prepared addresses on the subject were read to them in their own language by prominent persons of each race. In Philadelphia, he said, these readings had been supplemented by lantern slides and had been effective in leading immigrant families to demand the proper treatment for their children at birth.

Dr. Schweinitz urged that students of medicine should be taught with thoroughness the technique of treating the eyes of newborn infants and that midwives should be required to show proficiency in this treatment. He said that the silver solution with which the eyes of infants are washed according to the Crede method was dangerous in hands not fully trained and that the improper use of it often resulted in injury to the eyes. He said authorities in Europe were making trial of new remedies thought to entail less risk than the Crede method.

Danger from Glaucoma.

He urged that hospitals receiving State aid should be required to provide accommodations for sufferers from ophthalmia neonatorum, and that organizations supporting hospitals should require similar provision. He advised the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness to interest itself in this subject. Another thing that he urged was the gathering of statistics regarding glaucoma, a progressive eye disease ending in blindness unless treated in time. Blindness from this cause can be prevented, he said, but very often is not, because of the fact that those afflicted with it experience no pain and do not worry about their eyes until it is too late to save them. A more thorough study of the disease by social agencies, he said, would make it possible to teach the public the danger and show how to detect the early symptoms.

Mr. Taft, who closed the meeting, said that he had learned much at the meeting, although he had come to it with little knowledge of the subject, in spite of the fact that he had labored for years to cure political blindness. He said that the energy and knowledge which had rid the Panama Canal Zone of yellow fever and malaria, and which had within a few months put a stop to the ravages of typhus fever in Serbia, would be able to wipe out to a large extent the proportion of blindness from preventable causes in this country.

$100,000 PLEDGED AS SUFFRAGE FUND

Continued from Page 1.

suffrage in their districts. A father pledged money for his young sons to be given yearly until their mother had the vote and a young man offered 10 cents a month in the memory of his mother.

One woman pledged money because she was "one of those poor devils whom Tom Foley saved from herself." A man pledged money and gave himself to the cause because Mrs. Robert Adamson had found him an arch anti on Election Day morning and had converted him. Another man, who said he might be taken as a voice from the tombs was alive enough to contribute $100.

One of the most amusing contributions was $25 from a suffrage club of young women at Mount Vernon which has not been organized. "Can I raise that sum to $50?" called the girl a little later, and the unborn club promised half a hundred dollars. Some one gave $2 in memory of the work of the police force, and Mr. Laidlaw gave $100. Then some one else gave $100 in the name of the Fire Department. Some gave $5 each because President Wilson had voted for the women. It was like playing a parlor game, and one woman gave $1 each for four suffrage men who forgot to register and could not vote on Election Day. The audience laughed at that.

Not Death, but Resurrection.

Miss Hay took the pledges. "And they say suffrage is dead in New York," she remarked. "Do you think it is?"

"No, indeed," cried the audience.

"It is the resurrection," said Dr. Shaw.

They gave money in the name of Dr. Shaw, for Mrs. Catt, for Leonora O'Reilly, for Mr. Laidlaw, for Mrs. Whitehouse, and several times for Miss Hay herself, but she would not announce those gifts.

They gave money for Norway, where women, some men had said, helped to make sane legislation, and they gave money for Mexico and for New Mexico.

"One dollar for each of the thirteen election districts on Staten Island," came a voice. "One dollar for every yea voted in Brooklyn," came another. It was Owen Lovejoy who said "$5 a year for my two boys until their mother gets the vote."

Mrs. L. B. Mallory watched in a negro district and there were 42 votes for suffrage to 60 against, and she gave "$42 for those good votes." Erasmus Hall High School teachers gave $100, and the teachers as a whole had already promised $5,000.

Most of the large sums came from the organizations. Manhattan Borough, through Mrs. Laidlaw, promised $5,000 as a nest egg, and more to be raised later. Brooklyn gave $5,000 and Richmond $1,000. Queens promised to pay expenses. The biggest donation of the evening was $10,000, promised by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid of the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee.

Organizations in different up-State cities telegraphed in that they would send so many thousands of dollars. But there was no more enthusiasm over these large sums than over the smaller ones.

There was great applause when Wyoming got $47, and then a woman had a new idea. "We can't all give money," she said, "but let us all promise to wear a suffrage button and wear it on the outside until we get the vote." That went with a rush, too. There was $1,000 given for "Al Nottman in Arizona." The people were calling out their pledges so fast in different parts of the hall that it was hard work taking them in, and in the meantime the ushers were bringing in written pledges.

"I will be one of 50 men to give $50 each," cried a man's voice, "and I'll get the 50 men to do it," he added.

"It is coming fast, but not so fast that I can't take it," said Miss Hay. But it was hard work and such a good game that the people would have gone on indefinitely. She finally was obliged to call a halt and then there were practically none of the many speeches that were to have been given.

The meeting adopted these resolutions without dissent:

Whereas, The woman suffrage amendment received more than half a million votes in New York State on Nov. 2, representing approximately four-ninths of the total vote cast on the question, the largest number ever polled for suffrage in any commonwealth in the world's history of the movement; and

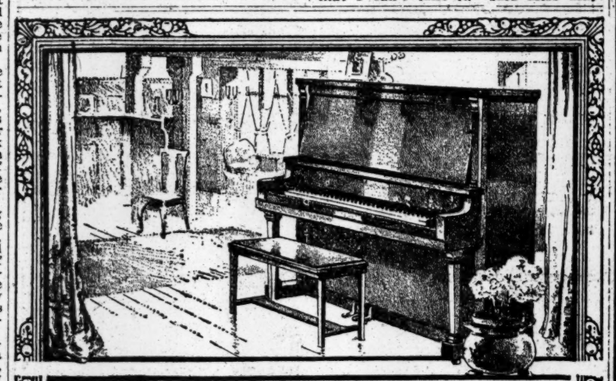
Whereas, The casting of 500,000 votes for any political issue is conclusive testimony of the resistless pressure behind it; and

Whereas, The campaign just ended has been the opportunity for sowing broadcast ideals of democracy that have now become a living part of the American body politic, and that, out of nothing, have created sufficient opinion to register hundreds of thousands of votes at the first call of this great reform in New York State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, inspired by the number and the character of the supporters that have been drawn to the suffrage cause, and relying on our army of 520,000 strong already intrenched in the enemy's country, we start here and now a campaign for Presidential suffrage for another referendum, and for the submission of a Federal amendment conferring the suffrage on women, which the Legislature has the constitutional right to bestow; and be it further

Resolved, That we give ourselves anew to the suffrage cause and pledge renewed consecration to the work in New York State, pressing forward from the great heights already gained to the summit of our aspiration—the right of self-government.

The suffragists began the campaign which ended on Tuesday with a fund of $50,000. They begin this new campaign with double that sum.



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ARTHUR NIKISCH, famous orchestral conductor, says of the Stroud:

"If it is your idea to demonstrate that a really good piano can be sold at a low price, you certainly have been successful. In comparing the Stroud Piano with other instruments it is difficult to understand how you do it at the figure."

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Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
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We will give one cake of Bartels' Bully Dog Soap with every 25 cent can of Beacon Powder. Guaranteed to destroy fleas, bugs, roaches, and all other insects. Postpaid.
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50 Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

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Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Friday, Nov. 5.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
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Overcoat Day

Today, in the Men's Store
1,400 Stylish, Well Made Overcoats Offered at
$5, $10 & $15
(Usual Selling Prices $10 to $25)
At just about this time every year we distribute several hundred overcoats at these three prices.
Some overcoats are in "odd" sizes from our own superb stocks; others are samples from well-known makers—and the remainder represent several special purchasers of choice but small lots.
STYLISH AND DESIRABLE OVERCOATS FROM EVERY STANDPOINT.

The Overcoats at $5
Excellent styles in heavy Winter fabrics for men and youths. Every size up to 40 chest measure. Only 350 in this lot.

The Overcoats at $10
At least a dozen well-known makes for your choice. Big range of popular materials. All sizes.

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Here you may choose from some of the finest productions submitted this season by leading makers.
Fancy mixtures in good variety and other staple fabrics. Newest models in all sizes.

Enormous Special Purchase of
Men's Union Suits
Usual Prices up to $4.25
Sale Today, at 98c & $1.95
5,000 serviceable, splendidly made, hand-trimmed Union Suits in all sizes for men and youths.
Made with closed or open crotch; perfect fitting. Your choice of:
Silk and Wool, Fine Wool
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Silver Gray Merino, Egyptian Cotton
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All sizes from 34 to 48.
Double Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoon.

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Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)
Riding Habits
FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN
These garments are Custom designed and made.
THE VALUES ARE EXCEPTIONAL.
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Broadway at 34th Street *'Phone Greeley 2626*
Today and tomorrow, a Remarkable Sale of
Men's Exceptionally High-Grade Neckwear
at 69c
Made of silks of a quality only found as a rule in much higher priced scarfs
Rich, exclusive patterns and colorings in IMPORTED brocaded silks; swivel embroidered figures which will not fray; basket weaves; Mugadore stripes; solid color Swiss poplins, changeable glace weaves, embroidered crepes, silk failles and other very fine silks and satins. Figures, stripes and dots in great profusion.
The Neckwear Event of the Hour
Wide, open-end Scarfs tailored with extreme care and skill. All guaranteed pure silk. Large, generously cut Neckwear made with the Saks-service band that prevents crinkling up under the collar. Hand sewn bars at the folds.

Men's Light Weight Winter Derbies
Very special at $1.95
The maker in his excess of zeal to keep his product to a certain standard says they are "too light." We say, from the practical standpoint of the wearer, they are "just right." The lighter a Derby, the better.
Blocked in the latest models. Just at this time the best Derby "buy" we know of.

Men's Soft Hats very special at $1.95
Black, brown, green, steel or pearl. All the up-to-the-moment shapes. All sizes.

Genuine Austrian Velour Hats
BLACK—BROWN—GREEN—SLATE
were $6.00 to $9.00 at $4.95
Made by J. Huckel Sohne of Austria.

Men's Plain Negligee Shirts
specially priced at $1.30
Stiff or soft French cuffs. Fine quality woven Madras or 100 count percale or fine mercerized cloths. Guaranteed fast colors. In a fine assortment of stripes on white grounds. Thoroughly well made with particular attention to the little points of finish which make for long wear, comfort and appearance.

Men's Worsted Undershirts and Drawers
at $1.20 a garment
Our regular stock price $1.50
High grade worsted, which means warmth and protection. Serviceable and comfortable. Made full and roomy and thoroughly well in every detail of finish; no rough seams to irritate the wearer.
SHIRTS, in sizes 34 to 50.
DRAWERS, regular, 30 to 50.
DRAWERS, stout sizes, 34 to 50.

Terry Bath Robes at $1.65
our regular price is $2.95

Terry Bath Robes at $2.65
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Terry Bath Slippers at 50c
usual price 75c

Men's Worsted Reefers or Wraps, very special at 69c
Pure English worsted.

Men's Pure Silk Reefers special at 95c
Fine faille weave, or crochetted for those who prefer.
Crochetted Silk Reefers at $2.95
Accordeon Silk Reefers at $3.50
Extra Fine Knitted Silk Reefers, $4.50
Superior Silk Accordeon Reefers.

Men's Sample Gloves at 89c
Famous trade-mark gloves from one of America's foremost makers
Size and color assortments are incomplete, but an excellent variety of most-wanted kinds from which to choose.
Tan glace and gray suede, yellow chamois and white and black glace predominate.
Men's Washable Leather Gloves at $1.00
Tan capeskin, spear backs, prix seam sewn, one clasp.

JOY LINE CRUSHED BY THE NEW HAVEN

Letters Show Many Railroads Balked Ship Company's Efforts to Get Vessels.

DEPEW AIDED LAND SYSTEM

William Rockefeller Asked Flagler to Withhold His Craft—Offe. to Carry Sugar Free by Rail.

The slow throttling of the Joy Line by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which resulted first in its traffic agreement with the railroad in 1902 and then its purchase in December, 1905, was the subject of the testimony which the Government introduced yesterday at the trial of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other Directors of the New Haven before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court on the charge of conspiring to break the Sherman anti-trust law. Nearly all of the testimony was in the form of letters.

From the letters, James W. Osborne, who is conducting this part of the Government's case, sought to show that as early as 1901 the Western banks were getting anxious for their loans to the Joy Line, and that the Maine Steamship Company, the Florida East Coast Company, and the Long Island Railroad Company were influenced by the defendants or their predecessors on the New Haven board to refuse to lease steamships to the Joy Line. The Pennsylvania Railroad was shown to have been exhibiting hostility to the line's proposal to operate an "outside line" from New York to Philadelphia, and the New Haven officials were on record as willing to carry the sugar of the American Sugar Refining Company for nothing almost rather than to permit the Joy Line to get the business.

Court Admits Letters.

De Lancey Nicoll appealed to the Court against the reading of tedious documents about events which took place long before most of the defendants were Directors of the New Haven, and concerning which they were ignorant.

This brought from Judge Hunt the opinion that as far as the Government had gone concerning the Joy Line it had not established its point. It was trying to prove that there was a continuing conspiracy to monopolize the traffic of New England, so as to show that the Directors, since they had joined the board while the conspiracy was in progress, had made themselves responsible for it.

"I hesitate," said Judge Hunt, "to rule now that the Government has established its case, and need not go further."

The banking difficulties with which the Joy Line was confronted were brought out by a letter written on June 27, 1901, by Robert T. Haskins, General Traffic Manager of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, to Percy R. Todd, second Vice President of the New Haven. This read in part:

> I learned from a good friend a day or two ago that a Western bank had been putting up for the Joy people and making loans on their collateral, and that they are now making some inquiries as to what the collateral is worth, and that they wanted more and various other details of the same nature. He wound up by saying that he knew for a fact that this was the time to buy them, as they need funds badly. I told him that no one was buying, and that an example would be made of that crowd; that their hides would be taken off and laid on the Long Island shore to dry, to be a warning that future enterprises of this kind might be avoided.

Rewarded With Railroad Pass.

The Joy Line was dependent on chartering ships belonging to other companies, and the Government brought out evidence of the difficulties thrown in its way in getting ships. Thus Mr. Haskins wrote to Mr. Todd concerning the Joy Line's desire to acquire the lease of the steamer Manhattan from the Maine Steamship Company.

> The Joy Steamship Company have again been after the steamer Manhattan of the Maine Steamship Company, and I have this day talked with Captain Hall about it and they have positively declined to let them have her. She is the only available vessel that they have here at the time.
>
> As Captain Hall has stood by us faithfully and persistently in this thing I will be glad if you will send me an annual pass for him over the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and I will present it to him with your compliments.

Mr. Haskins went on to explain that Captain Hall had refused the offer of "big charter money" from the Joy Line, even thcugh the Manhattan was idle. Moreover, the pass would give the New Haven "a hold over him." Captain Hall received the pass, another letter showed.

From other correspondence it appeared that the Joy Line, foiled in its dealings with the Maine Steamship Company, turned to Florida. One year it chartered from the Florida East Coast Company, a Flagler concern, the Martinique, but the next year it found that she was not available. It began to bargain for the Cocoa, and then the value to the New Haven of having a Standard Oil man on its board came out. James M. Hall, the President, suggested to William Rockefeller to write to Mr. Flagler and tell him the relations of the New Haven and the Joy Line, and to say that the latter was operated to demoralize rates to such an extent that the New Haven would have to buy it out for self-preservation.

Rockefeller Influence Used.

Mr. Rockefeller did write to Mr. Flagler, and there was no Cocoa in the Joy Line fleet that year.

The Long Island Railroad Company had a steamer, the Shinnecock, that was not in active service, and the Joy Line thought of chartering that. Mr. Tood took that matter up, and Chauncey M. Depew promised that the Long Island would make no lease without first consulting the New Haven.

The Joy Line planned an "outside line" from New York to Philadelphia. The New Haven was uneasy, and Mr. Todd wrote to S. M. Prevost, Third Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, asking about it, suggesting that the Joy Line proposed to operate through the Delaware and Raritan Canal. To this Mr. Prevost replied, saying that he had heard about the Joy Line, and added:

> We understand they have purchased a boat, the City of Key West, which they propose to run outside between New York and Philadelphia. We do not believe they could economically undertake to run through the canal, but should they propose to do so, you can rest assured that we will do everything we consistently can to prevent it.
>
> It is difficult to see how they can run the outside line proposed without heavy loss, particularly as they will not only have our opposition, but that of the other boat lines between New York and Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, and Philadelphia and Baltimore, all of whose interests would seem to us to lie in the direction of interfering with them.

Offered to Carry Sugar Free.

Mr. Osborne took up letters dealing with the competition of the Joy Line and the New Haven for the patronage of the American Sugar Refining Company. Thus Mr. Haskins wrote to Mr. Todd, saying:

> I have your favor of July 29, 1902, and thank you for the way you handled it. We will take the sugar for nothing, if you think we had better do so, rather than let the other fellow have it.

The Joy Line running to Providence depended on the Dyer Transportation Company for the lighterage of its freight to Fall River. In the early months of 1902 the New Haven people approached Captain Dyer and suggested that it might make better terms with him if he would break away from the Joy Line. J. M. Williams, traffic manager of the Joy Line, wrote to Mr. Todd that he had had a talk over the telephone with the Captain and had found that he had not "any great love for the Joy Line, although he says they are paying him the charter money, and he had no special reason to complain." He was getting $25 a day from the Joy Line.

"He, however, seems to understand," Mr. Williams went on, "that they are demoralizing rates between New York and Fall River, and this seems to disturb him somewhat, and I think he feels that we will consider him a party to it and wants to stand well with the New Haven road.

Joy Line Ally Won Over.

"From my talk with the Captain, I think I could get him to discontinue his arrangements with the Joy Line under some pretext, if we would pay him, say $15 per day, for his lighter and he would take it out of service. It costs him, he says, about $10 per day to operate it, and if he was to discontinue the service he thinks it would keep them out of Fall River, for he can see no way for them to get there without the use of his equipment. He says they have no boats of their own they can send there or any wharf to tie up to. If we could stop this competition and could secure the business which the Joy Line are now handling between Fall River and New York, it strikes me it would be a good investment on our part."

Further letters showed that the New Haven completed its deal with Captain Dyer, and the Joy Line was cut off from Fall River.

It was in the Summer of 1902 that the end of the fight between the two companies came. A bargain was struck by which the Joy Line had to raise its rates to meet those of the New Haven, and had to agree to confine itself to local traffic between New York and Providence. Its rates for passengers were strictly defined, and it found itself hampered in offering any special terms for excursion rates. This agreement went into force on Oct. 19, 1902, and continued until the Joy Line was bought in 1906.

The Court adjourned the trial until this morning.

GOULD CAPTURES D. & R. G. RAILROAD

Continued from Page 1.

is not at the beck and call of other interests, but one whose mind is free to concentrate on the operation of the road and be in a position to give advice and assistance to the board at all times.

Therefore, we have secured the services of H. U. Mudge, who in a few days will establish his headquarters in Denver and become the chief operating officer of the road.

Gould Controls Directors.

There are eleven Directors on the Denver's board. Prior to the last annual meeting the Gould interests were in the minority, but no contest ever developed. At yesterday's meeting, according to reliable reports, ten Directors were present, and the vote was 6 to 4 in favor of Mr. Gould's plans. Mr. Gould, Kingdon Gould, E. T. Jeffery, Mr. Coppell, Mr. Nicoll, and Mr. Taylor voted together against E. L. Marston, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Bush, and Mr. Brown. Edward D. Adams, the eleventh Director, was not present at the meeting.

In the Executive Committee, as now constituted, Mr. Gould can depend on five out of seven votes. Mr. Jeffery continues as Chairman of the board. Mr. Marston remains as the only representative of the Missouri Pacific system on this board.

In well-informed circles the Gould coup was regarded as a slap at the interests which forced Mr. Gould out of the Missouri Pacific. The latter road owns $17,000,000 of the common stock and $9,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Denver road, representing practically a third interest. The Gould interests are credited with an interest of about 30 per cent. Thus the larger representation of the Missouri Pacific was practically disregarded in Mr. Gould's fight. Mr. Gould's hostility to the banking control of Missouri Pacific may have been primarily responsible for the affront. Persons close to Mr. Gould, however, were unable to explain why Mr. Gould should have deserted Mr. Bush, a man whom he selected and supported in 1914 against the concerted attacks of banking interests.

Effect on Railroads.

It was suggested yesterday that the hostility of the Denver's Board to the Missouri Pacific might lead to new traffic contracts in which the Missouri Pacific would suffer. Mr. Bush, as head of the two roads, was careful to make traffic arrangements which were considered of mutual advantage to the two roads.

From the point of view of the first mortgage bondholders of the Western Pacific Railway, it was learned yesterday, the segregation of the Denver & Rio Grande from the Missouri Pacific is considered desirable. The bondholders now hope for new traffic arrangements which will throw more business to the Western Pacific.

A report circulated yesterday that the suit of the Western Pacific bondholders against the Denver road, which guaranteed the interest on the Western Pacific bonds, had been amicably settled, was denied. The suit is still pending, but no effort will be made to push the Denver into receivership.

The retirement of Mr. Mudge from the Rock Island lines was accepted as bad news in Rock Island circles. Mr. Mudge is regarded as one of the best operating railroad men in the country. He has served ten years in the management of the Rock Island. When the Reid-Moore interests deserted the road Mr. Mudge's prestige fell, and he desired to leave his post. He was made co-receiver of the Rock Island, but recently resigned in the face of opposition. As head of the Denver & Rio Grande, it is expected, he will operate the road from Denver.

COL. AUSTIN SUES MAJOR BANKS'S WIFE

Broker's Counsel Says Her Philadelphia Divorce from Austin Is Void.

MEN WERE FRIENDS ONCE

The Three Austin Children Are Living with Law Book Publisher and Their Mother.

Mrs. Mabel Hatch Austin Banks, wife of Major David Banks, has been served with papers in a divorce suit begun by Colonel Eugene Kelly Austin, from whom she claims to have been divorced in Philadelphia last Summer. But Colonel Austin, through his counsel, said last night that because of the failure of Mrs. Banks to serve Colonel Austin with the summons and complaint except by publication, and because the alleged offenses charged against him as a basis of the suit—cruelty and inhuman treatment—were committed in this State and not in Pennsylvania, the divorce was void. He names Major Banks as the co-respondent in his suit.

Both Colonel Austin and Major Banks are well known in the National Guard. Both are members of the Army and Navy Club. Colonel Austin, a broker, was formerly connected with the Eugene Kelly banking house. Major Banks is the head of the Banks Law Publishing Company, a Director in the East River Bank, and a member of many clubs.

Herbert W. Taylor, counsel for Colonel Austin, made this statement last night:

"I want to set Colonel Austin right in this matter and to say that acting under his instruction I made every effort possible to keep the action from reaching the public. This was done mainly on account of the Colonel's three children. Major Banks and Colonel Austin have known each other for a number of years. The Colonel was fond of spending his evenings at home while Mrs. Austin liked to go out. With the consent of the Colonel Major Banks and Mrs. Austin used to go out together. Colonel Austin was satisfied with this arrangement until some people began to possip about it. Then he thought it wise to stop it and made his wishes known to his wife.

"But Mrs. Austin resented this and quarrels ensued. Mrs. Austin refused to give up her dances and other amusements, and when her husband still refused permission for her to continue going out with the Major, Mrs. Austin went to Philadelphia. After she had lived there for a year and so acquired a legal residence she sued for a divorce, her grounds being cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of her husband. Unsuccessful efforts were made to serve the Colonel with the papers in the suit, or to have him represented in the proceedings by an attorney. He and his wife are both Catholics, and at that time the Colonel would not consider a divorce. He was served with notice of the action by publication, which we claim was not sufficient service.

"Immediately upon getting her divorce papers, in June or July last, Mrs. Austin and Major Banks were married. Colonel Austin sent word to his wife that he would begin suit for a divorce and asked her to name an attorney, and to assist him in avoiding publicity for the children's sake. She replied that she would decide what to do in a few days, but she said nothing further, and as soon as she and Major Banks returned to this city to live the papers were served upon her."

James Cochran, attorney for Mrs. Banks, said:

"My client will have nothing to say until her answer to the suit is filed. Colonel Austin received ample notice of the action brought against him by his former wife. The divorce is a perfectly good one and will stand the test in the courts. The Colonel got personal service of the suit his wife brought against him. His conduct previous to the time his wife went to Philadelphia was of the character to make his wife wish to divorce him."

Mrs. Banks is the daughter of Roswell D. Hatch, a lawyer. She is living with Major Banks and her three children by her first marriage at 161 East Seventy- ninth Street. Colonel Austin's home is in the Benedict Apartments, 30 Washington Square East.

HOLDS UP A MOVIE AND OBTAINS $100

Bandit at Point of Pistol Makes Girl Ticket Seller of Theatre Hand Over Cash.

While more than a hundred persons were coming out of the Theatre Unique, a moving-picture house, at 126 East Fourteenth Street, last night, a man brushed up to the ticket seller's booth, where Miss Hattie MaMonogie was counting the receipts, and asked her where the Manager was. She did not know, and when she told him so he pushed a revolver into her face and demanded the roll of bills which lay in her lap. Too frightened to scream or to resist the menacing stare, she dumbly passed over the money, nearly $100, and he promptly disappeared in the crowd.

After he was gone, the girl gave the alarm and brought more than a score of persons to her side, as well as several policemen. She told them hysterically what had happened, and a rapid search was made of the neighborhood, but the man who had taken the money could not be found. The Assistant Manager of the theatre, Philip Mertz, called up Police Headquarters, and several detectives were sent to the theatre at once.

They questioned the girl closely, but she could not give any definite description of the hold-up man. She said she was so frightened by his revolver that she could not remember just what he looked like. According to her story, several minutes before he had taken the money he appeared at the booth and asked for the Manager. He purchased a ticket, walked away, and then turned up again with the revolver in his hand.

MILLIONS GOING TO KIOTO.

Wonderful Palace Built for the Mikado's Coronation.

TOKIO, Friday, Nov. 5.—Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the Imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated Wednesday. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and with him will go the Court and the members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motor cars, and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation halls affords a revelation of the extent of the preparations, forethought, and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feasts is described by an American as an Aladdin's palace conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

EUGENIC MARRIAGE PLAN FOR PATERSON

Commissioner Proposes to Demand Health Certificates from Applicants.

MOVED BY HOSPITAL REPORT

Many Children Found to be Suffering from Ills Inherited from Their Parents.

Health officials in Paterson, N. J., have decided to take up the subject of eugenic marriages, and at next Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Health a plan will be considered under which applicants for marriage licenses must present certificates of fitness to wed. An announcement to that effect was made yesterday by Health Commissioner Nathan Rabinowitz. If the plan is adopted by the Health Board, Paterson will be the first city in the East to apply eugenics to marriage.

It was said yesterday that health officials of Paterson have been pondering the problem for several weeks. Dr. Thomas A. Clay, health officer of the city, who is clearly in favor of eugenic marriages, has made a report based on observation of children born in the hospital of Paterson who are victims of defects inherited from parents. In view of the belief that the unfitness of parents has contributed to the mental and physical debility of these children, Health Commissioner Rabinowitz, who has studied Dr. Clay's report, urges marriage restriction as the only practical solution of the problem.

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Health Commissioner Rabinowitz will recommend that no marriage licenses be issued in Paterson unless the applicants first present certificates of good health from reputable physicians. It will devolve upon Dr. Clay to approve of this recommendation, after which the matter will be referred to the Sanitary Committee and thence back to the Board of Health for final vote of the Commissioners. It is understood that most of the Commissioners favor the measure.

President Edmund B. Randall of the Board of Health said yesterday that his attitude toward the proposal was still neutral. He could not say how he would vote when the matter comes up finally. He said the ordinance, if adopted, would undoubtedly be attacked on legal grounds. Some of the other Commissioners, however, believe the State law as it stands gives the Board of Health ample power to take any reasonable step to check the spread of disease or degeneracy. If needed, they will even urge upon the Legislature a State law which would validate the eugenic marriage regulation.

COST $200 TO KILL 2 BIRDS.

Montclair Docter, Hunting with a Clergyman, Is Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 4.—Two English pheasants shot out of season cost Dr. J. Corwin Mabey of this town $200. Dr. Mabey and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Travis, pastor of Watchung Avenue Congregational Church, were hunting snipe in the Troy Meadows, near Hanover, when the two birds were flushed. The doctor, who was walking ahead, not stopping to determine the species of the birds, fired on the impulse of the moment. Shortly after State Warden William E. Young and Deputy Warden John J. Mitchell of Troy Hills, told the huntsmen they had violated the game laws, inasmuch as it was forbidden to shoot pheasant except between Nov. 10 and Dec. 15. Dr. Mabey and Dr. Travis went voluntarily to the office of Justice of the Peace Leo F. Kitchell of Hanover, where Dr. Mabey admitted he shot the birds. Justice Kitchell then imposed the fine. Dr. Mabey said he would appeal the case to the State Game and Fish Association on the ground that the fine was excessive.

CRITICISES JERSEY MILITIA.

Gen. Sadler Points Out Deficiencies to Governor Fielder.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Serious deficiencies in the New Jersey National Guard were revealed by inspections made by the War Department, according to the annual report made yesterday by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler to Governor Fielder.

The report says that some officers are not properly equipped for field service; that war Department and other orders, correspondence books, document files, and records are in many instances loosely kept; that armories and drill halls are in some cases insufficient; that rifles were found in poor condition, many being rusted and pitted, showing both insufficient cleaning facilities and failure of officers to exercise proper supervision; that non-commissioned officers were frequently inefficient because they lacked proper instruction and opportunity to perform their duties.

General Sadler recommends the revision of the State military code to conform to the Federal militia law, the establishment of educational qualifications for applicants for commissions, the formation of a State Military Athletic League, the organization of an additional field battery and extension of schools and camps of instruction.

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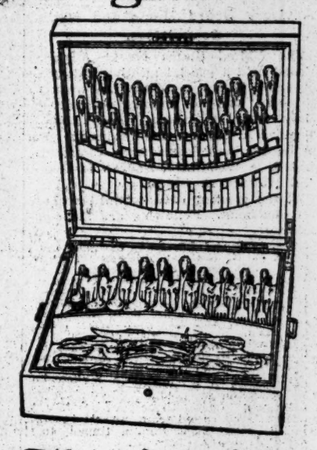

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12 Dessert Spoons	12 Individual Salad Forks
6 Table Spoons	3 Piece H. H. Carving Set, 9 Inch
12 Round Bowl Soup Spoons	2 Piece H. H. Carving Set, 8 Inch

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It sounds like a paradox, doesn't it? Yet it is the only title which accurately describes three articles in the November issue of

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE
OF
The New York Times

written by three Germans prominent in widely different spheres of life and influence.
Vice Admiral Kirchhoff of the German Navy tells of England's Policy of Plunder,
Professor Dr. W. Debelius describes at length The War of the Shopkeepers, and
Dr. Otto Kuntzemueller goes to the Bible for a text, and in a satirical article designates The English as God's Chosen People.

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CITY TO SAVE MONEY IN HOSPITAL MERGER

Two Departments and Bellevue Board Overlap in Their Activities.

EXPENSES ARE DUPLICATED

Bill to be Sent to Albany to Consolidate Social Service Work That Now Costs $9,000,000.

City officials in conferences yesterday further developed the scheme for merging into one Department of Social Service or of Public Health the present Health and Charities Departments and the Board of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in the interests of efficiency and economy.

The Controller, the City Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Charities, and various division chiefs are in favor of the idea. It is an open secret that if the change is made Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, who recently resigned as Health Commissioner, will have charge of the consolidated department.

The Mayor in a general way is familiar with the plans of the officials, and in a few days a tentative plan of the proposed reorganization will be presented to him. The advocates of the change will then draw up a bill which will be submitted early in the next session of the State Legislature. If suitable legislation is obtained it is expected that other sweeping reforms in the City Government will follow, and that other departments which are more or less related in their activities will be united.

The Department of Docks and Ferries and the Department of Bridges, for instance, would follow next, and the separated boards of water supply would also be joined.

The general features proposed were suggested in an administrative bill for the city which failed to pass the last Legislature. The advocates of the merger hope to convince the lawmakers of the value of their present proposal.

Duplication of Effort.

The chaotic state of the city's hospital service and the duplication of effort and often extravagant and wasteful expenditure furnish the best arguments of the friends of the consolidation. THE NEW YORK TIMES gave a brief outline of the plan yesterday. Henry W. Bruere, the City Chamberlain, who is largely responsible for the idea, said yesterday that the publication of the news of the proposed merger was premature, but that now that the matter had been made public the scheme would be at once completed.

The City Chamberlain, in reading the new charter of the City of Cleveland, was impressed by the value of a consolidation which was provided in that instrument. The charter of this city would have to be revised to make the proposed changes possible.

The cost of the departments concerned, according to the budget of 1915, was as follows: Bellevue and the Allied Hospitals, $1,458,962; Department of Health, $3,443,492.22, and Charities, $4,004,889, making a total of practically $9,000,000. Unofficial estimates of a saving of as high as 10 per cent. are made. The greatest value of the merger, however, will be affording quicker and more convenient service in every direction.

The suggestion has also been made that as an alternative the three departments be stripped of their hospitals, and those institutions placed in a new department. Something like this was suggested years ago by a Hospital Commission appointed by Mayor McClellan. The departments which it is now proposed to unite consist largely of hospitals. Commissioner Kingsbury said yesterday that the Charities Department had ten; the Health Department five, and the Bellevue group four. The institutions are conducted without any very close relations to each other, and in many instances the amount of red tape connected with the transfer of patients from one to the other entangles efficiency.

Waste in Hospital Service.

The Health Department, for instance, has at Otisville a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis in its early stages, and on the East River one for the advanced stages of the disease. The intermediate cases are usually treated at the Charities Department Institution, Sea View Hospital, on Staten Island, where there is an enormous and costly building.

Hospitals in the three separated divisions are conducted almost as if they were rivals. There being no central administration for them the transfer of patients is cumbersome.

The recent developments of medical and social science have added outside workers for hospitals. Bellevue has a corps of nurses which follow up patients who have been sent home convalescent. Their work is likely to overlap with investigators of the Charities Department, and also with that of Inspectors and nurses of the Board of Health. Some sections of the city are overrun with Inspectors, whose work might be done as effectively by a much smaller corps.

Mr. Kingsbury said that on a small scale he had been endeavoring to concentrate the work of the Charities Department. He has consolidated into the Bureau of Social Investigation the old bureaus for Dependent Adults, Children, Domestic Relations, Wife Desertion, and the Hospital Commission. There were cases where families had been unfortunate and needed the help of the city, in which under the old regime it took five different inspectors to attend to their troubles.

It is proposed to correlate as much as possible all the agencies which make for the well-being of the citizens. The care of the young, the reducing of infant mortality, the prevention of disease, the enforcement of sanitary regulations, the lessening of poverty by keeping the people up to high standards of living, and finally the sheltering of the invalid, the infirm, and the aged, are regarded by the promoters of the new department as all connected with the same function of government. If all the hospitals and the almshouses and infirmaries, which in reality are also hospitals, were gathered under one head, they could be administered with greater economy, according to the scheme now under consideration.

Many Economies Possible.

There are many economies which could be effected by having a central administration office. In several of the outlying boroughs there are chiefs of bureaus who have only a few employes to direct and yet are classed as though they had supervision of hundreds.

Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, who recently resigned as Health Commissioner to return to his old position as the superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, is regarded as especially well equipped to be the administrator of the proposed department. Dr. Goldwater has been the President of the American Association of Hospital Superintendents. The greater part of the activities of the departments have to do with hospitals. Before Dr. Goldwater began the study of medicine he foresaw the possibilities of social service and spent several years in courses on sociology and economics. As a student of causes and effects he is also considered as having the knowledge and training to fit him for the task of directing the proposed department.

READY FOR NAVY AID WORK.

Advisory Board Meets and Names Committees.

The United States Naval Advisory Board held a special meeting yesterday at India House to divide the work to be done and to appoint committees. Only four members were absent, Thomas A. Edison, the Chairman, who is on his way home from California, and R. S. Woodward, Andrew L. Riker, and Howard E. Coffin.

At the meeting each committee chose its Chairman. Following are the committees:

Chemistry and Physics — Lawrence Addicks, L. H. Baekeland, Joseph W. Richards, M. B. Sellers, A. G. Webster, R. S. Woodward, and W. R. Whitney, Chairman.

Aeronautics (including Aero Motors)—Howard E. Coffin, P. C. Hewitt, Andrew L. Riker, M. B. Sellers, E. A. Sperry, A. G. Webster, and Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman.

Internal Combustion Motors.—Howard E. Coffin, M. B. Sellers, E. A. Sperry, and Andrew L. Riker, Chairman.

Electricity—Lawrence Addicks, William Le Roy Emmet, P. C. Hewitt, B. G. Lamme, A. G. Webster, and Frank J. Sprague, Chairman.

Mines and Torpedoes—L. H. Baekeland, M. R. Hutchinson, Hudson Maxim, and Elmer A. Sperry, Chairman.

Submarines—A. M. Hunt, M. R. Hutchinson, W. L. Saunders, Frank J. Sprague, and William Le Roy Emmet, Chairman.

Ordnance and Explosives—L. H. Baekeland, A. M. Hunt, M. R. Hutchinson, Frank J. Sprague, A. G. Webster, W. R. Whitney, Henry A. Wise Wood, R. S. Woodward, and Hudson Maxim, Chairman.

Wireless and Communications — A. G. Webster, W. R. Whitney, and P. C. Hewitt, Chairman.

Transportation—Howard E. Coffin, Alfred Craven, Spencer Miller, A. L. Riker, Thomas Robins, W. L. Saunders, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Benjamin B. Thayer, Chairman.

Production, Organization, Manufacture, and Standardization — Lawrence Addicks, William Le Roy Emmet, B. G. Lamme, Thomas Robins, W. L. Saunders, Benjamin B. Thayer, and Howard E. Coffin, Chairman.

Ship Construction—Spencer Miller, Joseph W. Richards, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Frank J. Sprague, Chairman.

Steam Engineering and Ship Propulsion—William Le Roy Emmet, B. G. Lamme, Joseph W. Richards, M. B. Sellers, and Andrew M. Hunt, Chairman.

Life-Saving Apparatus — Hudson Maxim, Thomas Robins, and Spencer Miller, Chairman.

Aids to Navigation—Alfred Craven, A. M. Hunt, Henry A. Wise Wood, D. S. Woodward, and Elmer A. Sperry, Chairman.

Food and Sanitation — Hudson Maxim, Benjamin B. Thayer, W. R. Whitney, R. S. Woodward, and L. H. Baekeland, Chairman.

Public Works, Yards, and Docks—Lawrence Addicks, A. M. Hunt, Spencer Miller, Joseph W. Richards, and Alfred Craven, Chairman.

In the absence of Mr. Edison W. L. Saunders, Vice Chairman, conducted the meeting.

SLAIN AT MATTEAWAN.

Unidentified Man Stabbed and Shot in Empty Factory Building.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The body of a well-dressed man, with thirty stab wounds in the back and a bullet wound in the abdomen, was found this afternoon in the Feldon Chemical Works in this place, which have been closed for four months. In one of the pockets was a card with the address, "1,123 Cowden Street, Harrisburg, Penn."

Beside the body was a cap with a label of McCreery's, New York City. The Coroner said he believed the man had been dead about twelve hours. He also said he thought the man had been enticed here on the pretext of considering the purchase of the chemical plant, which is closed.

Eleven Arrested in Poolroom.

Eleven men were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives of the Third Inspection District, charged with maintaining a poolroom on the ground floor of a house in West Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue. Racing charts and three telephones were seized. Before Magistrate House in the Men's Night Court eight of the men were discharged. The other three furnished $1,000 cash bail each.

LAKEWOOD FALL GOLF TOURNAMENT—SQUASH

NINETY PLAY GOLF AT LAKEWOOD CLUB

Maurice E. Risley of Atlantic City Best in Test Round, with 79.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 4.—Maurice E. Risley of Atlantic City led the field of ninety entries in the Fall invitation golf tournament of the Lakewood Country Club today, with a card of 79. His outward journey was poor and at the end of the nine holes he had made forty-three strokes. Coming in he got into a better stride and made the home journey in one under par, thirty-six strokes, but this feat was also duplicated by Frederick Snare, the Knickerbocker Country Club golfer, who went out in 45 and came back with 36, for a total of 81. There were many upsets in the day's results, several strong players being forced into the second and third sixteens, while others are in the select circle for the first time in their golfing careers.

The course is in excellent condition, but for some strange reason the scores on the last nine holes for all the players were considerably lower than on the first nine. S. L. Allen of Atlantic City had a card of 61, 44—105, taking an 11 on the second hole, which is par 4. This 11 was due to the fact that his pride as a golfer refused to let him play backward out of a bad trap where he took seven useless strokes to escape. Another golfer with a strong contrast in his outward and inward journey was Dr. A. D. Westney, another Atlantic City entrant, who had a card of 53, 89—92.

In the draw of the first sixteen for match play tomorrow the best players meet in the top half with Risley; S. K. Deforest of Lakewood and Harold Steiner. In the first round Risley will be opposed by J. H. Ford, the President of the Buffalo Golf Club.

John R. Maxwell of the Merion Cricket Club, who won last year's tournament at this club, was forced to take his place in the second sixteen, with a card 48, 52—100, being one of the few golfers with a larger total for the last nine holes than his outward journey showed. The scores:

First Sixteen.—Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, 43, 36—79; Fred Snare, Knickerbocker, 45, 36—81; James C. Parrish, Jr., Seaview, 43, 39—82; S. K. Deforest, Lakewood, 44, 40—84; Harold Steiner, Hollywood, 45, 40—85; J. H. Ford, Buffalo, 45, 41—86; Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, 46, 40—86; Pierre Proal, Deal, 46, 40—86; Frank C. Jennings, Garden City, 49, 37—86; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 44, 42—86; P. B. MacLaughlin, Wykagyl, 47, 40—87; Hugh Halsell, Deal, 45, 42—88; Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, 46, 42—88; Fred P. Kimball, Lakewood, 46, 42—88; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 48, 41—89; Henry Alsop, Baltusrol, 45, 44—89.

Second Sixteen.—F. A. Soldwedell, Canoe Brook, 50, 39—89; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, 48, 42—90; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 47, 43—90; A. W. Brand, St. Andrew's, 48, 42—90; C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 51, 40—91; M. L. Feary, Richmond County, 49, 43—92; William R. Hochster, Deal, 49, 43—92; Dr. A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, 53, 39—92; C. L. Maxwell, Trenton, 46, 46—92; John R. Maxwell, Jr., Merion, 53, 39—92; Henry McSweeney, Atlantic City, 48, 44—92; F. A. Rehm, Glenview, 49, 43—92; A. M. Reed, Albany, 50, 43—93; W. S. Vanclief, Richmond Country, 51, 43—94; A. F. Southerland, Essex Country, Mass., 51, 43—94; E. B. Nixon, Forest Hill, 51, 44—95.

Third Sixteen.—John T. Gillespie, Morris Country, 54, 42—96; G. H. Nixon, Forest Hill, 52, 44—96; A. M. Nelson, Atlantic City, 52, 44—96; E. J. Frost, Braeburn, 50, 46—96; Frederick Schavoir, Wee Burn, 52, 44—96; H. H. Parker; Deal, 48, 48—96; R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, 52, 45—97; H. S. Jennings, Kingston, 54, 43—97; H. W. Sykes, Wykagyl, 54, 43—97; O. D. Frost, Braeburn, 52, 45—97; O. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, 51, 46—97; C. W. Vaurhn, Middlestone, 53, 45—93; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 54, 45—99; L. M. Stumer, Chicago, 53, 44—99; F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 53, 46—99; H. M. Messenger, Spring Lake, 56, 43—99.

Fourth Sixteen—D. W. Paige, Rockaway Hunt, 56, 43—99; Dr. H. W. Ingling, Freehold, 53, 47—100; J. B. Kelly, Jr., Atlantic City, 53, 47—100; Daniel S. White, Atlantic City, 52, 48—100; C. L. Tapping, Garden City, 54, 47—101; B. V. Patterson, Spring Lake, 57, 44—101; E. L. Scofield, Wee Burn, 56, 46—102; H. E. Hayes, Sleepy Hollow, 53, 49—102; H. B. McLellan, Fox Hills, 57, 46—103; W. F. Simons, Spring Lake, 55, 48—103; H. M. Sowperthwaite, Knollwood, 60, 44—104; F. A. Beebe, Crescent A. C., 57, 47—104; E. J. Simonson, Freehold, 57, 48—105; S. L. Allen, Atlantic City, 61, 44—105; James Barber, Englewood, 60, 46—106; W. C. O'Leary, Lakewood, 57, 49—106.

Other Scores—H. H. Moore, Spring Lake, 55, 51—106; Henry W. Leeds, Atlantic City, 49, 58—107; M. V. Booth, St. Andrew's, 61, 46—107; F. S. P. Randolph, Philadelphia, 57, 50—107; S. J. Bloomingdale, New York City, 58, 50—108; H. W. Slocum, Rockaway Hunt, 62, 46—108; G. H. Goodrich, Brooklawn, 62, 47—109; W. J. Klem, unattached, 62, 52—114.

SHOW HORSES ARRIVE.

J. Cox Brady's Entries for Garden Exhibition First to Reach Here.

First arrivals for the National Horse Show, which opens at Madison Square Garden tomorrow, were twenty harness horses, hunters, and ponies from J. Cox Brady's Hamilton Farm at Gladstone, N. J. They arrived yesterday and were taken to a private stable which they will occupy during the week of the show. The show stables with their straw-banked stalls, were ready at the Garden, but will not be put into use until this morning when a number of out-of-town entries are expected.

One detail of the decorations of the arena will be 300 cedar trees, ranging in height from little ones fit for a child's Christmas tree to some 40 feet high, specially hewn near Bedford, Westchester County. All the cedars were brought from the same locality, which is unusual, as Maine generally supplies thins kind of tre to New York. The decorations will be ready for a private view by Directors this afternoon. Tonight they will give a dinner to the judges at the Biltmore.

Children's Day will open the show with special exhibits of ponies and several classes to bring out the skill of the juveniles at driving and riding. To keep up the custom established by Alfred G. Vanderbilt when he became President in 1909, many children from the charitable institutions will be guests of the National Horse Show Association in the afternoon.

The show will start at 11 A. M., with the judging of stallions and mares suitable for the breeding of polo ponies. Foxhall P. Keene, one of the leading international polo players, will judge them. Following this sporting event there will be classes for trotters and saddle horses, during which Lady Beck will judge for the first time, and trials of green hunters over the jumps. The afternoon judging will start at 2 o'clock and the evening session at 8 o'clock.

YALE ROWING DATES.

First Event Will Be Race with Columbia at New Haven Nov. 12.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The competitions of Yale oarsmen during the present college year were forecast in the rowing schedule made public today. No entry has been made in the Poughkeepsie regatta.

The year's schedule opens with the race against Columbia on New Haven harbor, Friday, Nov. 12. The first Spring race will be with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in April. In the Schuylkill regatta on May 11 Yale will enter a second eight and the freshmen eight. The Blue will row Cornell and Princeton in the triangular event on Lake Cayuga on May 27. The season will close with the regatta at New London on June 23.

Head Coach Guy Nickalls now plans to leave for England after the Columbia race, returning in February. In his absence crew candidates will be drilled on the water and at the machines by Assistant Coach Charles Wimans.

COLUMBIA SQUASH TOURNAMENT DRAW

Fifty Metropolitan Players to Compete in the Club Competition.

Nearly fifty of the leading squash tennis players in the National Squash Tennis Association were drawn yesterday in the tournament scheduled to start in the Columbia University Club courts at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Yale for the first time is represented in metropolitan competition. Twenty-one entries were originally sent in, but the committee returned the list to the club for revision and the number was reduced to seven. The Squash Club shows a marked improvement in entries over last Winter. The other clubs represented are Columbia, Harvard, Heights Casino, Princeton, Englewood, and Montclair.

Five ranking players will compete in the tournament. These are Eric Winston, Harvard, national champion; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino; E. du Pont Irving, Harvard; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, and A. W. Riley, Princeton. Winston and Bull are the favorites for the tourney, but there are several dark horses who are expected to surprise some of the leading players.

The new competitive rules will be tried out at the tournament for the first time. These include the scoring of what points he can by the scorer increasing the points from 15 to 21, and no set games and matches will be decided by the first three games instead of two out of three.

There is much interest in the test of the new playing rules, as they will be adopted for national tournament play should they prove satisfactory. The draw follows:

Preliminary Round.—A. C. Scott, Columbia, versus L. H. Johnson, Yale; C. W. Mead, Squash, versus E. du Pont Irving, Harvard; H. B. Bulkely, Columbia, versus P. Dodge, Yale; F. S. Keller, Columbia, versus D. Mackay, Yale; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, versus D. Scott, Yale; H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, versus L. Platt, Harvard; R. E. Wigham, Columbia, versus J. C. Auchincloss, Yale.

First Round.—H. Poole, Englewood, versus A. W. Riley, Princeton; A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, versus Frank Kidde, Montclair A. C.; A. Wolf, Columbia, versus M. L. Pearly, Yale; W. J. Knapp, Squash, versus F. H. Davis, Harvard; R. E. Fink, Englewood, versus R. R. T. Rigrs, Heights Casino; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, versus R. C. M. Pierce, Yale; D. R. Noyes, Squash, versus W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard; J. W. Taussig, Englewood, versus J. R. Williams, Heights Casino; E. W. Putnam, Columbia, versus J. Walker, Yale; E. Schley, Squash, versus Eric S. Winston, Harvard; R. Doepel, Heights Casino, versus D. McCleve, Columbia; Clyde Martin, Yale, versus H. Van Der Poel, Squash; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, versus winner of the Bulkely and Dodge match.

PENN. A. A. $30,000 IN DEBT.

Alumni Register Asks: "Shall We Give Up Football and Athletics?"

In the University of Pennsylvania alumni monthly publication, The Alumni Register, the football and athletic situation in general at Pennsylvania is discussed in a long editorial entitled "Shall We Give Up?" The losing football team is blamed on the Trustees and faculty for the roster scheme, on the students for their lack of interest, and on the public for the non-support.

The article points out that of the 1,295 students eligible to play football less than 100 report regularly. Many of them cannot turn out for athletics, it states, because of the late afternoon classes. The Register deplores the poor support given the Athletic Association. There are only 467 graduate members and 1,336 undergraduate members, and there is now a deficit of nearly $30,000 in the Athletic Association.

"If there is any criticism we must all share it," says The Register. "Trustees, faculty, students, alumni, and the public have all contributed, and if we will all stick together in getting out of the hole things will be glorious again. We have wavered of late from our old characteristic of being strong finishers. Loyalty has no place for pessimists or face makers."

Freshmen Basket Ball Victory.

The sophomores of City College were defeated by the freshmen on the college basket ball court yesterday by the score of 25 to 17.

If we were asked

If we were asked what is the most remarkable feature of the Equitable Building proposition, we should give it as our unqualified opinion that even more remarkable than the building itself is the fact that such manifold advantages should be obtainable at such a reasonable rental cost.

Equitable Building Corporation
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Shoes with rubber heels attached

You can buy the newest Fall styles of Walk-Over Shoes both for men and women with O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels already attached.

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Eleven Stores in New York and Vicinity.

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PUBLIC endorsement of Garford Motor Trucks is evidenced by the rapid growth of Garford sales.

In order to meet the demand brought about by the enlargement of our line, we have been forced to adopt the extreme measures pictured above.

While a large new factory addition, shown below, is being rushed to completion, we are putting the finishing touches on Garford motor trucks under roofs of canvas.

And the reason back of it all is this:

There is a thoroughly dependable Garford Motor Truck exactly suited in style and design to any delivery or transfer requirement.

We are building motor trucks of ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 6 ton capacity. Each model is so constructed as to give the most consistent—most economical—service in its particular field.

Whether your business is conducted on a wholesale plan, requiring a battery of motor trucks, or whether your delivery system consists of a single vehicle, we can supply you with a Garford that will do your work the way you want it done.

R. E. Taylor Corporation
Eastern Distributors, Garford Motor Trucks

NEW YORK CITY, Show Rooms, 427 W. 42d St. NEWARK, N. J., Show Rooms, 330 Central Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Show Rooms, 1264 Bedford Ave. LONG ISLAND—Mineola, L. I. BOSTON, MASS., Show Rooms, 72 Brookline Ave.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio
Manufacturers of Trucks of ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 6 ton capacity

NEW YORK CITY, Service Station, 427 W. 42d St. NEWARK, N. J., Service Station, 330 Central Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Service Station, 1386 Atlantic Ave. BOSTON, MASS., Service Station, 72 Brookline Ave.

Interior of the New Garford Factory Addition

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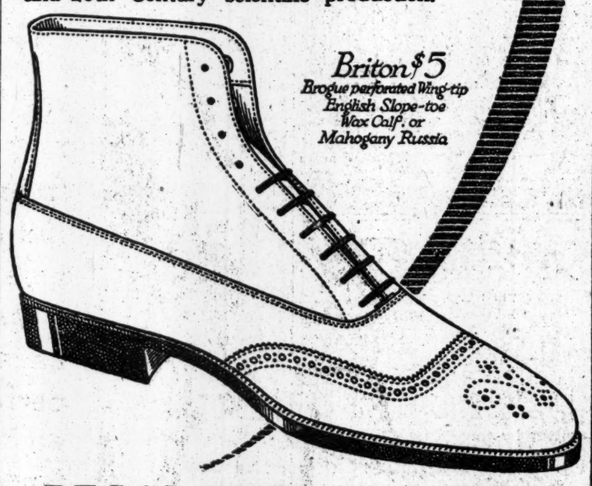
60 Styles at $4—16 Specials at $5

Brogue Wing-Tip

HERE'S a shoe that talks with a "brogue"—the "ten-dollar brogue" of the *Custom Bootmaker*, translated into *"Regal"* at *Five Dollars*.

It is the *masterpiece* of our Chief Designer, made in genuine French-process wax calf or rich mahogany russia, over our latest English last.

We are proud to put our name on this shoe, and we invite and challenge comparison. The *Style* speaks for itself, we guarantee the Quality, and the principal difference in *Workmanship* between the Custom boot and the Regal Shoe is the *Price*. The difference in price marks the margin between 19th Century handwork and 20th Century scientific production.



Briton $5
Brogue perforated Wing-tip English Slope-toe Wax Calf, or Mahogany Russia

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Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1049 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*6th Ave. at 21st St.	*1375 Broadway	**466 Fifth Ave.
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*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes. *All stores sell men's shoes.*

If there are Children

in your home, add a package of Sunshine Circus Animal Crackers to that little group of biscuit and cracker packages on your pantry shelf.

In those little minutes of fretting for something-it-won't-do for-them-to-have, take down the Circus Animal Crackers. Their appeal to the imagination is as irresistible as their appeal to the taste. Just 5c. Fresh, at your dealer's.

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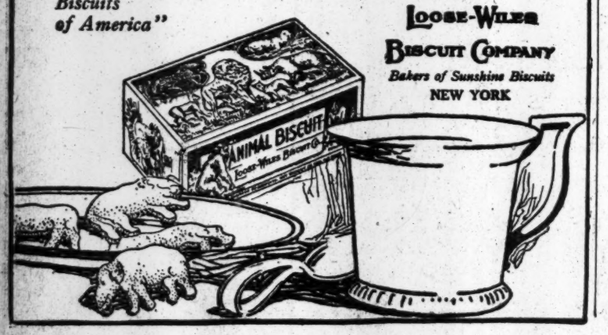

FOOTBALL ELEVENS PUT ON FINISHING TOUCHES FOR BIG GAMES TO BE PLAYED TOMORROW

TIGERS' OFFENSE REACHES TOP NOTCH

But There Is Still Some Doubt as to the Defense Being Able to Hold Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Coach Rush probably would have liked to continue hard work on the Princeton eleven today, but the proximity of the Harvard game forced him to lighten the practice. A snappy signal drill occupied an hour of the afternoon, and there was lots of kicking practice. Jim McCormick put the touches on the interference of the backs and Rush put the men through all their formations to perfect the plays.

Just at that point in the practice a cold driving rain came and the head coach sent the men to the baseball cage for the remainder of the session. In the shelter the team started to work on their shattered defense. As actual scrimmage was impossible the players lined up against the scrubs in dummy scrimmage. Tackling was prohibited, but the scrubs ran through some of the Harvard plays and the regulars worked the defense formations against the plays.

This work took up the remainder of the afternoon, Rush excusing the men from strenuous practice. It is thought that two days of rest before the big battle will do more than anything else to restore the confidence and the ginger of the forwards. The power of the defense could not be definitely judged from the tactics of the afternoon, but the men appeared in better spirit and went through the plays with more snap than heretofore.

The offense seems to have reached the high water mark, and will undoubtedly prove a surprise to those who saw the team in the Dartmouth game. Rush has given his men more plays and Jim McCormick has drilled them so well that the running attack has improved wonderfully. The regular backfield worked together practically throughout the afternoon and moved like a clock.

Halsey will probably retain his place at tackle, appearing here at the start of the game on Saturday. He is rapidly regaining his old time strength and the coaches seemed sure today that the giant would be in fine form for the clash with the Crimson. Parisette went in at right tackle today, for a time only, and he will probably be the first choice in case a substitute is needed for Halsey.

It is still uncertain whether Lamberton or Brown will play right end on Saturday. The coaches probably will not announce their decision until Saturday afternoon. But Lamberton is improving steadily and will be the logical favorite in spite of the fact that Brown has been at the place throughout the year.

The rest of the lineup will be the same as that which took part in the Dartmouth game. Gennert will be at centre, with Nourse and Hogg flanking him. McLean will be at his old position of left tackle. Highley is sure of left place at left end, and in spite of his light weight of 158 pounds, he should prove one of the stars of the encounter. He is, with the exception of Moore, the fastest man on the team and plays an important part in the Tigers' kicking game.

In the backfield the old combination of Glick at quarterback, Shea and Tibbott at the halves, and Driggs at fullback will be called upon. The substitutes—Dickerman, Moore, Law and Eddy—are all in fine condition to answer any needs that may arise. It may be that Rush will use two backfields in the game, retaining Glick at quarterback throughout.

There are still lots of tickets for the game, and G. R. Murray, the Athletic Treasurer at Princeton, expects to be able to accommodate many who come to the game expecting to get their pasteboards at the gates. The tickets are on sale at Spalding's in New York and in Philadelphia, and an allotment has also been sent to the Essex County Country Club and to J. S. Harrington, 810 Broad Street, Newark. The Pennsylvania Railroad will run special trains Saturday morning using all three of their stations at Princeton to sidetrack the trains.

The faculty of the university has formally declared Saturday a holiday for the students. The program from Friday afternoon until Saturday night will be a busy one. The interclass regatta on Lake Carnegie comes tomorrow afternoon, with the senior promenade and musical club's concert in the evening. Saturday morning the battle between the Orange and the Orchid and Black begins on the various athletic fields. First comes the trap shoot, closely followed by the soccer game and the first football contest between the scrub teams of the two universities. The latter event is attracting a lot of attention and Coach Phil Brasher has been working steadily with his men.

HARVARD IN FIGHTING TRIM.

Eleven Believed to be Much Better Than a Week Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—There was a complete letup this afternoon for the Harvard football players who will start Saturday's game at Princeton, the work being only on signals for the regulars, who, however, spent a lot of time perfecting their plays and also went over the layout of the defenses. The coaches have worked the team very hard this week, but all the men are in first class trim and the feeling at Cambridge is that the eleven is many per cent. better than it was a week ago. The scrubs have worked the Tiger plays against the Varsity in first class fashion, and therefore the coaches now figure that Saturday's battle is likely to be decided on the results of a kicking game. Both teams, so the men in charge here believe, will have to rely on an approach attack, and then depend on drop kicks for their scores. All this, of course, does not provide for the fumbles, blocked kicks, and breaks of the game.

The entire undergraduate student body came down to the field and cheered the team while it ran through its final drill. Later there was some brisk football, the freshmen beating the substitutes by a touchdown and the third Varsity team fighting for twenty minutes against the substitute scrubs. After this was over the coaches, Haughton, Leary, Gil Browne, Reggie Brown, Farmenter, Wigglesworth, Storer, Logan, and Pennock, made up the nucleus of a team which ran off a lot of intricate forward pass plays, but at the end of the exhibition tried to maek a field goal, but missed the mark by yards.

Boles will be at right half back Saturday, and Watson is the man slated to start at quarter back. The Varsity and second teams will go to New York tomorrow afternoon, the entire squad, with the soccer team, numbering more than 100 men.

Rutgers Begins Work Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 4.—A long and hard scrimmage with the scrubs featured the work of the Rutgers eleven on Neilson Field this afternoon. The men have rested since the Springfield game, but today work began in earnest for the contest with the All Stars on the Polo Grounds on Nov. 13. Bob Wash, the big tackle, broke a bone in his shoulder on Saturday and will be out of scrimmage for a week or more. It is thought, however, that he will be in shape to play against the ex-collegians. Wittpenn, half back, wrenched some muscles in his leg and has been kept from practice.

Coach George Foster Sanford is devoting considerable time to Robeson, the freshman husky, who has been showing up well for the last two weeks. He weighs 194 pounds and is expected to make a strong line man. Jackson, who also tips the beam just below 200, is also receiving attention. Sanford believes that he has a pair of embryo stars in the two freshmen. The work this week will be devoted mainly to the defense, while the team will be drilled in offensive play next week.

CORNELL OUGHT TO WIN

But Coach Sharpe Anticipates Hard Battle with Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—"The team is in the best condition of any team that I have seen since I came here as football coach. If it plays up to form it ought to beat Michigan Saturday, but I expect Michigan to play far better game against us than it did against Syracuse, because this will be its big game of the year."

This was the statement made tonight by Dr. A. H. Sharpe, head coach of the Cornell football team, a few hours before the squad of twenty-six men left for Detroit. Dan Reed and Ray Vanorman, his assistants, echoed those sentiments, Reed saying that the team was in great shape and has improved a good deal since the Harvard game, while Vanorman asserted that Cornell was 80 per cent. stronger than the team that played Michigan last year. All agreed that Cornell was in for a hard battle and would have to play up to form all the time to win.

A parade and mass meeting preceded the departure of the team, thousands of undergraduates forming on the campus and marching down through the city amid the blare of the band, red fire, and continuous cheering. The coaches and Captain Barrett all made short addresses before the special train pulled out. The general Cornell sentiment is that the team will win and maintain the great reputation it has made this year.

On account of the rainy and foggy afternoon the squad held no scrimmage this afternoon, and after the Varsity had run through signals for half an hour the players were dismissed to pack up for the trip. Every Varsity regular was in fine condition, and the team that plays Michigan will be in better condition and ought to play in better form than the eleven that beat Harvard. The Ithacans have spent a lot of time this week in perfecting the forward pass, and when the chance presents itself Captain Barrett is certain to uncover an aerial attack. Much time has been spent in perfecting defenses against Michigan's plays, and Cornellians are confident that even Maulnetsch won't get very far against the Cornell defense.

The Cornell squad which left tonight included the following: Ends, Shelton, Bekley, Zander, and Ryerson, tackles, Jamoson, Gillies, Jewett, and Wells; guards, M. Anderson, Miller, McCormick, Dixon, Baird, and Tilley; centres, Cool and Brown; quarter backs, Barrett and Schoell; half backs, Collins, Schlichter, Shiverick, Benedict, and Hoffman; full backs, Mueller, Kleinert, and Lewis.

TEAM STILL IN BAD SHAPE.

Fordham Recovering Slowly from Battle with Georgetown.

With a cold wind sweeping across the gridiron and a steady downpour of rain during part of the practice to add to his troubles, Coach Vaughn spent a busy afternoon yesterday trying to reorganize the badly crippled Fordham eleven into some shape before the game with Boston College at Boston tomorrow.

Most of the time was devoted to a practice game between what is left of the Varsity and the scrub, which ended without either team being able to score.

All the regulars were in the line-up except Corriden and Kane, but most of them were so battered by Tuesday's game against Georgetown that they showed a far inferior brand of football than at any other time this year. However, Coach Vaughn was very optimistic, and said the scrimmage was held more to get the players back into fighting trim than to lecture any of the men who showed up weakly Tuesday. Nevertheless most of the players seemed to have realized their own faults and a slight improvement was noticeable.

McGeehan was at Corriden's place, and it is expected that he will be one of Fordham's big mainstays at Boston. Last Tuesday he got in during the last half and proved a decided help to the Bronx line. Benson, was in Kane's place. He has recovered from his lameness, but could not get into scrimmage yesterday. The whole backfield was in action, and although all of them were badly bruised Coach Vaughn kept them busy. He insisted on a decided change from the form of interference they presented against Georgetown. Treanor was over the ball and proved the most lively man on the squad. Most of the play was held near midfield, as no chances were taken on long end runs owing to the slippery condition of the turf. The work of several of the scrub linesmen seems to prophesy that some of them will be on the Varsity before long. Paul Conklin showed up exceptionally strong, getting past the Varsity offense time and again and stopping the runner in his tracks.

Brown Now Ready for Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—Brown held its last scrimmage before the Yale game this afternoon, and it was not till darkness settled down over Andrews Field that the coaches gave the word to stop. All of the regular Varsity men were in the line-up with the exception of Brace, Maxwell, and Pollard. Maxwell, however, was out in his togs for the first time this week and will undoubtedly play Saturday. Pollard rested. He received a little twist of the ankle in yesterday's scrimmage, and it was thought best not to take chances with him in the hard work of the afternoon. Most of the time was devoted to offensive work for the Varsity, the scrubs taking the ball only a few times and then to use plays that it is thought possible Yale may use Saturday. The new plays all seem to be working smoothly, and Coach Robinson expressed himself as more than pleased at the way the eleven has been working this week. Brown feels more confident than ever over the outcome, for there is no question but that the eleven which will be seen in action in the Yale Bowl is considerably stronger than the team which played Yale last year to a 7 to 12 score. The preliminary mass meeting is to be held tomorrow and Brown is to be represented at the game by the largest number of undergraduates that has ever gone to New Haven from this college.

Army Works Out Notre Dame Plays

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Light scrimmage work was all the Varsity men indulged in today, except that the big fellows ran through their repertoire of plays for the Notre Dame contest just before the conclusion of practice. Neyland was back at end today, and, if his injured shoulder continues to improve, he will start against the Westerners on Saturday. Parker displaced Jones at tackle in the signal drill. Oliphant, Ford, and Coffin made up the Varsity back field and Murrill was at quarter back. Coffin had a long session at punting and there was a half hour's rough work for the second and third elevens. Gerhardt's work at quarter back continues to please the coaches. Timberlake at tackle on the second eleven played well. The Notre Dame squad is expected to arrive from South Bend, Ind., tomorrow in time to get in a practice on the plains in the afternoon.

Students Cheer Williams Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 4.—A large body of undergraduates turned out this afternoon to cheer the Williams Varsity football eleven in the last practice before the Wesleyan game on Saturday. Encouraged by the display of student support, the team went through one of the best scrimmages of the year. For nearly three-quarters of an hour the regulars smashed through the freshmen, scoring two touchdowns in a short time. The first of these came as a result of a cleverly executed forward pass and the second on a series of line bucks after a long run by Laplante. The team will leave tomorrow for Middletown, Conn., and line up on Saturday against Wesleyan as follows: Garfield, left end; Hubbell, left tackle; Kieser, left guard; Welch, centre; Laplante, right end; Farmelee, right tackle; J. Wright, right guard; Mathan, quarter back; Pollard, left half back; Overton, right half back; H. Wright, full back.

Judge and Kids Will Be There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4. — Judge Mathewson today asked Manager Carrington of the Yale eleven for permission for the boys' clubs of this city to see the Yale-Brown game on Saturday. Manager Carrington wrote out the following order: "Pass the Judge and 6,000 kids." This is believed to be the biggest pass written since Noah passed into the ark with his companions.

SHEVLIN KEEPS YALE MEN AT HARD WORK

Strategist Believes the Elis Need Lots of Practice in Straight Football.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 4.—Tom Shevlin has reversed Yale's football policy in one important point. His board of strategy has ordered plenty of work. Since the coaching director began mapping out the practice scheme he has ordered daily scrimmaging. Tonight he shocked the players by informing them that there would be scrimmaging tomorrow, although Yale must face Brown University on Saturday. Shevlin has made no secret of his theory that Yale needs experience in straight football. He has ordered nothing else since his arrival and he said tonight that the team would be driven through a brisk playing period tomorrow, instead of being allowed to rest for the Brown game.

Too little improvement has been made this week, although Shevlin has instilled plenty of life into the practice. Today the results of a fifteen-minute playing period against the freshmen, divided about equally into offensive and defensive football, displayed glaring faults in the Varsity defense, the freshmen finding a path through them for a total of nearly 40 yards, although the 1919 players were unable to register a score. Half Back Wally Winter starred in the ground gaining. The practice was the final scrimmage for the class team before it plays Princeton 1919 here Saturday in its chief home game of the season.

Reinforced by Van Nostrand at quarter back and Bob Bingham at half back, the Varsity proved better ground gainers today than at any other practice this week. Following the freshmen kick off, the Varsity hammered the 1919 line until it reached the five-yard line, where Captain Tate penetrated centre for the only touchdown of the afternoon. The Varsity lineup was unchanged and it is expected that it will be used against Brown, with the possible exception that Higginbotham is almost certain to return to left end and Baldridge will play a part of the game at left tackle. The coaches have decided to keep Claude Black out of the game until next week.

For more than an hour after the close of scrimmaging Dr. Bull retained the entire backfield squad on the gridiron, drilling it in distance, place, and drop kicking. Van Nostrand's drop kicks were the most effective shown by any Yale back this Fall and those of Bingham were fairly accurate. Gates has developed into the best place goal kicker of the squad and today exhibited cleverness in this neglected specialty.

Otis Guernsey today did his first scrimmaging since he was injured a month ago. He was placed at full back on the second team, which played the ineligibles, and scored the only touchdown made by either eleven. Charley Taft, son of ex-President Taft, was today shifted to tackle on the second team and is a possibility for a trial in this position on Saturday. Taft was transferred from the backfield squad to end last week, but is not fleet enough for the outpost rôle. He played tackle during his preparatory school career.

Ralph Bloomer, who played next to Shevlin in the Yale rushline for two seasons, joined the coaching squad and will remain as a lieutenant until the Harvard game.

Avila, Union Left End, Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Avila, Union College's fleet left end, sprained an ankle in practice today, which may keep him out of the game with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute here Saturday. The entire squad with the exception of Avila is in good condition for the contest. Stoller, who injured his arm in the Stevens-Tech game two weeks ago, has recovered and will play Saturday if needed. The last scrimmage for Union's final home game of the season took place this afternoon. The varsity and scrubs were evenly matched and fought to a tie in a drizzling rain. Roof, Rosecrans, and Girling, with Goff at quarter back, made up the Varsity backfield. Roof hit the opposing line with a tremendous drive, while Girling and Rosecrans played fast and hard. Moynihan, left end, was used often behind the line for forward runs, where his speed counted. Young, at half back for the scrub team, continued his good work of yesterday, making several clever gains on "skin" tackle plays. The team looks to be fit for a good battle Saturday. Although F. J. Lee has been unsuccessful so far this season, it has always proved itself dangerous against Union, and a good game is expected.

Lehigh Off for Penn State.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 4.—There was no practice at Lehigh University today, as the big Brown and White eleven left early this afternoon for State College, where tomorrow one of Lehigh's most important games will be played with Penn State. With the exception of Bailey, Tate and Jim Keady, Lehigh's team is in good shape, perhaps just as good as any team that Lehigh has entered a game so far this year. Resident Coach Keady says that the team's lack of fighting spirit and a certain tendency to forget signals or get them crossed in a most discouraging fashion. Keady believes Lehigh has an even chance to win and thus repeat last year's 20 to 7 victory. He thinks both teams are strong offensively, and this may mean scoring on both sides. Still, with Cahall's punting and drop kicking ability, Coach Keady thinks Lehigh will have a slight advantage. Lehigh has a strong defensive line, too, and no team that Lehigh has played this year has been able to gain consistently, not even excepting the Yale game, during three-fourths of which Lehigh had the advantage.

If Captain Tate is unable to play then Grumbach will play, and Pons will go in at right guard. In Greene and Sawtelle it is believed that Lehigh has just as good if not better ends than Penn State. A comparison of the rest of the line is as favorable.

Navy Team Causes Anxiety.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 4. — At practice this afternoon the Navy eleven played the same up-and-down football which has characterized it this season. Playing against a strong scrub team, it did fairly well in the early period, scoring two touchdowns through the use of the forward pass and bucks outside of tackle. Later the same scrub played the first team to a standstill, and toward the last the team was playing as well as in the first week of practice. At the start Captain Miles was at full back, Martin and Craig at the halves, and Orr at full back. Later Davis, Vaft, and Blodgett were used, and, with Kenworthy and Fisher on the ends, the weakness of the Navy team is causing wonder among their friends, in view of what was apparently an unusually strong squad at the beginning of the season. The remaining preparatory games are against Bucknell, Colby, and Ursinus, and none of them appears able to furnish a real test of playing ability.

Indians to Play Kicking Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 4.—The Carlisle Indian Varsity eleven went through its final workout on Indian Field this afternoon before leaving early tomorrow for Worcester for the Holy Cross contest. The practice was encouraging, and the plays were run through in machine-like manner, with Flood at quarter back. The spirit of the team is much better, as the players have great confidence in his generalship. This is Flood's second game this season, as he was hurt in the Harvard contest, and has been unable to play since that time. Wofford will start at left end, as Burd has had a bad muscle bruise. From present indications it looks as if Carlisle will resort to the kicking game more than in the past, as Looksaround and Wofford are fast in getting down the field, and both are sure tacklers. Captain Calac's punting was encouraging this afternoon. He kicks high, long punts, and with two fast ends to cover them the coaches plan to adopt this style of game. With F. Broker and Dickerson as half backs, and both good men in forward passing, Holy Cross will have to be alert every minute to win.

N. Y. U. DEFENSE WEAK.

Scrubs Tear Up Varsity Line—Both Teams Fumble Wet Ball.

For nearly two hours yesterday on Ohio Field the New York University football team had its last hard workout before the game with the Stevens Institute of Technology eleven, which plays the Violet tomorrow. The drizzling rain which fell on the gridiron during the greater part of the practice was responsible for the many fumbles which characterized the playing of both the Varsity and scrub elevens. The Violet line underwent another rigorous defensive test in the scrimmage against the second team, and showed up poorly in preventing the latter from gaining ground. Coach Reilley devoted the early part of the period to developing a strong scrub aggregation in order to put the Varsity to a severe test when the two teams were lined up for scrimmage.

During the time that the Violet coaches were working with the scrub eleven, all of the regulars occupied the time by practicing the passing game with a wet ball. The clash with Bucknell on Election Day left the Vollet team in a crippled condition, and three Varsity men, including Captain "Chubby" Somers, were still out of the practice yesterday. It is expected, however, that all of these will be on hand for today's signal drill and will be in their usual positions Saturday, with the possible exception of "Kaiser" Erwig, right half back.

Coach Reilley only permitted the Varsity to practice offensive tactics for a few minutes, but this was long enough for Bernstein to work his way through the right side of the scrub line and score a touchdown against the latter. On the whole, the Varsity appeared to be in a weak condition, and when the second eleven assumed the offensive, it carried the ball over the goal line several times from the ten-yard line. As often as the scrub team registered a tally, Coach Reilley would return the ball to them on the ten-yard mark and give them an opportunity to repeat the play. Doggett, who played in the line of the scrub eleven, showed much ability by opening large holes in the Varsity defense through which Draper, the second team's full back, and Hammerschlag, the half back, plowed for large gains.

TICKETS FOR YALE GAMES.

Management Expects to Fill Bowl When Princeton Plays.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Yale is certain of filling the new bowl with spectators at the football game with Princeton Saturday, Nov. 13, according to a statement made by an official of the Athletic Association tonight. This has been regarded as most unlikely by Yale men who have insisted that it would be possible to fill the bowl at the Yale-Harvard games but not at the Yale-Princeton events played here. Last year there were even some dissenters from the prophecy that the bowl would be filled at the Yale-Harvard game. When the day of the game arrived, however, thousands of people were turned away and tickets were selling at as great a premium as ever.

As many thousand more and more alumni than Princeton, however, it was believed that the bowl should be filled last Fall, but predictions were renewed that there would be vacant seats this Fall. At the opening of the new Princeton stadium last fall, in the game with Yale, there were about 2,000 vacant seats.

The statement that the bowl will be filled Nov. 13 is expected to create some surprise, but seems to establish the fact that almost twice as many more people will witness the Yale-Princeton game here this Fall than attended last November in Princeton, when about 34,000 witnessed it.

The capacity of the bowl next week will be about 61,000. It was about 67,000 last year, but some of the seats around the upper tier have been removed. A small block of seats sent back from Princeton makes a public sale possible. These will probably be taken up in short order.

The time for making applications to the Yale-Harvard game, which will be played Nov. 20, elapsed yesterday. It will not be possible to fill all the applications received here. For the first time in several years two tickets have been allowed every Yale graduate this year. The Harvard stadium will not accommodate more than about 40,000 people, while more than 100,000 people have expressed a desire to see the game. More will, therefore, be turned away than it will be possible to admit.

Dartmouth's Lineup for Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 4.—The Dartmouth team's final practice before the Pennsylvania game at Boston, Saturday, consisted only of light signal drill, in order not to tire the men before the trip. The main part of the work was practice defense for Pennsylvania formations. The team will leave for Boston tomorrow. The line-up for the game will be: Dussossoit, left end; Fishback, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Baxter, centre; Spears, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Emery, right end; Worthington or Holbrook, quarter back; Gerish, left half back; Thielscher, right half back, and Tyler, full back. Though Fishback will start the game, in all probability Captain McAuliffe will get into the old position at tackle before the end of the game. Duhamel's injury will keep him out, but Tyler has been playing quite well in practice, and will probably play a good game. Coaches and students expect a hard game, in spite of the reports of ineligibility of several Pennsylvania players and resulting disorganization of the team. Practically the entire student body will go to the game in special trains leaving early tomorrow afternoon.

Lafayette's Strength Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 4.—In mud and rain the Lafayette team practiced on March Field this afternoon. It was the first drill that Lafayette has had with a wet ball for some time, and in view of the possibility of a rainy day on Saturday it was considered good drill. The Varsity showed a lot more strength in the short scrimmage than they did yesterday, but even at that they did not score on the second team. It was a scoreless tie. Coach Crowell ordered the men to run two laps around the track before going in for the night. Munnnert was in Maxfield's place again, and played a creditable game. All of the Varsity line held very well.

Has Nothing to Do with Brickley.

The general discussion which has been stirred up of late about the eligibility of college athletes has brought out many conflicting views on the subject. In some quarters it is argued that because college baseball teams play against professionals that their amateur status is affected just the same as a football player playing against a professional. Those who reason along this line evidently are not familiar with the rule of the Intercollegiate Association which permits college baseball teams to play with professional league clubs. The practice was unanimously approved of a long time ago and a rule covering the situation was placed in the code.

Notre Dame Starts for West Point.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 4.—The Notre Dame football squad, in charge of Coach Jesse Harper and Assistant Coach Knute Rockne, left today for West Point, N. Y., where the Army will be played Saturday. The players are in good physical condition and expect to win. All the regulars will start the game. Seven substitutes were included in the squad.

Morristown vs. Carteret Today.

Morristown School plays Carteret Academy of Orange, N. J., at Morristown this afternoon in what promises to be an exciting game. They are old rivals, but both have good teams. This game is played today so that the players may attend the Harvard-Princeton game at Princeton.

Newark Football Official Resigns.

Edward P. Duffy of Newark yesterday resigned from the United States Football Association, giving pressure of business as his reason for the decision.

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FRICTION IN YALE TEAM ERADICATED

Change of Coaching Policy Brings Hinkey and Captain Wilson Together Again.

Yale alumni hereabouts are not at all disheartened over the football situation at New Haven. Recent visits to Yale by former Eli players has revealed the fact that the recent reversals have brought about a readjustment to normal conditions and, from now on, it is expected that there will be no more friction. That there was friction between Head Coach Frank Hinkey and Captain Wilson and some of the other coaches is freely admitted and this seems to have been at the bottom of the poor showing of the Yale team.

Those who have had the best interests in the football situation at heart have avoided taking sides in whatever controversy there has been in Yale's coaching policy. While much blame has been heaped on Hinkey for Yale's poor work, it is known that many of Yale's greatest blunders were made on the field when matters had been taken into his own hands by the Yale captain. Hinkey, sitting on the side lines, could not be blamed for the stupid errors of judgment that have been displayed in some of Yale's games. He likewise isn't responsible for players who have not their wits about them long enough to remember their signals.

While the Yale squad presents a likely lot of candidates from a physical point of view, they have been slow to grasp the fundamentals and have shown no football intuition. It is generally admitted that Captain Wilson, although he is a fine player and a good leader, does not fit happily into the position of quarter back and his football sense is not the kind to choose and direct the plays.

The split between the head coach and Captain has been known for the last few weeks, but the other coaches interested in Yale's welfare have refrained from taking any action, believing that the difficulty would adjust itself. The harmony between the coach on the side line and the Captain on the field directing the play was entirely lost, and this state of affairs has had a disorganizing effect on all of the players.

It was not because the players were not trying to do their best or that the coaches were not doing their best. The whole trouble was the lack of co-operation, and it was this which resulted the Yale candidates have absorbed little football. But the breach has now been closed.

The reorganization at New Haven, it is believed, has eliminated all friction, and the whole crowd, from Hinkey down, are now pulling together. A former Yale player who visited the Yale Bowl on Wednesday, the first day that Shevlin and the other new coaches were out, brought back the glad tidings to their Yale friends here that the change in both players and coaches was very evident and that the Blue football army is preparing for its big games with Princeton and Harvard with more spirit than a Yale team has shown for years.

Hamilton Fish, the former Harvard football player, is organizing an eleven of former gridiron stars to play Rutgers at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, Nov. 13. Most of the players will be former Yale, Princeton, and Harvard Varsity men. Rutgers tried to arrange a game in New York with more than half a dozen teams and offered them inviting financial guarantees, but many of the minor college elevens evidently did not care to go up against the New Brunswick eleven.

If Fish gets all the players he is planning for he will present a team which ought to be able to sweep the gridiron of almost any team. Last year Fish organized a team of stars and defeated the Carlisle Indians at the Harvard Stadium by a score of 13 to 6. He plans to have this year's eleven even stronger than last season's aggregation.

Fish will play, and other players he is getting into line include Charley Brickley, Hardy's brilliant kicker; Hobey Baker, the former Princeton Captain; Tack Hardwick of last year's Crimson team, Crawford Blagden, the former Harvard player; Art Howe, the old Yale quarter back; John Kilpatrick, the ex-Yale end push; Philbin, the former Yale half back, and "Vic" Kennard, a former Harvard kicker.

With that line-up the All-Stars should be able to beat any team, and yet Rutgers will face them with a more extensive knowledge of the modern game.

Rutgers has been preparing for big game all season, but without success. Among the teams Rutgers tried to tempt to New York with a big guarantee were Colgate, Wesleyan, Trinity, and Washington and Jefferson. The W. and J. team played Rutgers last year, and promised to come again, but after beating Yale at New Haven the Washington, Penn., eleven decided to rest on these laurels. Rutgers went so far as to try to get the University of Pittsburgh team in, but they also refused. Dartmouth had an offer of a date in New York, but they were willing to play Rutgers only in Hanover. Rutgers has had an eleven during the past few seasons which deserves games with some of the leading teams. Coached by George Foster Sanford, Rutgers has developed a highly diversified attack and a defensive line that has not been pushed back sixty yards all season.

While Sanford has been known as a defensive coach, he has worked out one of the best open running games of the East with last year's eleven and this year's teams. Sanford said yesterday: "We can't get any one to play us. I think they must be afraid of us."

A comparison of the games played by Harvard and Princeton this year shows that the Tigers have displayed more drive in their attack and greater scoring possibilities than the Crimson, and have also shown a stiffer defense against their opponents.

This season, Princeton has scored 16 touchdowns and kicked 12 goals, and has scored 5 field goals. Harvard's showing against this is 13 touchdowns and 7 goals, while it has scored 4 field goals. When it is considered that six of these touchdowns were scored by Harvard in the first game against Colby, its "scoring punch" since that time has been weaker than in former years.

Princeton has scored 123 points and has had 10 points scored against it. Harvard has scored 97 points, and has had 23 points scored against it.

George Foster Sanford, the Rutgers coach, thinks that Harvard will beat Princeton tomorrow. Although the Tigers defeated Rutgers, Sanford was not deeply impressed with their work.

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VOTE FOR SUMMER BASEBALL

"Big Nine" Colleges Strongly in Favor of Repealing Rule.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Students attending "Big Nine" universities are overwhelmingly in favor of repealing the rule which prohibits athletes from playing professional baseball during the vacation months.

Unofficial results available today on the vote taken on the subject yesterday indicate that the rule, under which Captain Lorin Solan of the University of Minnesota football eleven was recently declared ineligible, is in disfavor with the student body.

Six of the universities cast a total vote of 2,985 for repeal of the rule. There were only 348 votes in favor of it. The result of the balloting at Purdue was not available. Students at the University of Chicago will vote on the question tomorrow, and at Northwestern, while no vote was taken, sentiment in favor of upholding the rule was expressed.

MEXICO WANTS LEAGUE.

Carranza Men to Seek Sanction Under Organized Baseball.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs left today for Chicago, where a special train will be made up for baseball club owners from the United States and Canada bound for the annual meeting of minor baseball clubs at San Francisco. The National Board of Arbitration will consider several hundred disputed baseball cases on the train en route.

Secretary Farrell said the meeting will be attended by a representative of the Carranza Government, who will seek territory for a baseball league in Northern Mexico under the rules of organized baseball in the United States.

Over 1,000 professional baseball players were idle this Summer as the result of continuous rains which caused many leagues to abandon or to shorten their schedules. The five-year term of the members of the National Board of Arbitration having expired new members are to be elected in San Francisco next week.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 4.—M. H. Saxton of this city, leaving today for San Francisco to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues, of which he is President, announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He has served continuously seven years. He said he wished to retire from baseball in order to give more attention to his business affairs.

No Peace in Sight, Says Sinclair.

Harry F. Sinclair, owner of the Newark Federal League Club, returned to this city yesterday from Cincinnati, where he talked over the baseball situation with Garry Herrmann. He said the meeting between the two indicated no early settlement of the baseball war, that he had for a long time been a friend of Herrmann, and that there was nothing but an informal discussion of the situation. Charles Weeghman of Chicago, he said, was not present. He remarked that the two baseball interests appeared to be as far apart as ever. Sinclair arrived yesterday afternoon at the Federal League offices in this city, there being a conference between himself, President Gilmore of the Federal League, and two other men, but President Gilmore said that the meeting had nothing to do with baseball; that the subject was not even mentioned.

All-Nationals Win Another.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Nov. 4.—The players of several clubs in the National League, traveling as All-Nationals in a tour of the West with a team of American League players, added another to their meagre list of victories this afternoon when they defeated the American League players by the score of 8 to 4.

Winners with the Cue.

The effort of H. Lewis to overcome a handicap of one point which he had conceded to B. Cohn last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, failed and the latter won by the score of 14 to 11. Lewis was playing for fifteen points while his opponent had only to score fourteen to win.

A new high run record was established last night for the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn in the game between George T. Moon, and Charles Spevack, in which the former won, after forty-two innings of interesting playing, by the score of 200 to 164. Both players were playing for 200 points.

George Slosson and George Moore engaged in an 18.2 balk line exhibition last night at Doyle's Academy, the former winning by a score of 300 to 125 in twelve innings. In the tenth inning Slosson made a run of 140, missing by a miscue on an easy draw shot. In the three-cushion tournament George Avery won from A. Meyer by a score of 25 to 14.

Gym Practice Starts at Columbia.

Practice for the Varsity gymnasium team started this week at Columbia, and will continue three days a week until a permanent coach is selected. F. Clarke, a former Captain and now graduate student in charge of the team, will lead the squad until a successor is chosen for Captain Gilbert H. Higgins, who did not return to college. Among those out for the team is B. Rankin, '17, formerly a member of the Amherst Varsity gym team and a point winner in last year's intercollegiate meet.

Boxing Ring for Speedway.

General Manager Everard Thompson of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway is devising a plan to make the track the biggest boxing arena in the world. He believes that by placing the ring in front of the grand stand the big open stand on the opposite side of the track could be moved over and seats would be provided for the largest gathering that ever witnessed a boxing contest. The corporation plans to conduct boxing at the Speedway in the Spring, and an effort will be made to match Jess Willard with the most logical candidate among the heavyweights.

COLUMBIA IS STILL DIVIDED ON BRICKLEY

Columbia May Ask as Special Favor That Player Be Kept Out of Game Nov. 13.

Columbia University has postponed for a few days decisive action on the protest of George Brickley as a member of Trinity College football team. Although it was promised that an announcement of the decision of the Committee on Athletics, which met Wednesday, would be made yesterday, new developments entered into the case. Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia, said that the committee could reach no decision and that another meeting will be held within a few days. Charles Halstead Mapes, Chairman of the board, explained that although the advantages and disadvantages of a game with Trinity were thoroughly discussed, no action of any kind was taken.

From an authoritative source, it was learned last night that Columbia football authorities may resort to an entirely different method of smoothing over the differences in the eligibility rules of Trinity and of Columbia. It was said that two representatives of the Blue and White will make a personal request to the Trinity football management, asking that George Brickley be kept out of the Columbia game on Nov. 13. The aim of such a petition will be to point out to Trinity that Columbia's return to football after ten years' abolishment of the sport cannot be accompanied by a forfeiture of the amateur standing of some of its players, as would probably be the case if members of the I. C. A. A. A. A. on the Blue and White eleven should play against Brickley. It is understood that a request will be made to the Hartford college to keep Brickley out of the game solely as a favor to Columbia. Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics, and R. W. Watt, baseball captain and Chairman of the student board of representatives at Columbia, will probably be the delegates to confer with the Trinity authorities if the proposed method is carried out.

The football team that will represent Columbia in tomorrow's game with the Connecticut Agricultural College will be composed largely of substitutes and some places will even be held by third string players. After practice yesterday, it was announced that Kennedy, Brown, Cleveland, and Captain Simonds of the Varsity are the only four men sure of playing tomorrow. Healey, the giant right tackle and star on the St. Lawrence and Stevens games, received an injury to his side in practice yesterday that may keep him from the game, and a half dozen more of the first string players have not sufficiently recovered from injuries.

Calder was the only man in uniform yesterday and took part in the signal drill for a few minutes, but was later displaced by Babcock of the third eleven. After Healey was hurt Kennedy was moved from left guard to tackle, and his position was filled

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1915.

THE PRESIDENT ON DEFENSE.

There was no tone of uncertainty in the speech of President WILSON at the Manhattan Club's anniversary banquet last evening. There was no beating about the bush. If any who were present had entertained the slightest doubts of the determination of the Administration to support firmly its plans for national defense, those doubts were dispelled. With all Europe embattled, the President said, "from one "end of our dear country to the other "men are asking one another what "our own force is, how far we are "prepared to maintain ourselves "against any interference with our "national action and development." But, he maintained, "we have it in "mind to be prepared not for war, but "only for defense; and with the "thought constantly in our minds "that the principles we hold most dear "can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly "and wholesome atmosphere of peace "and not by the use of hostile force." Nevertheless, to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action we must be prepared to make the force that is in us ready for assertion. This is the final answer to the forebodings of the pacifists.

The President dwelt upon the moderation of the defense plans. No greater increase in the regular army, he said, would be asked for than is required for the necessary duty of the forces in the outlying dominions and on the borders and coasts of the United States and at the military posts in the interior. This increase, as everybody knows at this time, will not be sufficient to justify any apprehension of danger in future years from the existence of a large and powerful military establishment. As to the proposed force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents, he took occasion to explain that the members would not be organized as a standing army, but would be subjected to intensive training for a very brief period of each year, and he assured his hearers that nothing would be done to "supersede or subordinate our present "serviceable and efficient National "Guard." On the contrary, the President "hopes and expects that the legislation by which all this will be accomplished will put the National "Guard itself upon a better and more "permanent footing."

In regard to the development of our navy, "already a very great and efficient force," all that is needed "is that "we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and "that chief of all we should have a "definite policy of development, not "made from year to year, but looking "well into the future and planning for "a definite consummation." By "the policy we have long been pursuing," the President did not mean, obviously, the neglectful policy in regard to naval affairs of recent Congresses and Administrations. We all know that there are deficiencies to be supplied in our naval establishment. What must be done now is not merely to build ships but to make sure that we shall always have adequate equipment. Thus the problem of making ready for defense includes the problem of "the mobiliza-"tion of the resources of the nation at "the proper time if it should ever be "necessary to mobilize them for na-"tional defense." This is a problem which has never been intelligently met in the history of the nation, it is one that must be met and solved now, and the President's speech conveyed ample assurance that the present Administration is ready and willing to solve it. There is, as he said, no need of "panic haste." We are at peace and are not threatened from any quarter.

But Mr. WILSON is aware of a matter of grave concern within our border. While he contends that America has not "opened its doors in vain to men and women from other countries," that the vast majority of foreign-born citizens have united their spirits as well as their fortunes with this country, yet voices have been raised in America, professing to be the voices of Americans, which were not in truth American. Here the President reached the gravest passage of his address, here he spoke not only his own mind but the mind of every loyal citizen: All citizens of foreign birth and blood, all who have sprung from any one foreign nationality, are not to be blamed for the mischievous folly of the few who have chosen to forget their allegiance to the United States:

> These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep unison of a common, unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist.

A wise and true conclusion. The whole nation stands by the President in this matter. The men of "alien sympathies" are few in number, but they are capable of doing mischief, and the nation will not be slow to call a reckoning if they essay to hamper this urgent work of preparing for national defense.

VENIZELOS SHOWS HIS POWER.

The fall of the Greek Ministry is not to be accepted as an assurance that Greece will come to the aid of Serbia against the Teutons and Bulgarians. It is a guarantee that the friendly attitude of Greece toward the Entente Allies will be maintained.

At every moment of its month's existence VENIZELOS has held ZAIMIS's Ministry in the hollow of his hand. He told the Chamber the other day that the Ministry could continue in power only so long as it took care not to oppose his policies too openly. He could have caused its fall at any time. The disaster came when ZAIMIS rather imprudently demanded a vote of confidence during a controversy in the Chamber between his Minister of War and the ex-Premier. The Chamber voted want of confidence, 147 to 114.

The people of Greece are not exactly spoiling for a fight—they would probably be glad to keep out of the war. But their sympathies are plainly with France and England, while they have a distinctly hostile feeling for Bulgaria and Turkey, their traditional enemies. The King of the Hellenes is notoriously pro-German; his wife is the sister of the German Emperor. When VENIZELOS, as Mr. ASQUITH told in his speech the other day, had agreed to the landing of British and French troops at Saloniki, and on Oct. 4 had announced in the Chamber that Greece must be bound by her treaty with Serbia, the King informed him that the policy he had declared would not be supported, whereupon VENIZELOS resigned and the Zaimis Ministry was formed. VENIZELOS is in a very strong position, for he not only has the backing of the Chamber as indicated by the vote taken yesterday, but when he resigned in April because of the disagreement with the Germanized King over a question of foreign policy he won a great victory on an appeal to the country and was returned to power. His majority in the Chamber is still loyal to him, and not even the King would attempt to commit Greece to a policy of friendship and co-operation with Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

The most the Teutonic Powers and their allies can hope for is a continuance of the neutrality of Greece, declared to be one of benevolence toward the Entente Allies, so benevolent that their troops are freely permitted to cross Greek territory. It is not without significance that the fall of ZAIMIS should have so swiftly followed the speeches of ASQUITH and BRIAND pledging the support of the Allies to Serbia. There is a possibility, of course, that if French and English troops are sent in great numbers, or if the idea should take root in the Greek mind that the triumph of Bulgaria over Serbia would be a menace, the armed forces of Greece, already mobilized, might take the field with the French and English. The influence of the King will be always exerted against such a move and he would be emboldened to exert it by his belief that the majority of the people would prefer to keep out of the war. But their disinclination to take part in the hostilities would almost certainly be overcome should the Allies send a really large force of troops to the relief of Serbia, and Russia, with the aid of Rumania, deliver a formidable attack against Bulgaria.

THE MODEL CITY OF SEVEN TOWNS.

The Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission may turn a cold eye on the plan to make a Model City as a permanent memorial of the Pilgrim Fathers, but the map of the proposed memorial improvement, published in The Boston Transcript, is most filling. So are the words of the prospectus:

> The Model City of the World, it is proposed, shall rise on the country-side now embraced in the seven townships of Cohasset, Braintree, Hingham, Hull, Milton, Quincy, and Weymouth. These seven communities have a population of 71,180. They combine an acreage of 49,946—twenty thousand acres greater than the area of Boston. The assessed valuation of the real estate embraced in the seven towns is officially given as $73,454,565.

Here it is that a city is projected which shall house 500,000 in 1990 and with ultimate potentialities of a million of population. No immediate razing of the seven towns is contemplated, however. The plans call first for the scientific development of the undeveloped quarters along the waterfronts of the several townships, and the measured but steadfast improvement, with the years, of the older and settled portions of the communities, until in a consistent and rational fashion the antiquated shall become modern, always with the proviso that no historical shrines shall be desecrated, no proud traditions overturned, no noble landmarks leveled. All that is good of the old will be cherished to ennoble the new.

From Cohasset to the Neponset River lie fifteen miles of water front, so that Model City will have "the finest haven in the United States." A canal is to be dug from Weymouth to Fall River, thereby diverting "countless thousands of tonnage of "commerce from New York and the "South" to M. C. That paragon of places is to be a scientific, economic, moral Utopia:

> How the great new city is ultimately to fashion itself into a city of zones, a city of rationally segregated activities, a city dustproof, germproof, ratproof, slumproof, fireproof, and substantially noiseproof, a city in which the art, industry, and achievements of the nations of the world will seek their places of exposition; how these things are to be, and how thus Massachusetts, New England, and the nation are to signalize one of the greatest events in all history has all been considered in the plans and specifications.

And, finally, how the land of the proposed site is to be taken and administered has been the occasion of determined insistence that there shall be no inequity, no injustice, not the slightest dissatisfaction, real or fancied.

It reads like a bill introduced into Congress "by request"; reminds us somehow of the minor but beautiful plan of HENRY W. BLAIR, when he was a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, to warm up Hudson Bay by diverting the Gulf Stream thither. A leetle expensive, the Massachusetts folks may think, but an idea of genius. DANIEL PRATT would have reveled in it. There is only one objection to it; and that isn't the fact that Plymouth has no part in this commemoration of the Plymouth Rock landing. Nor is it the sentimental-historical title of Quincy and Braintree to a separate existence as the ancient home of the QUINCYS and the ADAMSES. No, it is Hull, so long the prophet of every Massachusetts election. "As goes Hull, so goes the State"; if that adage has failed in recent times, still, Hull may regain her old oracular glory. Let Braintree, Cohasset, Hingham, (JOHN D. LONG'S "home town"); Milton of the patricians, Quincy, Weymouth, Chelsea itself, for all the world cares, be swallowed up in slumless, rumless, bumless, perfect M. C. But Hull must remain herself, one and indivisible, as long as water or EUGENE NOBLE FOSS runs.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FAITHFUL.

"At this hour," as the late ever-cheerful Senator JONES of Arkansas and the National Democratic Committee would have put it, the new Constitution "seems beaten" by a majority of some 460,000 votes. Considering the number of combinations, groups, and interests against it, the varieties of fiction, misrepresentation, and plain and ornamental lying circulated about it, and the habitual coldness of the electorate to constitutional changes, it is surprising that it was not beaten even more amply. A word of appreciation and gratitude is due to the nearly 360,000 men who were faithful to a document which almost reached the rank of a new and dangerous form of iniquity in the minds of those who were bound to defeat it.

The men who stuck to it through all the wail and pother must have looked to the good of the State, for all the particular and selfish interests were arrayed against it. They were not placemen, present or expectant, all gooseflesh lest the sacred cause of patronage should suffer by the consolidation of boards, bureaus, and what not, and fat jobs be scantier. They must have been men who, while cheerfully paying reasonable necessary taxes, don't see the advantage or the merit of tax bills swollen by legislative and administrative extravagance and a multitude of offices. They must have been men with an abounding sense of humor, tickled, not frightened, by the shuddering of labor leaders, who, because the Constitutional Convention would not make a Constitution specially dedicated to "labor," pretended to tremble at the bogy of military tribunals and military despotism. They must have been well grounded in the principles of representative government, for they paid no heed to the flood of words about "autocracy," "bureaucracy," "encroachment of the Executive upon the Legislative," "one-man power," and the rest of it.

They must have been plain, ordinary citizens, for the most part, uninterested in the prosperity of political machines, careless of the jealousies of up-State Republican bosses of the "Federal crowd." Such of them as are farmers were aware that what is good for the State is good for them. Such of them as live in great cities knew that a reasonable measure of home rule would conserve the welfare of the body of citizens in their municipalities, no matter how pathetic the objections of some classes of salaried employés. Such of them as have a keen interest in conservation must have been vastly amused by Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS's tale to the marines about the fish of the sea. Such of them as are Progressives were willing to accept a progressive Constitution instead of insisting on a Constitution made by Progressives.

Moderate men all, our 360,000; not looking for perfection, holding a half loaf better than no bread, not rejecting the new Constitution for what it did not contain, not angry with the whole because the immediate jewel of this and that system of reform was not included. The 360,000 Constitutionalists, we take it, had the patience—and much was needed—to read the Constitution, and find out for themselves what was in it. Whereas persons who depended on some of its imaginative opponents for their information got about as accurate a notion of its contents as a reader of "Jack the Giant Killer" could derive from that immortal work about the history of agricultural prices in England. Finally, every Constitutionalist must have grinned as he read the patter about a Constitution made by "corporation lawyers" and "representatives of the interests."

No doubt the 360,000 were fully aware of the defects of the Constitution; no doubt many or most of them prefer the real short to the shorter ballot, and hope to see it in practice yet; but as sensible men they didn't look for the sky to rain larks or for Constitutions to be made in heaven.

A special reward of merit or honorable mention goes to Erie County, with its nearly 20,000 majority for the new Constitution; a county where the tribe of politicians must be different from most of those that flourish in these parts; likewise the great little Herkimer and Steuben, sole sharers of Erie's distinction of loving the minority.

The vanquished cause pleased CATO. Without Catonian pretensions, THE TIMES celebrates that minority of 360,000. Incidentally we may remark that if the campaign had lasted a day or two longer The World would probably have asserted that the new Constitution established Mohammedanism as the State religion of New York.

INFORMATION "AT THE SOURCE."

The Federal Trade Commission announces that it is sending out 30,000 letters of inquiry respecting combinations in foreign trade and related topics. The first question asks whether the persons addressed "believe" that such combinations are unlawful. Other questions are whether such combinations are thought harmful, desirable, or otherwise; the reasons why, the fears about "dumping," and so on through a list of seventeen questions, many with elaborate subdivisions.

That reminds business of the manner of procedure by Congress—it is so different. Congress esteemed itself the source of information on such questions, and established the Commission in its place to inform business what it could do, and ought to do, and how to make money. Notice plainly was served that business need not supply Congress with information such as the Commission is seeking, and that protests against action by Congress would not be heeded from persons so plainly prejudiced, if not hopeless addicts to combinations in restraint of trade, who were more suited to adorn a penitentiary than to advise Congress. Such as were disposed to reform were referred to the Commission for information regarding ways and means of salvation. Now the Commission begins by applying to traders for the information the Commission was expected to give.

It is procedure as admirable as unexpected. After the Commission has digested its 30,000 replies it will have a better basis for action than anything it could evolve in the manner of Congress by self-communion, or by consideration of how votes could best be influenced. The legislation from which the country has suffered has not been the declaration of what was the common law of traders, but edicts by those who were not men of business regarding how business should be done. The result has been that business has paid less attention to such edicts than statutes should receive if they are fit to be passed. Congress and business have pursued their respective ways along parallel lines which never met nor will meet. Business can be coerced into changing its ways only by economic revolution. It is easier and better to change the ways of Congress by political revolution.

By applying to the source of commercial laws for information regarding them the Commission may be able to save the face of Congress, enabling it to do something sympathetic with those whom it has branded as criminals, and whom juries will not send to jail. If the Commission shall be able to break the combination in restraint of trade at Washington it will have done something well worth while.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Licenses Justly Revoked.

Now that there has been devised a system of records by which it can be ascertained whether the drivers of automobiles brought into any of the city courts for endangering the lives and limbs of their fellow-creatures have ever been guilty of like offenses before, it will in all probability be discovered—it certainly will be if the records are carefully studied—that these defendants are of the sort called in police circles "repeaters." In other words, the great majority of automobilists go on, month after month and year after year, without having an "accident" of any kind, while others, comparatively few in number, are always getting themselves into trouble and making it for others.

The reason for this difference is not that members of the former class are more intelligent or more careful than those who are so frequently arrested. They are not even notable for driving slowly, and, in ordinary circumstances, their skill is not out of the ordinary. It is simply that they have what the seemingly unfortunate or reckless lack—the power of acting quickly and correctly in response to the need for such action that so frequently confronts the driver of a motor car.

It is no disgrace not to possess this particular co-ordination of mind and muscle, but those who are without it can never learn or be taught to run an automobile safely, and they ought to be deprived of their license as soon as their peculiarity is discovered. The right sort of examination would reveal it before a license was granted, but the next best thing is what the law now permits—a revocation of license on a third conviction.

To facilitate the identification of these "repeaters" Chief Magistrate McADOO was desirous of having the finger prints of every such offender taken on his first appearance in court, and to have copies sent to the several Magistrates. He has not been able to carry out that plan, however, owing to the antagonism it excited because of the apparent grouping of persons against whom no charge involving moral turpitude has been made with those accused of, or guilty of, real crimes. The written records now made will perhaps suffice, but the other way would have been the better, and the opposition to it is unreasonable and absurd.

Is Genius Only the Normal?

A highly interesting suggestion is made by a writer in The Medical Times. It is that we cease to think and speak of genius, or unusual ability of any kind, as "abnormal" and transfer the term to the very persons whom we now call "normal"—to those, that is, who are about half way between the highest and lowest grades into which humanity is divided.

The would-be revolutionizer of ancient custom contends that as the great inventors, poets, philosophers, and the like are only what all of mankind ought to be, and conceivably might be, they should be regarded as the standard of comparison, while all of their inferiors could properly pass for subnormal.

Well, why not? The present use of the word "normal" certainly has its advantages for those of us who are not geniuses, since it enables us to pretend, perhaps even to believe, that we are somehow better than those to whom, whether reluctantly or gladly, we grant one or another kind of superiority. So is mediocrity—of which there is much in the world—reconciled to its restrictions and ineptitudes, and the possessors of genius are, as it were, put on the defensive and prevented from becoming altogether too haughty and overbearing.

But, on the other hand, if the proposed change in appellation were made, perhaps mediocrity, having been deprived of what is, after all, a rather poor excuse for self-contentment, would be moved to get busy about the development of such potentialities as it chances to have. The result of that, the eminent WILLIAM JAMES assured us, would be surprising, and pleasantly surprising, too, for he insisted that hardly any of us used much more than half the energies and powers, either physical or psychical, with which we are endowed.

It would be decidedly cruel, however, to put the stigma of subnormality on a vast majority of the world's population—so cruel that unless we can be sure that the outcome of it would be a general and marked raising of the average intellectual level it shouldn't be done. Moreover, it must be remembered that if we all became geniuses there wouldn't be any geniuses at all and mediocrity would be universal—a truly dreadful situation to contemplate.

Pennsylvanian Problems Considered.

It is to be hoped that the psychologists of Pennsylvania, amateur and professional—and in one or the other class come all the politicians—will be moved promptly to bend their powerful minds to solving the problem why it was that Philadelphia voted vehemently against woman suffrage, while Pittsburgh "went," not vehemently, indeed, but still with considerable energy, just the other way.

A contrary manifestation of opinion on this subject would have seemed more natural, for the inhabitants of the larger city are supposed to be in large part descended from, or sympathetic with, the calm and quiet folk who were among the first to give their women an equal voice in public as well as private affairs. The Pittsburghers, on the other hand, have neither the Quaker lineage nor the Quaker tradition. Recently arrived foreigners abound among its population, and most of them are commonly assumed to be opposed to social innovations.

And Pennsylvania itself needs to be explained. Did it so narrowly miss joining the group of equal suffrage States because it is more or less wise, more or less civilized, than New York and Massachusetts? That is a question too large for answering in this humble column, but it can at least be raised here.

For Evening Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the city officials are beginning to heed the voice of public opinion and are straining every effort to keep open the evening high schools, there is no more opportune time than the present for advancing the merits of the Hamilton-Fertig Evening High School bill. This measure provides for evening sessions of the day high schools, Regents' college entrance diplomas upon the completion of a four-year evening high school course, regardless of whether the student obtained the required number of credits in the morning, afternoon, or evening division, and for Regents' certificates for courses partially completed therein.

There is not one evening high school student in the City of New York who does not desire to have the same privileges as are extended to day high school students. Then why the present discrimination between day and evening high school student? Must another "New Amsterdam" meeting of protest be called to compel the administration to yield to public sentiment?

ARTHUR H. KERNS,
President Morris Evening High School Alumni.
New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the phrase "equal opportunities to all" is not an idle one, the Mayor and his Board of Estimate in their policy of so-called retrenchment will not fail to supply sufficient funds to keep the night schools open. The most essential element in the progress of humanity is education, and it should not be denied to those who through unfortunate circumstances are compelled to earn their livelihoods while their more fortunate brothers are attending the day schools and colleges. In his efforts to keep the night schools open President Churchill of the Board of Education has the earnest support of those who have received the benefit of training in the night schools.

JOSEPH FENNELLY.
New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

GERMAN GOLD FOR WHAT?

An Indignant Protest Against the Plan to Sell Our National Silence.

New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is food for thought in the news columns of this morning's papers. Probably few people were surprised to learn that the Naval Board reported that the fragments of what sank the Hesperian came from a torpedo. Had the report been otherwise no doubt it would have been made known long ago, since such a report would have closed the Hesperian incident for all time. Nor is it any surprise to know that the Hesperian will not be an apple of discord; indications to that effect have been for some time quite clear.

The explanation suggested by one of the correspondents that no affidavits or depositions were taken to establish the identity of the fragments which our board examined might be improved; it reminds one of the traditional method of the ostrich.

So, too, it was generally understood that Germany does not intend to recede from her contention that the attack of her submarine on the Lusitania was a perfectly proper act of war. We have also realised that our Government has decided that so long as Germany does not repeat similar attacks we will, despite our earlier notes, allow the Lusitania incident to slip into the limbo of forgotten things. But it is somewhat of a shock to hear that for doing so we are willing to take German gold. It is to be hoped that this transaction be not completed before the last Thursday of November. Think of the irony of offering up thanksgivings for "peace with honor" when we have in our pockets the blood money paid for our slaughtered fellow citizens.

Germany, in violation of international law and of our rights as neutral, kills our citizens on the high seas. In face of our repeated protests she still insists that she did no wrong, but (it is now said) will offer us money if we will say no more about it. Present ease and comfort may be worth much, but the opinion of posterity seems to some of us also worthy of account. To allow such a transaction as that of the Lusitania to be forgotten, to pass it by on the assurance that it will not be repeated because this great nation is patient, long-suffering, peace-loving, is one thing; it may win a niche in history's Hall of Fame as the action of a high-spirited but kindly people. But to allow an offending nation to repudiate our assertions as to the rights of our citizens and, at the same time, accept her money is a different proposition.

If there are losses sustained by some of our citizens in the disaster which should be made good to them—so far as money can make good—let us pay them ourselves. But may we not be spared the humiliation of having money flung to us, not as compensation for a conceded wrong—for Germany makes no such concession and apparently never will—but as part consideration for troubling her no more with our complaints.

E. H. L.

Beautiful Eighty-sixth Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with the tenor of your article headed "Debatable Progress," referring to West Eighty-sixth Street and its spoliation by extending the trolley through to Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. It should not for a moment be entertained. Let the city at least maintain the dignity and beauty of one crosstown street. The argument by the Yorkville Association that if people want to go to Columbus Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, or Broadway they have to walk is a very weak one. The walk is not long even to Broadway, and is a mighty pleasant one through a very fine street. In most of the other cross streets, if one wants to get a few blocks east or west, one has to walk, unless he owns an automobile. Why not this street as well?

What the city should do is to build a subway running through Eighty-sixth Street from river to river, an underground shuttle forming, as it would, an important connecting link for the east and west sides in the centre of the two and one-half miles now separated by Central Park. If this were any other city than New York this would have been done long ago. The trolley through the Eighty-sixth Street transverse road is a mere makeshift anyhow.

Any one desiring to make New York "a city beautiful" certainly would not favor putting an unsightly, noisy trolley through West Eighty-sixth Street, and it should not for a moment be entertained.

HORACE E. FOX.
New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Little Soldiers of the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are correct in assuming that the ages of soldiers on the Southern side in our civil war averaged lower than on the Northern side. Every well-informed Southerner can testify to this fact. My brother ran away, at the age of 14, to join the army. My brother-in-law was not yet 18, and had served nearly four years. I know many other soldiers who were scarcely more than children. This, as you say, explains why Southern veterans are still comparatively young.

N. H. B.
New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Germanism at the Polls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might probably interest your readers to know that I voted for men with German names only. Consequently, I voted for seven or eight Socialists, although I am not a Socialist.

KARL MEYER.
New York, Nov. 2, 1915.

THE CALL OF THE WEST.

The haze on the far horizon,
The tint of an auburn sky,
The infinite ocean of wheatfields
With the wild geese flying high,
The hum of the busy binder,
The laugh, the song, the jest,
All of earth's wild freedom!—
This is the call of the West.

The crisp frost air of the Winter,
The sun in a tropic sky,
The snow-shoe tramp by the river,
The curlew's call "Tee Hi!"
The northern lights in the heavens,
The healthiest land and the best,
The nearest to life that's nowhere
Except in the land of the West.

'Tis a land of hope and promise,
Where a man is known by his worth,
To the Russ, Icelander, or Saxon,
No matter the land of his birth.
To each and to all there's a welcome
In this land of liberty blessed.
Oppression and tyranny elsewhere,
But not in the land of the West.

'Tis a land that is free from tradition,
Where a man meets a friend as a man,
Where people are up and are doing—
They can, for they know they can!
'Tis a land that is fast becoming
The home of the wanderer's quest,
Where the patriot sings with devotion:
My country, the land of the West.

And far, far away o'er the ocean,
A sweetheart, a sister, a wife,
Is longing and waiting and wishing
To obtain a renewal of life
In this land where for all there is plenty,
That they may enjoy with the rest.
The fulfillment of hope and of promise:
This is the call of the West.

HUNT COPELAND.

DRAWING SECTARIAN LINES IN SCHOOLS.

Dangers of an Innovation Whereby Religious Differences Will Be Brought Before the Eyes of the Children.

By ISADORE MONTEFIORE LEVY,
Member of the Board of Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much comment has been aroused by the provision for religious instruction incident to the Gary school system, that this unique feature merits careful attention on the part of all those who have the welfare of our schools at heart. Indeed, the criticism and discussion of this feature have assumed such proportions that they threaten to overshadow the other salient features of the Gary idea.

This religious provision may be briefly described as follows: The daily school program sets aside a certain period during the school day to be devoted to religious training. The children are grouped according to their religious beliefs. They are met outside of the school by their religious instructors, and, under their care, are taken to their respective churches or religious institutions. When through with the period assigned exclusively to religious instruction the children are sent back to school to continue their studies. It is to be noted that this religious instruction is given during the school session, but outside of the school. Each denomination receives instruction in the formal tenets of its religion, by its duly authorised religious teacher.

We are thus confronted with the great problem of whether religious instruction should be presented to school children during school hours, but outside of the school building. It is now being tried in Public School 45, Bronx, and a committee is now devising ways and means of introducing it in all the schools.

The average layman is well contented to go the even tenor of his way and leave the educational experts to wrestle with the educational problems, but this incidental scheme for religious instruction has caused the layman to concentrate his attention upon the Wirt plan and judge the entire plan by his opinion of its religious feature. This is both undesirable and unfortunate, for the reason that an open-minded study of this system is thereby made difficult.

Total separation of school and religion has heretofore been accepted as sound public policy. As a result, our school system has heretofore escaped religious criticism save by the few religious zealots who have attacked our schools as being "godless."

To revolutionize our system by the introduction of the religious feature would be to open the floodgate to a tide of possible bitterness and hatred. School children are peculiarly susceptible to this, and their minds would at once be poisoned. Their religious belief and prejudices would be awakened and intensified. No longer would the children in our classrooms dwell together in peace and harmony.

Called upon to attend the church or religious institution, the child would awaken to the gulf which divides him from his classmates of different religious belief. The cohesion and harmony so essential to the classroom would be destroyed. His religious prejudices, no longer dormant, would cause pain to others.

The school child whose religious belief is in the minority would be made miserable, for he would become the butt and target of his fellow-beings, and none can be so unconsciously cruel as our thoughtless youth. Good fellowship, well-being, and harmony, so characteristic of our common schools today, would be destroyed. Only recently, if a newspaper report be correct, a boy of Public School 45, Bronx, where the experiment is now being tried, came home from school complaining that he had been insulted by his fellow-playmate because of his religious belief. The nihilist, anarchist, and agnostic have threatened to organize their own school. Thus we would lose our opportunity to mold the character of their children and make them firm believers of our institutions.

The teachers of our school system are themselves members of divers religious denominations. Nor would they, the teachers themselves, escape this infection. That fraternal feeling and social relation so essential to the efficiency of the schools would be a thing of the past. The esprit de corps for which the teachers have long been noted would disappear.

There is really no need for religious instruction in our schools. The shepherds of our flock—our priests, rabbis, and ministers, men deservedly eminent for their faithfulness to their trust—have long imparted instruction to our youth and guided their souls. It is very doubtful whether many of them favor this idea of religious instruction. All denominations have at all times given religious instruction outside of the schools and have kept religion and school apart with excellent results.

The school system has no right to call upon the church for religious instruction. To meet this burden which may be suddenly thrust upon them, the various religious denominations will be compelled to hire quarters near the schools and to engage teachers to give religious instruction. This will cause many churches to undergo greater expenses than they can afford. If these churches would be rendering the city a service by such religious instruction, then such services should be paid for. This would at once create an opening wedge and sooner or later religious corporations would demand that they be reimbursed from the public treasury, the provision of the Constitution notwithstanding.

It is doubtful whether this idea of religious instruction as an essential part of the school curriculum can successfully weather a legal assault. If suit is brought to determine the validity of this feature of religious co-operation the courts would be certain to question its constitutionality. It is with reluctance that the courts have sustained the reading of the Bible in school.

Said Lyon, J. (State ex rel. Weiss vs. District Board of Education, 76 Wis.):

> We cannot doubt that the use of the Bible as a textbook in the public schools, and the stated reading thereof in such schools, without restriction, has a tendency to inculcate sectarian ideas and is sectarian instruction within the meaning and intention of the Constitution and the statute.

And so, Orton, J.:

> It brings before the courts a case of plausible, insidious, and apparently innocent entrance of religion into our civil affairs, and of an assault upon the most valuable provisions of the Constitution. Those provisions should be pondered and heeded by all of our people, of all nationalities, and of all denominations of religion, who desire the perpetuity and value the blessings of our free government. That such is their meaning and interpretation no one can doubt, and it requires no citation of authorities to show. It is religion and sectarian instruction that are excluded by them. Morality and good conduct may be inculcated in the common schools, and should be. The connection of Church and State corrupts religion and makes the State despotic.

In addition to this, other legal problems suggest themselves. Has the school a right to send children outside of the schools for religious instruction during school hours? What are the rights of the schools against parents, if parents object? What is the legal liability of the schools for injuries resulting to children while going to and from religious instruction? These problems are not academic but of practical importance, the determination of which sooner or later will come before the courts.

The suggested idea of introducing religion in common schools is an indirect menace to democracy. It is vital to the existence of our schools that they be free from all outside religious influence. Our religious denominations would sooner or later make our schools a battlefield upon which would be fought their ancient enmities. We ought not to pave the way for their ultimate control of the school. It would be harmful to religion and harmful to us. Our school has long been regarded as the cradle of democracy. This has been one of its unique and most valuable features. Whatever menaces the school, then, menaces democracy.

ISADORE MONTEFIORE LEVY.

A COUNTRY'S DRAMA.

Woven Through the National Fabric, It Is a Sustaining Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a note of warning William A. Brady's speech before the Friars' Club has for America! The warning is quite rife with the sound of preparedness of the nations of the world! The national drama of a country is its greatest preparedness. Germany's highly organized efficiency in the great European war is the outcome of a mentally fed people through their drama which has made the German people so adamant in the present conflict. The Germans have been ceaselessly fed, both mentally and physically, until now they have the opportunity of applying the results to the strengths and weaknesses of human nature the world over.

What nation dare omit its drama? Not even Japan, whose subtle eye watches the doings of other nations, will omit to make an effort to feed its people in the spirit of preparedness and have a national drama. The early Indian tribes had their old women tell to the young "bucks" tales and stories whose melodramatic tang inspired the young of the best Indian tribes with the spirit that made each of the Five Nations, and when the drama died among them the Indian tribes began to vanish. And when the drama of the United States dies, in spite of the good work of the "movies," the nation dies! Those nations that survive will come to our shores and fill the places left by the vanishing American!

The theatre is as necessary as the restaurant or eating table; the chief works of genius are concoctions of the mental food just as the chief cooks' recipes are the best concoctions for eatables whose strength is indispensable to the individual. No nation can do without personal strength in these perilous times, for that is preparedness in conflict; the armaments are merely a placing of the implements within the finger's reach. The preparedness and defense of any nation is its physical and mental health to meet the ways of human nature.

In this moment, when the American, through natural sources, is bound to give whatever Europe demands, whether it is wheat or ammunition, he has, in his zeal to comply with the unwritten law, forgotten to prepare, as have the other nations, for the defense of the nation in war and peace.

JOSEPH WACSLAV SYKORA.
New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Disorder on Riverside Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last evening, at dusk, I crashed into a bench on Riverside Drive that had been dragged into the middle of the central walk and left there. The result, a severely bruised and barked leg; might easily have been more serious. The authorities allow this (pedestrians') part of the drive, between 106d Street and Grant's Tomb, to remain nights in the disordered state in which the nurses, children, and idlers have left it at sundown. Benches upside down, in barricades and entanglements, or on end, are apparently left until morning.

GEORGE E. SHEA.
New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

MONOPOLY OF NEW WORDS.

Commerce Coins Names and Secures Legal Right of Ownership.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Lowrey's communication under the heading "Names for New Things," I venture to point out that the two instances of fitting "names" cited by him are registered trademarks, the property of the Eastman Kodak Company and the General Electric Company, respectively. That the courts of this country permit this to be a fact is, perhaps, responsible in a large measure for the dearth of fitting names to which Mr. Lowrey draws attention.

A trademark is almost universally defined as a mark which distinguishes the goods of one maker from the same or similar goods of another maker. However, through the leniency of our Patent Office, manufacturers have come to realize that by coining a name for a new article of their manufacture and securing registration of such name as a trademark in the Patent Office, they can enjoy a "legal" monopoly of the sale of the new article, even though it is not patented, or if it is, even after the patent has run out or been declared invalid. As instances of this, I cite the well-known "victrola," "dictaphone," "stenotype," "fermillad," "sanalogen," "grape-ola," and a host of others. Who will deny that each one of these is the name of a particular article?

If our laws were so enforced or amended that it would be impossible for any individual or corporation to appropriate to himself names of this sort, not only would a very subtle form of monopoly be stamped out, but our language would be greatly enhanced and enriched.

CHAUNCEY P. CARTER.
New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

A Bronx Tax Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a property owner and Bronx business man I wish to call attention to the fact that a Tax Commissioner of New York City has resigned and another Commissioner is to be appointed. The Commissioner who resigned lives in the Bronx, and while Tax Commissioner, it was assumed that he represented the people of the Bronx on the Tax Board. It is, therefore, eminently fitting and proper that Mayor Mitchel select a Bronx resident when he names a successor to the Commissioner who has resigned. Que

MISS HUTTON WEDS THOMAS F. PLUNKETT

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton Marries Amid Chrysanthemums and Oak Leaves

IN ST. JAMES'S CHURCH

Bishop Courtney Officiates—Bride's Sister Is Her Only Attendant—Will Live in Pittsfield, Mass.

The wedding of Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, Mass., a son of the late William R. Plunkett, President of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, and Miss Katharine Hutton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton of New York, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, by Bishop Frederick H. Courtney. Clusters of pink chrysanthemums and oak leaves were grouped in vases at the sides and rear of the chancel.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a short white satin frock veiled with old point lace and having a long train of satin brocade. The low-cut corsage was also draped with point lace, and the sleeves were of tulle and lace. The wide tulle veil was held closely in cap fashion with lappets of old point lace and orange blossoms. She carried a prayer book with a marker of lilies of the valley, and wore a diamond bar brooch, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Amy C. Hutton, who was her maid of honor. She wore a frock of white moire striped with satin, the short skirt dipping in deep panniered points at the side and opening up the front and back over a petticoat of silver gauze veiled with chiffon and lace, and short enough to show silver slippers and silver gauze hose. The round waist had a low round neck, and was gay with silver and lace, and the sleeves matched. Her large hat of silver lace was bent into a point in the front and was fastened with pinkish mauve tulle. She carried a cluster bouquet of pink and lavender chrysanthemums.

Mr. Plunkett had as his best man James Rockwell of Taunton, Mass., and the ushers were Norman C. Hull, the City Clerk of Pittsfield, Mass.; Irving P. Thompson, also of Pittsfield; Dallas D. Lu Grew of Boston, Halstead G. Freeman of Chicago, and John Hutton of this city, a brother of the bride.

A small reception followed at the Hutton home, 686 Park Avenue, which was for the relatives and a few intimate friends only owing to mourning in the bride's family. Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett will make their home in Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Plunkett was graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1903, and is a textile manufacturer. The engagement was announced in July last.

MOORE-CARREAU WEDDING.

Daughter of Mrs. Cyrille Carreau a Bride in Madison Av. M. E. Church

The wedding of Miss Clarisse Carreau, daughter of Mrs. Cyrille Carreau of 654 Madison Avenue, and George G. Moore, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Moore of 833 Madison Avenue, took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wallace MacMullen of Morristown, N. J., the former pastor of the church.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and lace, with a Court train, and a veil of point applique lace, which depended from a cap of tulle. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valey.

Mrs. Frank A. Husted was her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Jane Kelly, Harriet Bull, Anneta Reed, and Adeline Carreau, another sister. They were gowned alike in pink taffeta and silver lace, with hats of blue velvet and silver lace. They carried tea roses.

Mrs. Carreau gave her daughter in marriage. The best man was George S. Hauck and the ushers included Louis Carreau, Kenneth W. Hacker, Homer Ramsdell, E. S. Phillips, Jr., James Porter, and Haydock Miller.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

TWO SISTERS TO MARRY.

Misses McWilliams Engaged to W. Geer, Jr., and F. A. Potter, Cousins

The Rev. James A. McWilliams of Ossining-on-Hudson has announced the engagements of his daughters, that of Miss Alice B. McWilliams to Walter Geer, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer of 246 West Seventy-second Street, New York, and that of Miss Irene T. McWilliams to Frederick A. Potter, a son of Frederick Potter of Ossining.

Mr. Geer and Mr. Potter are cousins. Mr. Geer is a Yale graduate, class of 1911, and a brother of Olin Potter Geer, who married Miss Charlotte Van Cortlandt Nicoll, and of Miss Helen Danforth Geer and Joseph W. Geer. Mr. Potter was graduated from Yale in 1914 and is a brother of the Misses Dorothy W. Potter and Margarenthe W. Potter and Orlando B. Potter.

No date has been mentioned for the weddings.

ENGAGED TO F. F. A. PEARSON

Miss Bryant's Betrothal to New Yorker Told at Her Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The coming-out tea of Miss Eleanor A. Bryant, which was given this afternoon by her mother, Mrs. Walter Henderson Bryant, at their home, 116 South Twenty-second Street, was more than a mere introduction to society, for it also served to announce the young girl's engagement to Frederick F. A. Pearson, son of Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 3 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York and Ochre Point, Newport. The wedding will take place Wednesday, Nov. 24, at St. Mark's Church.

Mr. Pearson is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1911, and is a member of the Harvard and Union Clubs, New York. His father was the late Commander Frederick Pearson, U. S. N., and he is a grandson of the late Mrs. James Cooke Ayer. He is a brother of Miss Lesley F. Pearson and Mrs. Beverley Boger, who was married a little more than a year ago. E. Pennington Pearson is his brother.

C. A. Rooks Here on Honeymoon.

Charles A. Rook, Jr., only son of Colonel C. A. Rook, President and editor of The Pittsburgh Dispatch, and Mrs. Rook, who were married in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, are at the Hotel Astor on their honeymoon. Mrs. Rook was Miss Hilda Metcalf, daughter of Charles Metcalf, a prominent steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh.

Commander Evans to Marry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Daily Mail makes announcement today of the engagement of Commander E. Evans of H. M. S. Viking, and second in command of Scott's antarctic expedition, to Miss Elsa Andvord of Christiania.

L. P. JANEWAY MARRIES.

Wedded to Miss Lila Fairchild in Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The wedding of Miss Lila Fairchild, daughter of Mrs. Moore Fairchild of 316 West Ninety-seventh Street, and granddaughter of the late William Henry H. Moore, to Lucius Porter Janeway of New Brunswick, N. J., was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Owing to mourning in the family of the bridegroom there was no reception.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with rose point lace which had been worn by her mother at her wedding. The lace veil, which was also her mother's, was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Margaret Herrick, who was the bride's maid of honor and only attendant, wore a gown of blue taffeta and lace. Her hat was of brown velvet, topped with pink and blue roseburs, and she carried an arm bouquet of small pink roses.

Mr. Janeway had as best man his brother, Dr. Henry Janeway, and the ushers were Charles Scudder, Clifford Voorhees, L. Lorton Lee, Chapman Ropes, Andrew Trippe, and Philip Ordway. Mr. and Mrs. Janeway will take an extended wedding trip, and upon their return will make their home in New Brunswick.

AL. DAVIS FILES SUIT.

Asks $100,000 from Eugenia Kelly's Mother, Alleging Slander.

The suit for $100,000 for slander that Albert Davis threatened to bring against Mrs. Helen Kelly, mother of Eugenia Kelly, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Davis and Miss Kelly are expected to wed as soon as Mrs. Davis procures a final decree of divorce. The slanderous statement that Mrs. Kelly is alleged to have made, and on which the suit is based, reads in the complaint as follows:

"This Summer he pursued us to Mackinac Island, where we were happy. We had forgotten all about the unpleasant things that had happened, and we were just good chums when I suddenly noticed a change. A few days later I learned the answer. Davis, under the alias of Powell, was on the island, and another man and two women were with him. He had tracked Eugenia out there. When he left a diamond pin she had was gone."

Davis says that the word "us" appearing in the statement attributed to Mrs. Kelly referred to her and her daughter Eugenia.

LADY BECK TO ACT AS JUDGE.

Anonymous Letter Incident Will Not Alter Horse Show Plans.

Annoyances to Lady Beck and the National Horse Show Association caused by an anonymous letter sent to horsemen ceased yesterday by an exchange of these telegrams between the principals:

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 4, 1915.
National Horse Show Association, New York.
My attention has been drawn to articles in the New York papers. If it is at all embarrassing to the Directors I will withdraw. Please advise me what their wishes are. LILLIAN BECK.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.
Lady Beck, Toronto, Canada.
Articles in question have not embarrassed Directors. We cannot possibly do without you. JAMES T. HYDE, Secretary.

The incident is now closed, according to the officials of the Horse Show Association.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., has been obliged to defer the dance she was to have given for her débutante daughter, Miss Marguerite Ludlow Lincoln, on Dec. 29, at the Colony Club, until early in January.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home in Tuxedo Park. This is their second child, a daughter having been born about three years ago. Mrs. Blair was formerly Miss Natalie B. Knowlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr., (Miss Matilda Bigelow,) who were married on Wednesday, are at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. William M. Baldwin will give a tea for her débutante daughter, Miss Alice Baldwin, on Dec. 4 at her home, 405 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas Demilt of 58 West Eighty-eighth Street will give a coming-out tea on Dec. 4 for her granddaughter, Miss Marie Demilt Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bertram Jordan of 71 West Eighty-sixth Street. On Dec. 28 Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are to give the débutante a dance at the Plaza.

Miss Isabel M. Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Warren, Jr., of 238 West Seventy-first Street, will be presented at a tea to be given by her mother early in December.

Mrs. Ormi Ford Hibbard is to give a coming-out reception on Nov. 23 for her daughter, Miss Charlotte Edwards Hibbard, at her home, 20 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. J. West Roosevelt will be at 174 East Sixty-fourth Street this Winter. Her two sons, Oliver Wolcott and Nicholas Roosevelt, are still living in Paris, the latter being an Attaché at the American Embassy.

The wedding of Miss Alison Goddard Du Bois, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius D. Du Bois, and Deacon Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Murphy of this city, will take place this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Montclair, N. J.

The annual senior promenade of Princeton University will be held tonight in the gymnasium following the concert of the combined musical clubs of Harvard and Princeton. Mrs. George P. Butler, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, and Mrs. John Grier Hibben are among the patronesses. Many society people from New York are to attend.

To Sing National Hymns at Benefit.

A feature of the benefit performance to be given Monday night in the Metropolitan Opera House for the Societe Belge de Bienfaisance des Artists will be the singing of the national hymns of France, Belgium, England, Russia, and Italy. Mlle. Christiane Eymael of the Brussels Opera will sing "La Brabanconne," the Belgian hymn. Immediately preceding the beginning of hostilities, Mlle. Eymael sang the Marseillaise before an audience made up almost entirely of Germans at Blankenburg. Nahan Franko and his orchestra will furnish the music.

Benefit for Polish Relief Today.

The music of Polish composers, and a sale of Mme. Paderewski's dolls, will be a feature of the tea and bazaar which is to be given this afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore for the benefit of the Polish Victims Relief Fund. The affair is in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski, and is being held under the auspices of the Elinor Comstock School of Music.

Among the contributions to be sold at auction will be an autographed letter written by Richard Wagner to his publishers, presented by Mr. Paderewski.

Egan-Gerken Wedding on Nov. 23.

Miss Irene Gerken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gerken of 52 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Joseph L. Egan, are to be married on Thursday evening, Nov. 23, at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. L. Tschirky is to be her sister's matron of honor, and the Misses Clara Egan and Lucie Elkins are to act as bridesmaids.

John Leahy with will be Mr. Egan's best man. The ushers chosen are Frederick Gerken, Jr., and Norton A. Walters.

SUFFRAGE LEADER WEDS SECRETARY TO DANIELS

Miss Alberta Hill Marries Francis Smith of Washington—Says She'll Not Obey Husband.

A wedding which was almost a suffrage function was that yesterday afternoon of Miss Alberta Hill, Secretary of the Women's Political Union, daughter of Stow Hill and the late Mrs. Hill, to Francis Smith, son of Mrs. Charles Francis Smith of New York. Miss Hill has been for a long time the assistant of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the union. She postponed her wedding until after the suffrage amendment had been voted upon, and continued with the union until Election Day night.

The wedding took place in the vestry of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Grimes Hill, Staten Island, the Rev. Father P. J. O'Donnell officiating. The bride wore a gown of white broadcloth, with a white hat and white fox furs. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley, which she threw into the crowd as she entered the carriage upon leaving.

Miss Hill was for two years associated with the Wilson Campaign Committee, being first assistant in the Organization Bureau. Mr. Smith, who is the Secretary to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, was with his chief, who was at that time Secretary of the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic National Committee.

"Mrs. Smith, are you going to obey your husband?" asked Father O'Donnell at the close of the ceremony.

"No," replied the bride.

Mrs. Blatch, who was one of the guests, asked the officiating priest if he had voted for the women at the election. He said that he had not, but that five other priests associated with him had all cast a vote for woman suffrage. At the ceremony the bride was attended by a friend, Miss Mary Elizabeth Newman, and the bridegroom by his brother, Harold Smith.

The young couple will be at home after Dec. 1 at 1,459 N Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Bride Wears Her Suffrage Gift.

Miss Anna Elizabeth Windsor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Windsor of 1109 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., wore as one of her principal ornaments at her wedding to Charles Marie Gutman, of Glen Cove, yesterday, a gold bracelet which had been presented to her for obtaining the largest number of votes in favor of the Woman's Suffrage amendment at a recent church fair. The nuptial mass was performed by the Rev. Julius M. Six in the Gate of Heaven Church, Queens Park. Miss Margaret Hogarty was maid of honor and Robert Windsor, brother of the bride, was best man.

BOSTON ORCHESTRA HEARD.

A Great Audience at Its First Appearance in Its 30th Season.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra and Dr. Muck, its conductor, received a hearty greeting last evening at its first appearance in New York this season; the greeting and the size and quality of the audience left no doubt as to the place they hold in the esteem of the music-loving public of this city. It was the beginning of its thirtieth season in New York. The hall was, as it has been for so many years at these concerts, completely filled by an audience whose taste and discrimination are of the highest. Dr. Muck presented one of his best programs, one made up entirely of familiar compositions, all modern and all evidently much to the liking of the listeners, presenting them no problems and giving obvious pleasure that was unmistakably expressed. The symphony, coming at the beginning of the program, was Brahms's fourth, in E minor; it was followed by Schumann's "Manfred" overture, Strauss's tone poem "Tod und Verklärung," and Dvorak's overture, "Husitzka."

The performance of this music was in the Boston Orchestra's finest and most eloquent style, and this was particularly true of the symphony, whose fiery and romantic spirit and grandiose power were magnificently set forth. Dr. Muck's reading was composed on the broadest lines, with a subtle adjustment of all its details and proportions in phrasing, in the balance of orchestral color, in the exposition of the climaxes. Such a reading and such a performance truly represent Brahms's mastery not in pulverization in its precise and significant expression of his musical ideas. The audience was deeply stirred and manifested great enthusiasm over the performance. Dr. Muck was several times recalled, and finally made the orchestra rise and share the applause with him.

The playing of the other numbers of the program was on the same plane. The tragic power of Schumann's overture was truly expressed, and the fullness of descriptive and illustrative detail in Strauss's tone poem was followed to observe its quality as coherent and profoundly moving music. This, too, made a deep impression upon the audience; there was prolonged applause, and again Dr. Muck declined to accept it all for himself.

FREULER GETS AITKEN STOCK

Mutual Film President Acquires $720,000 Holding of Ex-Head.

One of the biggest single operations in the history of the motion picture business was consummated yesterday when John R. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, acquired $720,000 worth of stock in the company held by H. E. Aitken, its former President, and his associates. The transfer is the sequel to the election of Mr. Freuler to the Presidency of the concern last June.

The Mutual is committed under its new policy to the expenditure of approximately $8,000,000 during the current year.

Boston Company Repeats "Carmen"

The Boston Opera Company repeated its production of "Carmen" last night at the Manhattan Opera House, with the change in the cast that Riccardo Martin sang Don José and May Schelder was Micaela. As before, Maria Gay sang the title rôle and José Mardones was the Toreador, while other parts were sung by Belle Gottschalk, Fely Clement, Alfred Kaufman, Giorgio Puliti, Paolo Ananlan, and Ernesto Giaconne. Roberto Moranzoni conducted. The changes in the cast were not notably in the way of improvement. As before, the Spanish dances by Mme. Pavlowa and her ballet were a feature of the performance to warrant enthusiastic and unqualified admiration, which they received.

An English Star for 'Gamblers All.'

The death of Lewis Waller will not defer the American presentation of "Gamblers All," in which Mr. Waller was appearing at the time of his death, according to an announcement made yesterday by Percy Burton, who controls the American rights to the play. Mr. Burton is negotiating with an English star to fill Mr. Waller's rôle and plans to present the piece here around holiday time, as originally announced. "Gamblers All" was written by the late Mrs. May Martindale, a daughter of Sir Charles Young, the author of "Jim the Penman."

Elita Proctor Otis Taken to Home.

Elita Proctor Otis, the actress, who has been seriously ill with neuritis at the St. Paul Hotel for several weeks, has been removed to the auxiliary home of the Actors' Fund at Amityville, L. I. While Miss Otis has improved some since the most critical period of her illness she will probably not be able to act again for some time. She is one of the best known American character actresses, and has appeared in many Broadway productions.

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MISS VAN DRESSER SINGS.

Her Reappearance in a Recital of Songs.

Miss Marcia Van Dresser, once well-known here as a singer in opera, both light and serious, returned to New York late last season from abroad, after an experience of some years in German opera houses. She gave a song recital then, and appeared yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall again before a large audience. She presented a program which, in its choice and in her performance of it, indicated her high aspirations and varied interests as a Lieder singer. Her voice appeared brighter in color, more flexible and fluent, more under her control than it did at her recital last season. The result was much to the advantage of her interpretation of many songs. She is now more successful than she was in those of a lighter vein, and those that require a more expeditious movement. She rather avoided, in fact, songs of the sustained and vague character that previously seemed better adapted to her style.

Some of the songs of her program are not well known to most singers, and their audiences, as Brahms's "Auf dem See," "Wehe so willst du mich wieder," "Des Liebsten Schwur;" Chausson's "Sérénade Italienne" and "Les Papillons;" Wolf's "Wenn du zu den Blumen gehst," and "Nachtzauber;" all of which she disclosed as delightful and in diverse ways charming. Miss Van Dresser sings with an eager desire to convey the characteristic feelings, emotions and sentiments of her songs and she has a dramatic quality in her style that often carries her far toward a realization of this desire. There was charm in her representation of the grace of the French songs, of which she was induced to repeat Chausson's "Sérénade," and the arch spirit of Wolf's "In dem Schatten meiner Locken," which she also sang again, and "Auf dem Grünen Balkon." Miss Van Dresser's enunciation in German was particularly good. Her last group was composed of songs in English.

ALFRED BUTT ARRIVES.

London Manager and Producer Is Here to Look at Our Plays.

Alfred Butt, the managing director of several theatres and music halls in London, arrived yesterday on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam from Falmouth to spend ten days in New York looking over the new plays at the theatres. He saw "Chin-Chin" last night, which he intends to produce in London at Christmas.

After the death of George Edwardes, recently, Mr. Butt took over the Gaiety Theatre, and will shortly have control of the Adelphi, in addition to the Globe and Queens Theatres, which he has now. He has also the Empire and Palace Theatres and other music halls in Great Britain.

With regard to the dramatic season in London, Mr. Butt said: "Business is not so bad as it has been reported. I feel confident that there were more successful plays produced in London last year than there would have been had there been no war. The public has been so upset by the continual stories of the war that when they go to a theatre they want to see and hear something light and bright. That is why "Kick In," "Watch Your Step," "Potash and Perlmutter," "Peg o' My Heart," and other American plays have been such a success there.

"There are thousands of officers and men in London who have come back from the trenches for a day or so and they want to be amused before they go back again to their uncomfortable quarters, perhaps to die. At the big vaudeville houses like the Empire and the Palace I have gone in for big productions which are magnified musical comedies. There is one running now at the Empire 'Bric-a-Brac,' which has made a big success."

BASSO AND TENOR AT PEACE.

Boston Opera Singers Tell Court They Have Settled Their Fracas.

Paolo Ananlan, basso, and Zanco de Primo, tenor, who had jointly and severally sworn vengeance on the occasion of a fight they had last week in the offices of the Boston Grand Opera Company, to which they both belong, just as jointly and severally melted and made up when they appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning before Magistrate McQuade, de Primo to answer Ananlan's summons for assault. Ananlan's attorney also took in Frank Escalano, secretary to the tenor, who was alleged to have struck the basso several blows.

When they appeared yesterday morning Magistrate McQuade was informed they had settled all their difficulties, each being sorry for his share in the fracas, and had agreed to live in peace and quiet hereafter. On this basis the complaint was dismissed, and the tenor and basso left the court room arm in arm.

"Sadie Love" at the Gaiety Nov. 15

"Sadie Love," a new romantic farce by Avery Hopwood, will be presented in the Gaiety Theatre Monday night, Nov. 15, under the direction of Oliver Morosco. The play was originally produced in Los Angeles, and last night was acted in the Parsons Theatre, Hartford, Conn. The cast includes Marjorie Rambeau, Pedro de Cordoba, Betty Caithi, Marguerite St. John, Franklyn Underwood, John Lyon, Josephine Drake and Douglas McLean. "Young America" will end its engagement at the Gaiety a week from tomorrow night and will go on tour.

EX-SENATOR NORTON DEAD.

Old Democratic Politician Was Once Sheriff of Queens.

Ex-Senator James Norton, who served a term as Sheriff of old Queens County in 1891, at the time that county included Nassau County, died at his home in Glen Cove, L. I., yesterday, aged 67 years. "In the good old days" Senator Norton was one of the best known Democratic politicians in Queens County. He was born in Ireland and was brought to this country by his parents in 1867 and his father and uncle were drowned a few years later in Oyster Bay.

Mr. Norton began his career as a deck hand aboard a schooner and later as a conductor on a street car in New York City. He began his political life when he was first elected Constable of Glen Cove in 1873, which was followed by his election as Collector of Taxes, County Superintendent of the Poor, Sheriff of Queens County and State Senator. He was a member of a number of political and fraternal organizations, and was President of the Nassau Union Bank of Glen Cove.

Dr. Sigmund Tynberg.

Dr. Sigmund Tynberg of 1,320 Madison Avenue, a practicing physician here for the last twenty-five years, died on Wednesday at St. Luke's Hospital, in his fifty-second year. He was born here, and was a graduate of Columbia University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Tynberg was a former President of the Medical Board of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and was a member of the County Medical, the German Medical, and the Metropolitan Medical Societies.

Dr. Gregor Sarrazin.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dr. Gregor Sarrazin, Professor of English Philology at the University of Breslau, is dead. Dr. Sarrazin, who was 58 years old, was well known as a Shakespearean scholar.

SPECIAL SALE!
DRESSY SILK RADIUM LACE BLOUSES in Biscuit Color, trimmed with chiffon to match the new Suit Shades. Reg. $6.50 Values. **$5.00**
MAISON DE LUXE, Broadway & 92d St.

LAST HONORS PAID TO HERMAN RIDDER

Cardinal Farley and Other Distinguished Clergymen Assist at the Funeral Rites.

MANY MEN OF NOTE ATTEND

German Embassy Represented—Mayor and Senator O'Gorman Among the Mourners.

Many public officials, prominent citizens, and high dignitaries of the Catholic Church attended the funeral of Herman Ridder, editor and publisher of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The church, seating more than 1,500, was completely filled when the services began. Several thousand persons, for the most part admirers of Mr. Ridder, were unable to find places within and stood in the streets in long lines.

The German Embassy at Washington was represented by Prince Hatzfeld and Captain von Papen. Mayor Mitchel and Senator O'Gorman, George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President Marks occupied front pews, as did Frederick de Nuber von Pereked, Austro-Hungarian Consul General at New York, and Erich Hosenfelder, who is in charge of the German consulate general in this city.

A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father George Winkler of Kersey, Penn., a boyhood friend of Mr. Ridder, who was assisted by Fathers Terence Gilmartin, deacon, and A. B. Stuart Chambers, sub-deacon. Father Thomas Barry was master of ceremonies, and his Eminence Cardinal Farley gave the absolution. Mgrs. Francis Wall and Bruden were deacons to the Cardinal, and Dr. Thomas Carroll was the Cardinal's master of ceremonies, Father Joseph Dineen was master of ceremonies to Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York.

Cardinal Occupies Throne.

Some of the other clergy at the altar were Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General; Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Very Rev. John J. Hughes, Director of the Paulist Fathers; Mgr. James H. McGean, Mgr. John Burke of the Catholic Colored Missions, Mgr. Francis J. O'Hara, Chaplain Bader, U. S. A.; Richard H. Tierney, S. J., editor of America, and Fathers Malachi Fitzpatrick, William Livingstone, James Powers, John J. Wynne, S. J., and Michael J. Henry.

More than fifty automobiles were in the funeral cortège that left the Ridder home, 11 West Eighty-first Street, for the church. The casket was of mahogany, and was decorated with purple orchids, clusters of violets, and wreaths bound with purple and lavender ribbons. The funeral procession was met by Father Thomas Moylan with the acolytes bearing cross, candles, and holy water. The casket was taken up the centre aisle in front of the altar, where it rested on a catafalque. The flowers and other decorations were removed until the end of the mass. When the casket was brought to the church monsignori in red robes and priests in white surplices marched in, followed by the Cardinal.

Cardinal Farley occupied a scarlet throne under a portable canopy set up on the Gospel side of the altar. The monsignori and priests ranged themselves on either side of the altar, members of the Ridder family sat on the left of the middle aisle, and friends of Mr. Ridder were seated on the right.

Perosi's requiem mass was sung during the service by a male quartet, including Paul Elsner and William Redmond, tenors, and Richard Tobin and Herman Tinner, baritones. Edward Grimm was organist.

Absolution by Cardinal.

Cardinal Farley exchanged his scarlet robe for a black vestment and pronounced the pontifical absolution while the priests and the congregation knelt. Instead of a eulogy for Mr. Ridder only prayers for the repose of his soul were offered.

When the funeral procession started from the church for Calvary Cemetery the first car was occupied by Herman Ridder and her son, Bernard H. Ridder, who succeeds his father as publisher of the Staats-Zeitung. With them was a small son of Bernard H. Ridder. In the next two carriages were two other sons of Herman Ridder, Victor and Joseph, and their wives, also Henry Ridder, a brother of the late publisher, who is proprietor of The Catholic News, founded by Herman Ridder in 1888.

Other carriages contained the honorary pallbearers, Morgan J. O'Brien, Melville E. Stone, Henry Heide, Gustav Lindenthal, Thomas M. Mulry, Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, Herbert F. Gunnison, Joseph Frey, Edward M. Burghard, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, Oscar S. Straus, and Fritz Achelis.

Representatives of the Press Club appointed by Edward Percy Howard, President, were Ralph and Joseph Pulitzer, J. I. Clarke, Louis Cook, Charles W. Price, William N. Penny, Ogden M. Reid, William R. Hearst, Talcott Williams, John A. Hennessy, John Clyde Oswald, Courtland Smith, Frank Cadwallader, Herman A. Metz, and Irwin Thomas.

Many Officials Present.

Some of the others who attended the funeral were Justice Vernon M. Davis, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Justice John W. Goff, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Judge Lorenz Zeller, Theodore Sutro, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Professor Emil Baruch, Charles V. Fornes, Michael J. Drummond, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo and Assistant Secretary Edward K. King, August Luchow, Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; George Gillespie and John T. Whalen, ex-Corporation Counsel; William J. Bernard and Alfred Amend of the late Justice Amend's family, which intermarried with the Ridder family; Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen of General Sessions, Michael J. Mulqueen, President of the Catholic Club; John H. McCooey, William F. Grell, Percy J. King, Secretary of the Catholic Club; Henry Heide, Jr., and ex-Judge Rufus B. Cowing of General Sessions.

Others in attendance were the Rev. Urban Nagelelsen, Mrs. Peter Doelger, Adolph Koppel, John F. Mattern, President of the German Catholic Singing Society; Adam Engel, ex-President of the Catholic Alliance of New York City; Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the German-American Alliance; Christian Reban, President of the Deutcher Kriegerbund; Gustav Straubenmiller, Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Education; Adolf Kuttroff, ex-President of the German Hospital in New York; Carl W. Nauhoff, President of the German Club; Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Public Works of Queens; Alfred J. Talley, John Haselochen, George Ehret, Jr., G. Ruppert Ehret, and John Wier, Park Commissioner of Queens.

Major Isaac A. Hall.

Major Isaac Albert Hall, for many years prominent in the industrial and financial life of New Jersey, died Wednesday afternoon in the Roosevelt Hospital, following a long illness. Major Hall, who owned large mills at Paterson and Allentown, was for over twenty years a Director of various charitable institutions in Paterson. He was a Director and Vice President of the German-American Trust Company of Paterson, a Director of the Clifton Trust Company and of the Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Company of Long Island. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson and of the Lotos Club of New York. Major Hall is survived by his widow.

WILLIAM H. FRIDAY DIES.

Member of State Hospital Commission Was Prominent in Brooklyn.

William H. Friday, who became a member of the State Hospital Commission in April of this year, a former Assemblyman and a well-known Brooklynite, was founded dead in bed at his home, 456 McDonough Street, yesterday morning. The cause of death was acute indigestion. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and began life as a printer's devil in a newspaper office in Westchester. Later he worked as a newspaper man in Brooklyn until 1884, when he entered the real estate business and became active in politics.

He served as a clerk in the office of the City Clerk for four years, and in 1893 he was a candidate for the Assembly on the Republican ticket against James Graham. He succeeded to the seat after the seating of Graham had been declared illegal because of the election frauds at Gravesend. In 1894 Mr. Friday ran again for the Assembly and again defeated Graham and C. T. Hoagland. He introduced the Annexation act which brought Coney Island into the City of Brooklyn, and was largely responsible for the legislation that resulted in the Consolidation act of 1894.

Mr. Friday was prominent in fraternal circles in Brooklyn, being Past Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Past District Deputy of the Second Masonic District, Exalted Ruler of B. P. O. Elks Lodge, No. 22; Past Deputy Grand Master of Anthon Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and a member of Montauk Lodge, I. O. O. F.; U. S. Council, National Provident Union; Society of Old Brooklynites, the Veteran Corps of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and a member of the Executive Board of the Janes M. E. Church.

Mr. Friday is survived by his wife and a son, William H., Jr., who is studying for the ministry at the Cozier Seminary in Pennsylvania.

Charles H. Conover.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Charles H. Conover, President of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., and for years a leading merchant, died at his home here today in his 69th year. Mr. Conover, who was said to be a millionaire, was born in Easton, Penn., and removed with his parents to Buffalo when 12 years old. After receiving his education in the public schools, he entered the employ of Pratt & Co., hardware merchants. In 1871 Mr. Conover removed to Chicago and became a buyer for Hibbard & Spencer, wholesale hardware merchants. When Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. was incorporated he became a Director and later Secretary, finally being appointed general manager. Mr. Conover was a Director of the National Bank of the Republic and the Chicago & Great Western Railroad, and was a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Commercial, Ontwentsia, Glen View, Saddle and Cycle, and Caxton Clubs.

Mrs. Catherine Francis.

Mrs. Catherine Francis, known through Westchester County and in Dobbs Ferry, where she had lived for more than seventy years, as "Grandmother Francis," died at her home there yesterday, in her eighty-seventh year. She was the widow of Thomas Francis, who died 35 years ago, leaving her his business of teaming contractor, which she managed successfully until her death. Four sons, one of whom is M. J. Francis, the Democratic leader of Dobbs Ferry, survive her, and she is also survived by a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE H. BREWER, who was purser of the White Star liner Celtic from 1903 to 1910, and recently a tally clerk on the company's pier in North River, died yesterday afternoon in St. Vincent's Hospital from injuries received in a fall on Pier 60. He was 48 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. MAUD WILEY TOWNE, wife of former United States Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, who was also, in 1904, elected to Congress from the Fourteenth District of this State, died suddenly on Wednesday at the St. James Hotel, in this city.

HENRY MAYBURY, a retired contractor, died yesterday at his home in Tampa, Fla., where he had lived for the last thirty years. He was a native and former resident of Detroit, Mich., and was a brother of the late Congressman William C. Maybury, who was also a former Mayor of that city.

JOHN D. MacINTYRE, aged 78, a native of St. John, New Brunswick, and at one time a vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, New York, died Wednesday night at the home of his son, George M. MacIntyre, in Plainfield, N. J. Another son, Philip MacIntyre, also survives.

HENRY G. SOMBORN, for many years with the Eastern Brewing Company of Williamsburg, died on Tuesday at his home, 237 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. Mr. Somborn was a member of the Gilbert Dramatic Society, the Amaranth Dramatic Club, the Amateur Opera Club, and the organizer of Melpomene and the Kemble Dramatic Societies. He was unmarried.

Mrs. HELEN M. STEBBINS, wife of George T. Stebbins, a dealer in diamonds, at 170 Broadway, died on Wednesday at Brentwood, L. I. Mrs. Stebbins had been abroad for the last four years and returned to her home only recently. She lived at 45 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRANCIS L. HAGGERTY, who for the last eight years held the pleasure boats and ice-skating concession in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 66 Tenth Street, that borough, of pneumonia. Mr. Haggerty was a son of Dennis Haggerty, a lumber merchant, and was himself identified in the business with his father. He was associated with his brother, J. Henry Haggerty, in the Haggerty Refining Company of Manhattan, and was formerly active in politics in his borough.

WALTER JAMES MEAKIN, 31 years old, a teacher of shopwork in Public School 88 in Brooklyn, died on Monday at Milford, Penn., where he had gone to regain his health. Mr. Meakin lived at 235 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, and was engaged to marry Miss Marian H. Whiting, a teacher in Public School 108.

Miss ADELAIDE ROSE HAYES, a daughter of John P. Hayes, who is an officer of the Supreme Court, and the granddaughter of Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, died on Tuesday at her home, 161 Ross Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. She was 24 years of age.

WILLIAM J. DRISCOLL, 56 years old, an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad for the last thirty-five years, died at his home, 114 Judge

SYKES'S ART WORKS DISTRIBUTED IN WILL

Brother and Four Sisters Receive Bulk of Realty Operator's Estate.

PAINTINGS GO TO FRIENDS

Ambassador Morgenthau, a Brother-Law, Named as an Executor.

Charles S. Sykes, who was President of the Sykes Realty Corporation, and brother-in-law of United States Ambassador to Turkey Henry Morgenthau, left his residuary estate, estimated at more than $100,000, to his brother, Edward S. Sykes of 308 West Ninety-fourth Street, four sisters, and a few other immediate relatives.

Mr. Sykes's sister, Mrs. Josephine Morgenthau, wife of the Ambassador, receives only a centre table and two lamps in the sitting room of the testator's residence, 15 East Forty-eighth Street, where Mr. Sykes died on Oct. 31. In explanation of this feature, the will reads:

"I exclude my sister, Josephine Morgenthau, from participating in my estate for the reason that, in my judgment, she is sufficiently provided for."

After leaving a cash bequest of $5,000, an oil painting, "The Monk," by Berteaux, and another painting by H. Bolton Jones, and one-fifth of the residue to his sister, Mrs. Emma Trounstine of Cincinnati, the instrument reads:

"I make a more liberal provision for my beloved sister, Emma Trounstine, as I deem my other sisters and brother to be better provided for than she."

In leaving a cash bequest of $5,000 jointly to his sister, Mrs. Sophie Stein of 70 East Seventy-ninth Street, and her husband, Dr. Richard Stein, the testator says that it is "as a means of expressing my sincere appreciation of the loving and faithful services rendered to me during my illness."

Mrs. Stein also receives one-fifth of the residuary estate, and the physician, the painting, "A Little Chinese Girl with a Black Cat," by Esther Hunt.

Mrs. Ella Buchman of 30 East Eighty-fifth Street and Mrs. Flora S. Rosenheim of Passaic, N. J., sisters, each receive one-fifth of the residue. Then, too, Mrs. Buchman receives the paintings, "Playmates," by Mulhaupt, and "Landscape," by H. C. Lee, while Mrs. Rosenheim receives "The Strawberry Girl," by King, and the "Old Lady Grinding Coffee," by Jong.

Edward S. Sykes of 308 West Ninety-fourth Street, a brother of the testator, receives, jointly with his wife, Mrs. Ida C. Sykes, one-sixth of the residuary estate. Blanche Heavenrith Rothschild of Detroit, a cousin of Mr. Sykes, receives the remaining one-thirtieth of the residue.

Other gifts to relatives and friends are: Robert E. Simon, a bronze figure of a dancing faun and a bronze figure of a woman with a sword; Edith Heavenrith, certain pieces of chinaware and some spoons and saucers of rare workmanship; Helen Fox, a statue of Mercury on a pedestal, and Alan N. Stein, certain pieces of jewelry.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., a nephew, receives these paintings: "The Monk," by Novak; "Botticelli Madonna," by Edwards; "On the Bay of Naples" and "Miranda," by John Otter Webb.

Other bequests of paintings are: The "Spider Web," by Guyer, to George Goldson; "The Lute Player," by Edwards, to Sam Heavenrith; "The Turkish Bath," by Seymour Hayden, to Helen Trounstine, and "The Rag Gatherers," by Whistler, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sykes.

The will is dated Sept. 16, 1915. Ambassador Morgenthau and Robert E. Simon are named as executors. The instrument was filed by Simon T. Stern, lawyer, of 41 Park Row.

MULCT THE HEINZE ESTATE.

Jury Gives Verdict of $214,000 in Favor of the Union Bank.

At the direction of Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday a jury handed in a verdict of $214,000 in favor of the Union Bank against the estate of F. Augustus Heinze, who died about a year ago. While the officials of the State Banking Department who are now handling the affairs of the defunct bank were pleased with the verdict they have little hope of realizing much money, as other judgments against the Heinze estate, amounting to more than $1,000,000, precede the verdict.

As a result of financial deals between Heinze and David A. Sullivan, who was President of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, Heinze borrowed large sums of money. He gave stocks and bonds as collateral and promissory notes amounting to $200,000. Heinze failed to make good his loan and the bank sold the collateral, on which they realized a sum which was $190,000 short of the loan.

MAKE STATE BUDGET PLANS

Governor and His Aids Will Study Department Needs.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—A preliminary examination of all State departments and institutions prior to beginning the final work of preparing the proposed tentative State budget was decided upon today at a conference between Governor Whitman, his private secretary, W. A. Orr, three members of the Senate Civil Service Committee, and two budget experts. By this means, it was said, the needs of each department could be ascertained and be in shape to present to the conference when public hearings are begun.

Governor Whitman announced a few days ago that he planned to prepare a tentative budget which he would present to the next Legislature in a message soon after the session convenes.

POSTPONE BOMB PLOT CASE.

Week's Delay Granted While Grand Jury Makes Inquiry.

Robert Fay, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, and Walter Scholz, charged with planning to blow up munitions ships, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon, and their lawyers fought to have the case against them thrashed out then and there.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox opposed their efforts, and at his suggestion Commissioner Houghton postponed the hearing until next Thursday.

If in the meantime the Federal Grand Jury should return indictments, the case would close automatically as far as Commissioner Houghton is concerned.

SEEK TARIFF COMMISSION.

New League Wants a Permanent Board Named by President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Tariff Commission League, recently formed in Chicago, with a membership including Thomas A. Edison, James J. Hill, and George W. Perkins, is heading its efforts to support a bill creating a Tariff Commission in the coming session of Congress. The bill will provide for the appointment of a commission of seven members by the President for terms of seven years, with the widest powers of research and examination.

George S. Wood, assistant to the President of the Tariff Commission League, said today that he had been in some parts of the South where he found geographical lines obliterated in the consideration of the tariff question. He painted a glowing picture of sentiment all over the country for legislation establishing a permanent tariff commission.

PLAN WHITE PLAGUE FIGHT.

Whitman Tells Conferees State Should Increase Efforts.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Telegrams announcing that the voters of five New York counties at the elections Tuesday had approved plans to erect tuberculosis hospitals were read before the joint meeting of the North Atlantic Tuberculosis Conference and the New York State Tuberculosis Conference here tonight. The counties are: Niagara, Jefferson, Rockland, Steuben, and Herkimer.

Governor Whitman welcomed the delegates and gave his indorsement to the anti-tuberculosis campaign. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, spoke on "What Has Been Learned About Tuberculosis Since the International Congress of 1908," while Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, reviewed the work of carrying out plans to fight tuberculosis made at a conference five years ago.

Governor Whitman described the fight against tuberculosis as "a public duty second to none." Telling blows had been delivered in many fields in the eight-year anti-tuberculosis campaign in this State, Governor Whitman said, and he believed the white plague could be completely stamped out if the preventive work was pushed by all agencies as hard as it might be.

The movement against tuberculosis had been more widespread in New York than in any other State, he said, but this work had been carried on largely by county and municipal organizations, and the State ought to give far more assistance than it had in the past.

In his address Dr. Biggs said: "Very substantial progress has been made since 1908 in the growth of knowledge among the masses of the people as to the extent and communicable character of this disease and in the establishment of hospitals, sanitaria, and dispensaries for its care. It has proved to be a far more difficult task, however, than was anticipated to arouse the rural communities of this State and many other States to an appreciation of the significance of this problem, and while many hospitals with a considerable number of beds have been provided in many of the counties of New York State by the splendid campaign carried on by the State Charities Aid Association, yet these are still generally inadequate, and it has not been possible to arouse the authorities in many counties to action. The death rate meanwhile has slowly declined.

Mr. Folks recalled that thirty-five counties were provided with tuberculosis hospitals or had definitely decided to have them. Nineteen hospitals are in operation, and three are under construction. Seven counties are looking for sites, and in the five counties that voted on the question on Tuesday the Boards of Supervisors are expected to take the first step toward construction this Fall.

RAISE FUND FOR DR. HILLIS.

$5,000 Will Be Given to Pastor for His Suit Against Ferguson.

The Trustees and 200 members of Plymouth Church offered financial support to the Rev. Dr. Dwight Hillis, their pastor, and adopted resolutions pledging their loyalty to him in his controversy with Frank L. Ferguson, formerly President of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church, at a meeting last night in Arbuckle Institute, at Hicks and Orange Streets. It was announced that $1,800 had been subscribed at the meeting, to which $3,200 more will be added, to provide a fund for the pastor in his legal fight against Mr. Ferguson.

Dr. Hillis was out of town last night. Colonel William C. Beecher, son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, presided at the meeting and offered a long resolution eulogizing Dr. Hillis and his work, which was adopted unanimously. It said:

"We, the people of Plymouth Church, having been blessed with sixteen years of your loyal and unselfish service in noble ministry, and realizing that you have devoted to us the fullest measure of your life and love, do hereby express to you our assurance of confidence and happiness in your leadership.

"You have maintained the liberty and democracy of Plymouth Church; you have kept the vision of national high ideals burning brightly before us. We, the people of Plymouth Church, united in Christian fellowship, do hereby pledge to you at this time our love and loyalty, thereby offering to you the highest tribute of our hearts."

B. R. T. PAYS $100,000.

Largest Check Register O'Loughlin Had Seen in Eighteen Months.

The largest check seen in eighteen months at the office of Register Edward T. O'Loughlin, in Brooklyn, was received yesterday. It was made out by the New York Municipal Railway Company, which is the subway holding company of the B. R. T., in payment of the one-half per cent. tax on a bond issue of $20,000,000. The check was for $100,000.

The bond issue for the B. R. T. subway was authorized on July 1, 1913, and the $200,000 tax on the first issue of bonds, which amounted to $40,000,000, was paid on April 1, 1914. Register O'Loughlin thought at that time that the check was an April fool joke, but investigation showed it was all right. It was the largest check ever received at the Register's office.

B. R. T. Fined for Overcrowding.

The Board of Health order that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley cars shall not carry more than one and one-half times the seating capacity was upheld yesterday morning in the Manhattan Avenue Court by Magistrate Dodd when he fined Abraham Rosenberg of 100 Humboldt Street for refusing to get off the car despite the conductor's warning that the legal number of passengers had been reached. The plea of the attorney for Rosenberg that the city ordinances provided no penalty for the defense was overruled and a fine of $1 was imposed.

NEVADA TEST A SUCCESS.

New Dreadnought Makes Endurance Run Off New England Coast.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—After racing up and down off the New England coast at 19 knots an hour today the superdreadnought Nevada slipped into harbor here tonight. The twelve-hour endurance run had been accomplished successfully, according to some of those on board, but no official statement of the Nevada's performance was made tonight.

The big battleship early today poked out around Owl's Head, where yesterday she had attained a top speed of 21.4 knots. Speeding down to Cape Ann the Nevada turned at Thatcher's twin lights, went back to Monhegan, and reversed her course again, ending the run off Boston Lightship after sundown. Her machinery, driven by fuel oil, is said to have worked well.

The Nevada tomorrow will be pitched to top speed for twelve hours on a combination speed and endurance run.

STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH

Chinese Convict in Atlanta Prison Touched No Food in Two Months.

ATLANTA, Nov. 4.—Tan Shi Yan, a Chinese, convicted in New York of opium smuggling, died at the Federal prison here yesterday of starvation after refusing for nearly two months to eat.

Relatives, summoned from New York by Warden Zerbst, said Tan feared he would be killed by members of a Tong if he lived through his sentence. He testified against several Chinese in the smuggling case in New York.

Tan Shi Yan refused to eat from the day he entered prison. Every means of tempting his appetite was exhausted, and finally the prison physicians tried forcible feeding, but without avail. The body has been sent to New York.

K-2'S BUILDERS BACK LITTLE'S AGREEMENT

Vice President Davidson Testifies Electric Boat Co. Guaranteed Its Batteries.

INSPECTION TASK TOO BIG

It Was Impossible for Rear Admiral to Examine Everything, Lieutenant Child Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Gregory C. Davidson, Vice President of the Electric Boat Company, testified today as a witness for the defense in the court-martial of Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, charged with neglect of duty and careless methods as an inspection officer during the construction of the submarine K-2, at Fore River.

Davidson corroborated statements made by other witnesses to the effect that his company had agreed to stand back of the storage batteries on the K-2, although it was not brought out that the agreement had been reduced to writing. Admiral Little's defense is believed to rest largely upon this agreement.

Mr. Davidson said that he had objected to the type of battery used, but since his company had agreed, through a representative, to make good defects in the batteries the company regarded that a moral obligation which it felt bound to fulfill.

Mr. Davidson said:

"According to my recollection, I had a conversation on the phone with S. A. Gardner, our representative at Fore River. He called me up and said that the work on the K-2 was done, and that the submarine was ready for delivery. He mentioned that some question had arisen regarding her storage batteries. As far as he knew everything was all right, but he wanted the company to give some sort of guarantee to the Government that we would stand behind the batteries in case lead drops appeared later. Gardner said he did not know that there were any lead drops. As we were anxious to deliver the boat, it being in the middle of Winter and fearing it would become frozen in, I authorized him to give this guarantee. That is the last I heard of it until I met Rear Admiral Little the other day and he spoke of the guarantee."

Commander Latimer, counsel for Rear Admiral Little, asked:

"Is your company now ready to fulfill that guarantee to replace any parts due to lead drops or bad workmanship?"

"Yes."

"Is your company now ready, and in the future will it stand back of any bad workmanship on the boat?"

"Yes."

"That guarantee only refers to lead drops and bad workmanship?"

"Yes."

"And not to faults in design?"

"No, we are not responsible for the battery put into the K-2. We objected to that type of battery."

Admiral Little did not have sufficient help in his inspection work, according to Lieutenant Warren C. Child, who testified today as a witness for the defense. It was impossible, he said, for Admiral Little, even with seven assistants, to inspect every piece of metal that went into the construction of a battleship, two destroyers, and three submarines which were under his charge. Lieutenant Child had previously testified for the prosecution.

Taking up the specific charge of negligence in permitting the installation of alleged defective batteries in the K-2, the witness said that when the submarine was turned over to the Government everything was ready, and there were no defects in the batteries. The assignment of a civilian inspector to go over the batteries had been requested, but he did not arrive until several months after the boat had been placed in commission.

Erick J. Ewartz, Superintendent of Submarine Boat Construction at Fore River, testified that there were no defects in the K-2 when she was turned over to the Government. He thought that the inspection service was thorough—in fact, it was more severe than the company sometimes liked.

Joseph Starkenstein, a representative of the manufacturers of the batteries, told the court that the K-2 was the only submarine equipped with batteries of this particular kind. He did not think that a few lead drops would have any material effect on their efficiency.

ADAMS THREATENS POVERTY

Writes Wife He'll Resign His Job If She Wins in Court.

Richard B. Adams, an advertising solicitor, with an income of nearly $8,000 a year and the brother of ex-Congressman John J. Adams, was sued for a separation in the Supreme Court yesterday by his wife, Josephine. Mrs. Adams in her complaint accuses her husband of abandonment, of repeated acts of cruelty, and quotes this from a letter he sent her last September:

"And last but not least, if the court, after hearing the evidence decides to give you the children I will on that day resign my position, and thus victory will be worthless, because I will have no money to pay you."

This paragraph from another letter from her husband is also put in the affidavit:

"Stop telling my fool brother and other fools that I have ever told one little lie about you."

Katharine Beers, Mrs. Adams's mother; Sara Lazarus, a friend, and Catharine Grant, a maid, submitted affidavits corroborating the complaint of Mrs. Adams. The defendant, in an answering affidavit, denied all of the accusations made against him, and said his wife was cruel to him, that she swore at him, and was guilty of other acts that made it difficult to live with her. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have three children, Justice Philbin, in the Supreme Court, allowed Mrs. Adams $50 a week alimony pending the trial and $150 counsel fees.

MEMPHIS OFFICIALS OUSTED

Mayor and Others Suspended for Non-Enforcement of Prohibition.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.—As a result of their "legal admission" of the charges of non-enforcement of prohibition laws made in the ouster suit against them, Mayor E. H. Crump, R. A. Utley, Vice Mayor, and W. M. Stanton, Police Judge, were suspended from office today by decree of Chancellors Fentress and Heiskell. The City Commission, of which the ousted officers were members, immediately elected George C. Love, T. C. Ashcroft, and W. T. McLain to fill the vacancies.

The ouster suit against Sheriff Reichman was continued until Jan. 5, by which time it is hoped to have the Supreme Court's ruling on the case of the

$200,000 SUITS HALTED.

Demurrers of Rockefeller Institute Defendants Sustained.

Judge Augustus N. Hand sustained yesterday in the Federal District Court the demurrers interposed on technical grounds to the $200,000 damage suit brought by Joseph Garcia and his wife, Remedios Lopez Garcia, against the Rockefeller Medical Institute, Hideyo Noguchi, Victor C. Pedersen, and Montrose T. Burrows.

It was alleged that the individual defendants had persuaded the plaintiffs, who were employed at the institute, to submit to certain inoculations with the result that they contracted disease.

TAFT PRAISES WILSON AS AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Compares President's Attitude in Colorado with Colonel's Plans to Seize Coal Mines.

Some differences on theories of government between Colonel Roosevelt and ex-President Taft, cropped out last night in Mr. Taft's closing lecture at Columbia.

The attitude of President Wilson in refusing to settle the Colorado strike with troops was favorably contrasted by Mr. Taft with Colonel Roosevelt's proposal to use the United States Army in the Pennsylvania coal strike.

"It was Mr. Roosevelt's idea," said Mr. Taft, "that the President was limited in power only by specific restrictions appearing in the Constitution or imposed by Congress. My own judgment is that this is an unsafe doctrine and that it might lead to arbitrary results and do irremediable injustice to private rights.

"The mainspring of such a view is that the Executive is charged with the welfare of the people in a general way; that he is to play the part of a Universal Providence and set all things right, and that anything that in his judgment will help the people he ought to do, unless he is expressly forbidden to do it.

"Now it is perfectly evident that Mr. Roosevelt thinks he was charged with the duty not only to suppress disorder in Pennsylvania, but to furnish coal to New York and New England, and he proposed to use the army to mine the coal. It was his intention to take the coal mines from their owners and to mine the coal and sell it without court proceeding or legal right. It was an advocacy of the higher law which is a little startling in a constitutional Republic.

"It is perfectly evident that it was not the maintenance of order in Pennsylvania, the suppression of insurrection, the only ground upon which he could intervene at all, that actuated him to do what he proposed to do. He used the expression 'get' the Governor of Pennsylvania to call for troops from him, and then, having secured a formal authority for the use of the army to suppress disorder, he proposed to use it for the seizure of private property and its appropriation for the benefit of the people of other States. The benevolence of his purpose no one can deny, but no one who looks at it from the standpoint of a Government of law could regard it as anything but lawless.

"This subject is of great current importance with reference to the course urged upon President Wilson in the maintenance of order in Colorado.

"There is little danger to the public weal from the tyranny or reckless character of a President who is not sustained by the people. We have had Presidents who felt the public pulse with accuracy, who played their parts upon the political stage with histrionic genius and commanded the people. Yet in all these cases the good sense of the people has ultimately prevailed, and no harm has been done to our political structure and the reign of law has continued."

Mr. Taft addressed a gathering of 250 pupils of the Horace Mann School for boys, at 246th Street, near Broadway, in the afternoon and told them of the responsibilities of American citizenship.

JOIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Three New Members Elected—Transfers Posted.

C. Edmund Van Vleck, Jr., F. Arthur Wellmand, and E. B. Swinney have been elected members of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange seat of H. Townsend Davis, deceased, has been posted for transfer to Carl Lewis for $73,500.

The membership of John Harsen Rhoades has been posted for transfer to Herbert L. Mills. This latter is a partnership transfer.

COTTON INACTIVE; CLOSES UNCHANGED

Bears Less Aggressive and the Bulls Content to Let Market Take Care of Itself.

AWAIT THE GINNING REPORT

Southern Prices Have Not Broken in Sympathy with Contracts and Farmers Are Slow to Sell.

After backing and filling throughout a rather dull session, cotton yesterday closed steady and practically unchanged from the final prices of Wednesday. There was less aggressiveness on the part of the bears, and the bulls seemed content to let the market take care of itself. The majority of outside operators who think favorably of cotton appear to be waiting for a lower level at which to make their purchases.

It is believed quite likely that the forthcoming census report to be issued next-Monday, giving the amount of cotton ginned to Nov. 1, may prove rather large and even be in excess of current estimates of 7,000,000 bales. This would not mean much, so far as indicating the size of the yield, because the extremely favorable weather and the abundant labor in the South have combined in making this one of the most rapidly picked and ginned crops on record.

Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago have revised their crop estimate, and after a further canvass estimate the crop at 10,572,000 bales, exclusive of linters, which would make the total yield somewhat in excess of 13,000,000 bales.

The chief feature in favor of the market is the general sold-out condition. Many firms as well as operators who were talking 15 cents less than three weeks ago are now quite confident of a break to 10 cents. This opinion persists in spite of the fact that Southern markets have not broken in sympathy with contracts and country merchants and farmers show no disposition to sell cotton on the basis of the contract level.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were easy, 12 to 38 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, middling 11.80. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	11.69	11.51	11.60@11.61	11.60@11.61
Jan	11.80	11.65	11.74@11.75	11.74@11.75
March	12.01	11.86	11.94@11.95	11.95@11.96
May	12.14	12.01	12.08@12.09	12.08@12.09
July	12.23	12.08	12.15@12.17	12.14@12.15

Total port receipts, 28,946 bales; last week, 61,466 bales; last year, 46,386 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	8,105	8,619	7,619
Galveston	10,656	12,286	20,852
Mobile	411	600	465
Charleston	4,043	1,664	3,804
Savannah	1,871	4,921	7,209
Wilmington	848	1,283	1,383
Norfolk	3,389	3,087	2,212

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	4,809	2,891	3,944
Memphis	7,864	6,858	9,806
St. Louis	723	2,748	5,756
Houston	7,731	10,007	18,156

Exports, 24,485 bales; total thus far this season, 1,376,585 bales; total last season, 659,970 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
400	Galveston	11.60	256,684	279,514
870	New Orleans	11.37	300,601	134,418
76	Mobile	11.12	18,471	30,779
618	Savannah	11.50	207,290	126,463
——	Charleston	11.50	38,608	24,942
——	Wilmington	11.13½	30,000	26,966
——	Norfolk	11.50	63,789	24,780
——	Augusta	11.38	174,849	129,768
850	Memphis	11.75	143,228	180,004
——	St. Louis	11.75	8,898	21,404
4,945	Houston	11.80	178,921	121,354

The Liverpool market opened quiet.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Forty corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $3,192,500, were chartered today. They include:

Todd Protectograph Co., Rochester, check protection systems, devices, writers' office specialties; capital, 10,000 shares common, no par value; preferred, $1,500,000; to begin business with $2,000,000; tax paid equivalent to a capitalization of $11,500,000; E. Hunt, Cleveland; J. C. Devilbiss, Washington, D. C.; W. E. Cook, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Todd, Rochester.

Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, Brooklyn, supply, maintain, operate freight terminals, $500,000; H. H. O., and F. C. Havemeyer, Westbury.

Lestrade Bros., foods, tin, glassware, $10,000; J. L. Mers, H. J., and L. G. Lestrade, 61 East 86th St.

Ocean Film Corporation, motion pictures, $200,000; E. M. Huth, W. J. Ennisson, J. L. Dudley, 128 West 46th St.

Saul Bros. Co., Bronx, dry goods, department stores, $60,000; S. Meyers, J. and I. Saul, 2,884 3d Av.

Thomas Henderson & Co., drugs, chemicals, merchandise, $25,000; T. F. James, T. Henderson, W. F. Muller, 86 Fulton St.

Atlantic & Gulf Lumber Co., logs, ties, lumber, wharfage, shipping, $28,000; J. H. O'Connell, K. F. Clark, J. R. Truesdale, 149 Broadway.

Ackerman Piano Co., musical instruments, $26,000; G. H. Haneke, W. Bolton, E. D. Ackerman, 47 West 42d St.

Best-Damon Co., Buffalo, auto business.

There was a fair demand for business in spot cotton with middling 7 points advance, middling 6.92d. Sales 8,000 bales. Receipts 17,000 bales, all American. Market closed barely steady.

service stations, $25,000; W. R. Fairch, H. M. Damon, Andrew J. Borst, Buffalo.

Spencer Automobile Repairing and Machine Shop, Brooklyn, storing, repairing, commercial auto bodies, $5,000; A. and L. F. Kolbe, G. Weckesser, 988 Bedford Av.

F. & F. Property Corp'n, realty, $5,000; T. Friedeberg, H. E. and H. Frank, Jr., 874 Hudson St.

J. B. Chemidlin & Co., merchandise, commission, $5,000; J. B. Chemidlin, G. Josephie, J. S. Prince, 1,588 Amsterdam Av.

Greater New York Cold Storage Co., Bronx, storage, warehousing, forwarding, $20,000; C. W. Bird, G. F. Canfield, L. C. Holden, 103 Park Av.

St. Lawrence Land and Milling Co., merchandise, realty, $25,000; J. Silverman, L. Vanderburgh, C. E. Thornall, 50 Church St.

The Underwood Silk Fabric Co., Palatine Bridge, silk, cotton products, cloths, $20,000; L. N. Borst, G. Flume, H. Underwood, Palatine Bridge.

S. K. S. Broad Silk Co., silk, fabrics, $20,000; J. and D. Shapiro, A. Susel, Paterson, N. J.

Quick Service Garage, Brooklyn, $10,000; A. K. Ott, H. Pearlman, L. Harris, 758 Driggs Av.

Technique Building Co., Brooklyn, real estate broker, appraiser, auctioneer, contracting, $18,000; W. G. A. Kittelberger, F. B. Small, H. Fiegenheimer, 932 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Tire Co. of Rochester, auto necessities, supplies, $10,000; W. Reisfeld, J. J. Jacobs, M. Gladstone, 1,774 Madison Av.

308 8th Street Co., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; J. B. Unlacke, A. L. Hurley, G. H. Harman, 170 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

Utica Music Co., Utica, phonographs, records, $10,000; R. G. Dunmore, C. R. Dewey, E. M. Coughlin, Clinton.

Shelland & Nearing, Oneonta, realty insurance, $10,000; S. I. Segraves, C. B. and C. F. Shelland, Oneonta.

Moreau & Pratt, auto factory, supply shop, garage, $10,000; J. L. Allen, H. W. Pratt, C. L. Moreau, 288 West 85th St.

Nonas & Osrow, ladies' apparel, $5,000; E. Hummelfarb, A. L. Osrow, M. Nonas, 899 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Niagara Souvenir Co., Niagara Falls, Indian goods, jewelry, merchandise, $5,000; J. Edbaur, E. H. Buddenhagen, E. E. Nicklis, 756 4th St., Niagara Falls.

J. Sidney Allen, Inc., Southampton, auto agency, $5,000; B. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, J. S. Allen, Southampton.

Library Productions Co., theatrical motion pictures, $3,000; R. Hartman, M. F. McCormick, W. L. Berk, 165 B'way.

John Olsen Flooring Co., Brooklyn, parquet, hardwood flooring, $5,000; J. and F. Olsen, C. W. Hodge, 981 East 2d St., B'klyn.

Capital increases: The Morris Plan Co. of New York, $100,000 to $500,000.

Uneeda Garage, New York, $1,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Norval Realty Corp'n, New York; B. G. Davis & Co., Manhattan; J. Mendlowitch & Omansky, New York; Harrison & Boice Co., Manhattan; H. H. Lucke Lumber Co., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 4.—Charter filed here:

White Oaks Mines, Incorporated, New York, capital $250,000. To carry on the general business of mining, milling, and refining of ores and metals of all kinds and descriptions. Incorporators, John J. Dongvan, Brooklyn; John B. Goode, and M. T. Duggan, both of New York, N. Y.

LOSING PROPERTY AGGRAVATING.

The annoyance of losing some prized article can be understood by the loser only. A small advertisement in The New York Times, inserted without delay, frequently finds the missing property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Spirit of America at Play : Magnitude and Cheerfulness
Belvedere Submarine Grill Restaurant Traymore
The Promenade in the Marble Exchange
Three Decks Fronting the Boardwalk and the Ocean
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TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS

REMOTE FROM HELL

The ideal winter resort is Atlantic City, and for an indisputable reason. * * * Every one likes to avoid extremes of heat and cold. Northern nations, suffering most from the rigors of winter, conceive the infernal regions as all ice. Southern people, suffering most from heat, think of Gehenna as fiery hot. * * * Atlantic City is as remote from the infernal realm as any place in the world, because it is blessed with a temperate climate. In winter the air is mild and bracing. * * * Why go to the languorous tropics when Atlantic City has Nature's tonic for body and spirit, and the Traymore, in addition, offers an atmosphere of cheerfulness, comfort, and beauty, that is making a new tradition among the hotels of America?

Reservations at New York Office, 410 Times Bldg.—Phone Bryant 9225
THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
Daniel S. White, Pres. Joseph W. Mott, Mgr.

HOTEL DENNIS
An American Plan Hotel that for the past fifteen years has been under the same management and developed on lines that appeal to people of refined taste. It has a superior location with unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk, and is a recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600
WALTER J. BUZBY

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

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Hotel Green PASADENA CALIFORNIA
The de luxe fireproof hotel of Southern California. Bradbury F. Cushing, Gen'l Mgr., N. Y. Representative, 389 Fifth Av., Spur Travel Bureau. Phone Murray Hill 5836.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature, 248 5th Av., New York.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
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CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. Free Booklet.
For Fall and Winter guests.

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Will Open on November 18th.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

Laurel House
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GOLF, POLO. SUPERIOR ORCHESTRA
HEALTHFUL CLIMATE. Booklet
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr. A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

MANHATTAN HOTEL
Modern in every particular. Rooms with bath, running water in all rooms. Tel. 185 Lakewood. Booklet. CHAS. HECHT, Prop.

HOTEL LEXINGTON, LAKEWOOD.
Enjoy the balsam of the Pines. Fresh vegetables, eggs, butter and milk from our own farm and dairy. Write for rates.
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Sixth St. & Forest Ave., Lakewood, N. J.
Rooms single and en suite, with bath.
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OAK COURT HOTEL Lakewood, N. J. Now Open.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

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HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand Central.
Country resting place for city workers. All outdoor sports. Free Montessori School for children. Reduced rates for Winter.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

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"AMERICA'S LEADING RESTAURANT"
A Dinner That Is "Different"
Have you acquainted yourself with Rector's Special Dinner served in the ballroom from 6 to 9 o'clock, at $1.50 a cover? To say that it measures up to the Rector standard of doing things is to prepare you for something out of the ordinary. You will not be disappointed. You will surely come again. It is a wonderful dinner, served amid unusually pleasant surroundings. High-class entertainment during its progress. Dancing, too.
DANCING ON TWO UNCROWDED FLOORS
TELEPHONE YOUR RESERVATIONS—BRYANT 3200
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REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9640—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Orange Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice).
Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consommé Celestine.
Entrees (Choice).
Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold.
Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinister Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.
Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice).
Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese.
(Choice).
Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Finger, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath,
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the leading theatres within 5 minutes' walk.
And a Restaurant That's

Resisting Foreign Liquidation

For many months because of the unusual situation in Europe our bond market has been subjected to unprecedented liquidation. The behavior of bonds during the past few weeks indicates that the buying power of the United States is overtaking this liquidation. We believe that present prices of standard issues offer unusual opportunities.

List AG-76 of recommended securities sent upon request

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Real Diversity In One Bond

You can obtain real diversity in a single investment by buying the 6% Bonds of a large and successful Public Utility Company.

This Company, through its subsidiaries, supplies the stable commodities of gas, electric light and Power to 331 growing communities with a total population of over 900,000 in twelve states.

Let us send you full particulars on these bonds. Ask for Circular T.

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This problem can be satisfactorily solved with reasonable conservatism through the purchase of some of the investment securities exempted under the personal tax statutes of New York and free of the normal Federal Income Tax.

A list of several attractive investments of this character will be sent to those who ask for our list of Offerings No. 187.

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Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Enviable Record

Did you note recently in "*The Wall Street Journal*" the remarkable record made by electric light and power companies during the first year of the European war? The record as set forth therein is clearly an evidence of the strength underlying conservative public utility investments. With such securities at your command, to yield approximately 5% to 5½%, why should you hesitate to benefit by these liberal returns? We shall be glad to send you **Pamphlet No. 1554**, containing a reprint of the above article, and to bring to your attention several desirable issues of public utility bonds.

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Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

$100,000
Omaha, Neb.
4½s
Due 1928 and 1935
Prices to Yield 4.35%
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Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
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Public Service Corp. & Industrial Bonds

Yielding 4.90 to 7.35%
List Upon Application
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stronger Tone Throughout the List, with Gains General—New Credits Closed.

Although yesterday's stock market was spotty, with dips and rises alternating in some of the industrial issues, it was on the whole a very broad and strong market, and at the close gains were recorded in almost the entire list. Particularly the railroads again behaved very well, their prices reflecting a growing appreciation of the improved position in which the transportation companies are finding themselves as a result of the reviving industrial activity and the very important export movement of crops and other commodities. The activity was better distributed among the various classes of securities, and for that reason the list had a much healthier look than in the days when attention was monopolized by highly speculative war shares.

Trading again exceeded a million shares, with Steel the leader on a rising scale. This issue opened at 80¼, which proved to be the low price of the day, and closed at 87⅝, with a net gain of ⅞. Anaconda was nearly as active, and very strong, selling at the close 4 points above Wednesday's last price. American Sugar was another very popular stock, being helped by a report that the Administration has decided to retain the duties on sugar. An expectation that President Wilson would recommend action to this end had a helpful effect on sugar issues on the Exchange and those dealt in outside.

Conflicting evidence as to the real value and extent of war order business was furnished during the day. A report by the American Steel Foundries proved nearly as disappointing as the statement made earlier by Crucible Steel. On the other hand, Westinghouse benefited immediately by an announcement from Chairman Tripp that this company has orders totaling $94,000,000 for war materials.

The bond market continues to broaden, with an increasing demand for seasoned securities at the higher quotations. New York City issues have been moving up steadily, the 4½s going to a new high point yesterday. The Anglo-French 5s are holding steadily at 97⅞, which is ⅛ below the public offering figures, but 1⅝ above the price to the underwriters.

Bankers are confident that credit arrangements, now practically completed, will end the violent swings in the price of exchange on London. A number of the large London banks have already borrowed large sums from their correspondents in this country, and an announcement may be made this evening of a formation of groups in London and New York which will handle a much larger credit. The money to be provided by this arrangement will be used for the purpose of stabilizing exchange, and as the amount is not to be fixed, but is to be left open to fit the needs of the borrowers, it is reasonable to expect sterling to sell over a much narrower range in coming weeks.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

City Bonds at Record Prices.

Heavy buying of New York City bonds yesterday, chiefly by institutions and individual investors of large calibre, brought new high levels for the year in the several issues. The 4½s of 1965, the issue sold last Spring to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co., reached a price of 104, the best figure quoted for the bonds since they were put out. The syndicate offered them at 102, less a small commission to dealers. A week ago they changed hands at 102½. The 4s of 1957-8-9 advanced a full point for the day to 96⅝, and the 4½s were firm at 99⅞.

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Busy Days in Bonds on 'Change.

The demand for bonds of all classes has expanded substantially since Monday's closing of business. On the Stock Exchange Wednesday the bond turnover was something over $7,000,000, and yesterday this figure was closely approached. Not before this year have dealings been as active as this. The totals seem all the more impressive when it is considered that in the first eight months of 1915 the average daily business was not in excess of $8,000,000. No better illustration of the improvement scored in bond prices can be obtained than in the progress made by New York Central convertible 6s. Last April, when dealings began, there were transactions under par, and the pessimists predicted 90 before the big issue had been thoroughly digested. Yesterday they sold up to 110½.

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New Steel Mill for Cleveland.

The Steel Corporation's plans of expansion to accommodate pressing business include a new rod mill for the American Steel and Wire Company at Cleveland. Judge Gary announced yesterday that work would be started soon. It is believed that the construction of this addition to the Cleveland works will be pushed with as much vigor as the zinc plant at Donora, Penn. This plant, which would normally have been set up in eight months or so, was completed and the first zinc was drawn in slightly more than three months from the day ground was broken.

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Westinghouse Statement Helps.

The size of the Westinghouse Electric Company's war orders helped to restore something of the confidence in war stocks that diminished Wednesday when the Crucible Steel statement appeared in the Street. Westinghouse shares displayed strength and other issues blessed with contracts for munitions gave a good account of themselves in late dealings. There was no doubt that news that the Crucible company had only $17,000,000 instead of the rumored $200,000,000 orders disturbed holders of war issues generally; that is, the holders of stocks bought for their speculative qualities. The Westinghouse $94,000,000 was more in line with previous estimates, in fact, it was close up to the more conservative estimates.

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Canadian Pacific.

A few of the October railroad earnings, which the insiders probably had a few days ago, were reported for public consumption yesterday. In its ability to "come back" the Canadian Pacific, it appears, made a record in the last week of October when it gained $1,727,000 in net earnings, compared with the corresponding week of 1914. Such a figure, if it represented the annual net increase in earnings, would do credit to many large roads. Few persons understand how any road can make up nearly $2,000,000 in a single week. For the month of October the Canadian Pacific showed an increase in net earnings of $4,159,000. For the four months of the new fiscal year this railroad was still $87,000 behind the net earnings of the same period last year. As an illustration of the effectiveness of advance knowledge about railroad earnings it was noted that Canadian Pacific stock, after yesterday's announcement of earnings, closed one-eighth of a point below Wednesday's closing price. All the action in the stock had been dissipated when the "general public" heard of the big figures.

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Panama Canal.

In connection with the Canadian Pacific's big gain in October it was remarked yesterday that the blocking of the Panama Canal might have been the real cause for the increase. It is conceivable that much freight from Canada destined to foreign ports would be routed on the long water route in preference to the cross-continental route if the Panama Canal had not been blocked by a slide. It is probable that the railway, on the long hauls, thus greatly increased its freight earnings.

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Other Railroad Earnings.

The Canadian Northern showed an increase in net earnings in October of $1,100,000. The Denver & Rio Grande showed an increase of $235,000, and the Western Maryland an increase of $202,000. Interstate Commerce Commission figures for September were reported yesterday for other roads. Of these the Norfolk & Western showed an increase in net of $550,000. The only delinquents were the Rock Island lines, which showed a further decrease in net earnings of $362,000, and the Great Northern, which showed a decrease in net of $298,000.

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New York Central.

The stock of the New York Central touched 104½ yesterday, a new high mark for the year, and the 6 per cent debenture bonds reached 110½, a high record. The goal of 110 was set for these bonds by enthusiastic bond salesmen when the bonds were sold last Spring. It was recalled that the bonds were sold to the public at par and that the underwriting syndicate got them for 96. It would have proved very advantageous for the Central, of course, if the financing of its $100,000,000 debentures could have been deferred until the present time.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Money in Fair Supply and Discount Rates Are Easy.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Money was in fair supply and discount rates were easy today. American exchange opened at 4.64 and improved steadily to 4.65@4.65¼.

The defeat of the Greek Government created a good undercurrent on the Stock Exchange, but business was not appreciably increased. Home rails, Japanese bonds, and oil shares were the best sections, and foreign issues were generally good, with Brazilians weak exceptions.

American securities developed some irregularity. The low-priced shares were active and transactions were fair in others directions, but in the afternoon Canadian Pacific dropped, and the market closed easy on the rise in exchange.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 65 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 71 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	*4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap	4	4	4	4	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2⅛@2¼
Ninety days ..... 2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
ON TIME.				
60 days	2⅜@3			
90 days	3			
4 months	3 @3¼			

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.64¼	$4.63⅝	$4.64¼	+ .00⅜
Cables	4.65	4.64½	4.65	+ .00⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64¼	$4.65
Paris	5.96	5.95
Switzerland	5.34	5.33
Scandinavia	.26.20	26.30
Berlin	.81⅝	.81½
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	.56.00	..
Singapore	.57.50	..
Greece	6.14	5.15
Holland	.41¾	.42
India—		
Bombay	.38.00	..
Calcutta	.38.75	..
Italy	6.44½	6.43½
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.49.62	49.7b
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.4112	4125
Rio	.2340	2345
Spain	..	19.05
Austria	.14.75	14.80
Russia	..	32.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60	$4.58	$4.58¾	$4.58¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $581,975,373; balance, $21,640,966; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $282,818.

The local banks have gained $11,506,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24 1/16d, up 1/16d; New York, 50c, up ⅜c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	1,029,163
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	145,405,858
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.44 + .93
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	75.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
103	105	200	Adams Express	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ⅝
33	33½	7,500	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅝	33⅞	32¼	33¼	+ ⅞
12¼	13¼	35,700	Alaska Juneau	12⅝	13½	12	13⅛	+ 1
40	40¾	14,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41¼	41⅝	38¾	40	− 1½
74½	75	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75½	75½	73¾	74½	− ½
71	72	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	70	71½	70	71¾	+1¼
98¾	99	100	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	97½	97¾	97½	97½	−1
68⅝	68⅞	12,375	Am. Beet Sugar	68	69⅝	67⅝	68¾	+1¼
93	94	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	...
99	100¾	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	...
190	200	50	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	200	200	200	200	...
60¾	61	17,050	Am. Can	60¼	61⅝	59¾	61	+1
106¾	106⅞	200	Am. Can pf	106¾	103⅜	106¾	106⅝	− ⅛
86⅝	87	6,850	Am. Car & Fdry	86¼	87⅝	86¼	87	+1
61¼	62	6,200	Am. Cotton Oil	62	63	61	62	+1
124	124¾	500	Am. Ice Securities	123¾	124¼	123¾	124¼	− ¼
56½	57	100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	5,400	Am. Ice Securities	27⅜	27⅜	26½	27	...
26¼	26⅜	3,700	Am. Linseed	26¼	27	25	26¼	...
45¼	46	300	Am. Linseed pf	46¾	46¾	45	45	−1⅜
68	68¼	4,200	Am. Locomotive	68¾	69⅜	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
99	99½	25	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	99	...
10	10¼	1,300	Am. Malt	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	− ⅛
33	34½	300	Am. Malt pf	35	35	34½	34½	−1½
92⅜	92¾	9,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	91¼	92⅞	91	92⅜	+1⅜
109¾	110	325	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109⅝	110	109¾	110	...
86½	86⅞	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	86⅞	86⅜	86½	− ⅛
83¼	84	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	84	84	84	84	...
152	155	25	Am. Snuff	152	152	152	152	...
63¼	64	6,975	Am. Steel F'dries	65¼	66	63	63¾	−1½
118¾	119	16,558	Am. Sugar Ref.	116¾	119⅝	116¾	118⅝	+2
116	118	2,800	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	117	116	117	+1½
129⅜	129½	18,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	129¼	130¼	129¼	129½	+1⅞
230½	232	200	Am. Tobacco	231	231	231	231	...
109¼	116½	200	Am. Tobacco pf	110	110	109¼	109¼	+1
52	52⅞	1,900	Am. Woolen	52	53	52	52¾	− ⅜
51	52¾	200	Do., t. f.	52	52	52	52	− ⅜
97	98	300	Am. Woolen pf	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	− ⅜
97	97¾	300	Am. Woolen pf. t.r.	97	97⅝	97	97⅝	+ ⅜
13	14	400	Am. Writing P. pf	12	13½	12	13½	+ 2½
85¾	86	82,600	Anaconda Cop. (o.	84¾	86	83¾	86	+ 1
110¾	111	18,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	109¾	111¼	109¾	111	+1¼
101¼	102	1,200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅜
123⅜	123⅞	23,800	Baldwin Loco	123	131	123⅝	129⅜	+6⅜
93½	95½	6,590	Baltimore & Ohio	95½	98⅜	95½	97⅜	+ ⅞
70½	71¾	1,000	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	72	70½	70⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	35	Bank of Commerce	185	185	185	185	...
438	446	945	Bethlehem Steel	435	440	429	440	+10
162	166	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	162	165	162	165	...
91¼	91¾	11,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	91¼	92½	91¼	91⅞	− ⅜
133	138	100	Bklyn Union Gas	133½	142⅞	133½	133½	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅞	5,900	Brunsw. Ter. & Ry.S	10⅞	13	10⅜	12⅝	+2⅜
85	87	100	Burns Brothers	86	88	86	86	+ ⅞
67	67½	1,500	Butte & Superior	68½	68⅞	67½	67½	+ ⅛
19	19¼	900	California Petrol	19¼	19½	19	19¼	− ⅛
42	43¾	300	California Pet. pf	43½	43⅝	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅜
188½	189	10,100	Canadian Pacific	188	190	188	188⅝	+ ⅛
85½	87¼	300	Case (J. I) pf. ext.	83½	85	82½	85	+5
59	59¼	5,700	Central Leather Co.	59¼	59¼	59	59	− ⅛
108	109	400	Central Leather pf	108	106⅞	108	108⅞	+ ⅞
61⅝	62	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	62¼	61¼	61½	...
17	17⅛	2,200	Chi. Great Western	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17	...
40¾	40¾	4,650	Chi. Gt. West. pf	41	41¼	40¾	40⅝	...
93¼	93¾	4,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93½	96¾	94⅜	96	+ ⅞
130⅝	130¾	800	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	130⅜	130⅜	130¼	130¼	+ ⅛
134	135	900	Chi. & Northwest	132⅞	134½	132⅝	134½	+2⅝
19¾	20	15,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19½	20⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
120	123	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	120	120	120	120	+1
53¾	54	9,300	Chino Copper	53¾	54	52¾	54	+1
68	69	100	Chuett, Peabody Co.	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	...
56½	57	4,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	57⅜	55¾	56½	...
37⅝	38⅛	200	Col. & Southern	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
47	48	200	Col. & Southern. 2d pf.	48¼	48⅝	47¾	48⅜	+⅜
145½	146	7,600	Consolidated Gas	146	147	145½	145¾	+ ⅛
52½	99	400	Continental Can	92	92	91	92	−1
20	20¾	2,500	Corn Products Ref	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
90	90¾	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	90¼	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
73½	76	32,300	Crucible Steel	75	76⅞	72¼	76	...
106	106¼	300	Crucible Steel pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
118	120	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119	119⅞	118	118	−1⅞
154	154½	500	Delaware & Hud.	154	154⅞	153⅞	154⅛	+ ⅛
220	300	200	Del., Lack. & West	220	226	220	220	+5
13⅜	13⅞	200	Den. & Rio Grande	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
21	23½	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	22⅝	28¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
131¼	133	18	Detroit Edison Co.	133½	133½	133½	133½	...
46¾	46⅝	7,150	Distillers' Secur.	46¾	47	44½	46½	...
25	25½	2,000	Dome Mines	25⅜	25⅝	25	25	− ⅜
7½	9	400	Dul., S. S. & A.	8	8¾	8	8¼	+1
14½	15½	1,000	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	13¼	15½	13	15¼	+2⅜
71	71½	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	− ¼
44	44½	22,900	Erie	44¼	45⅞	43⅞	44	− ⅜
58⅜	59	8,900	Erie 1st pf	58⅝	59½	58⅜	58⅝	...
49⅝	50¼	100	Erie 2d pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	...
50	53	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ ⅞
179	180	1,600	General Electric	179½	180¾	179	179⅝	+1⅜
372	388	300	General Motors	365	380	365	375	+10
372	388	75	Do., odd lots	375	384	375	381	...
112¾	113⅞	300	General Motors pf.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113½	...
74½	75	7,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75	75⅝	73⅝	74¾	−1⅛
112	113¼	200	Goodrich pf	113	113	113	113	−1½
127	127¼	2,500	Great Northern pf.	126	127¾	126	127¾	+1⅜
50⅜	50⅝	4,200	G. N. ctfs.ore prop.	50½	51	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
39	39¼	300	Greene-Canaea	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¾	+ ½
71¾	72	3,023	Guggenheim Explor.	71¾	72½	71¾	72	+ ½
109	110	400	Illinois Central	109½	110	109½	110	+ ½
45⅜	45¾	30,700	Inspiration Copper	45	46¼	45	45⅞	+ ⅞
24½	25	1,300	Inter.-Met.	24½	25	24½	25	+ ½
24⅞	25	39,300	Interboro Consol.	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
81	81¾	1,050	Interboro Con. pf.	83¾	81⅝	80¾	81¾	+ ⅝
26½	27	2,110	Int. Agricultural	27½	28	26¾	26¾	−1¼
64	65	1,500	Int. Agricultural pf.	65¼	65¼	63	64	−1½
109¾	110½	500	Int. Harvester, N J	110	110	109¾	110	+ ¼
117	118	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	120	120	120	120	+2
195	198¾	800	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	195¼	197	195	198	−2
12	12⅜	5,600	Int. Paper	11¾	12½	11¾	12⅜	+ ¾
46	46¼	4,800	Int. Paper pf	43¾	46	43¾	46	+1½
84	84¼	5,900	Kansas City South	84¼	84¾	83¾	84¼	+ ⅛
65	65¼	800	Kan. City South.pf.	65	65¼	64¾	65¼	+ ½
6	7	100	Keokuk & Des Mo.	6	6	6	6	...
128	129	50	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	129	129	129	129	...
200	250	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	248	250	248	250	+ ½
79	80	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	78¾	80	78¼	79¼	− ½
13¾	13¾	200	Lake Erie & West	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
30¾	32½	400	Lake Erie & W. pf.	32	32½	32	32½	...
81¾	82	6,600	Lehigh Valley	82	82½	81¾	82	+ ⅛
248	248½	200	Liggett & Myers	247¾	248	247¾	248	+ ⅛
118	119	300	Liggett & Myers pf.	117¾	118	117½	118	+ ⅜
24	23¼	100	Long Island	24	24	24	24	− ¼
128	130	750	Louis. & Nash.	130	130¼	129½	130¼	+ ¾
82¾	84	1,200	Macay Cos.	83	84	83	84	+1¼
65½	66	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	66	64¾	64¾	− ¼
76⅜	77	3,600	Maxwell Motors	75¾	77¼	75¾	76⅞	+ ⅝
99½	100	1,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	100¼	100¼	99¾	99¾	...
61	61⅝	1,200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	60¼	61¾	60¼	61¼	+1
88¾	88⅝	5,200	Mexican Petroleum	88¾	89⅝	87¾	88⅝	+ ⅜
34½	35	10,300	Miami Copper	34½	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	900	Minn. & St. Louis	16¾	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅜
35½	39½	1,215	Minn. & St. L. pf.	38	38	38¼	38¼	+2
38½	39½	50	do., odd lot	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	...
125½	126¾	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125	126⅞	125	126⅜	+2⅞
8	8½	6,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	17	17	16⅜	16⅝	− ⅜
7⅞	7¾	13,400	Missouri Pacific	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
60	60¾	600	Montana Power	60½	60¾	60¼	60¾	...
125¼	126	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	125	125	125	125	...
...	...	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
32	32½	400	Nat. En. & St. Co.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	...
66½	66⅞	300	Nat. Lead Co.	66	66⅝	66	66⅝	+ ⅝
111	114	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	...
...	...	100	N. Y. Rys. 2d 1st pf.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
155	157⅞	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop.	155⅛	158⅛	155⅛	157⅛	+ ⅞
139	141	1,700	N. Y. Air Brake	138½	139	137⅜	139	+ ⅜
103⅜	104	10,400	N. Y. Central	104	104½	103½	104	+ ⅜
63	66	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L. 2d pf.	62¼	62½	62½	62½	+1½
82	82¼	2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	81½	82⅝	81½	82¼	+ ⅜
33½	35¼	4,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
120	120½	4,000	Norfolk & Western	120	121½	119⅞	119⅞	− ⅜
82	88	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
73⅜	74	200	North American	73⅜	74	73⅜	74	+ ⅛
116⅜	117	6,720	Northern Pacific	116¼	117⅜	116¼	116⅜	+ ⅛
3	3½	100	Ontario Mining	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
...	...	500	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31	31¼	+1⅛
46	46¾	2,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	46¾	48¼	46½	47	+1
60¾	61	7,600	Penn. R. R.	61½	61⅝	60½	61	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	600	Peoria & Eastern	13¾	14	13¾	14	+1
45¼	45⅝	500	Philadelphia Co.	46	46	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
84	85	500	P., C., C. & St. L.	82	83	82	83	+1
36⅝	36⅞	2,400	Pittsburgh Coal	37	37¾	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
106	108	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	107	107	106¼	106½	−1⅝
71	71½	700	Pressed Steel Car	71½	71½	71¼	71½	+ ½
113	114	200	Public Service N. J.	113½	113½	113½	113¾	+ ⅛
167½	168	700	Pullman Co.	167½	168	167¼	168	+1
4½	5	660	Quicksilver	4⅞	5	4½	4½	− ⅞
49	49¼	1,100	Railway Steel Sp.	49	49¾	49	49	+ ½
100	100	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	...
26½	26⅝	6,000	Ray Con. Copper	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26½	...
84½	85	27,450	Reading	84½	85½	84½	85	+ ⅜
53⅝	53⅞	3,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+

Aetna Explosives
American Brass
American Cigar
Babcock & Wilcox
Crocker-Wheeler
E. W. Bliss
Ingersoll-Rand
J. S. Young
Lima Locomotive
Mac Andrews & Forbes
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Porto Rican Am. Tobacco
Remington Typewriter
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manufacturing

CANADIAN ISSUES
PRIVATE WIRE TO MONTREAL

Brazilian Traction
Canadian Car & Foundry
Canadian Gen'l Electric
Dominion Steel
Steel Co. of Canada

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 362,004 shares of stock and $236,500 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 143,025; oil, 12,279, and mining, 204,700. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,850	†Am. Writ. Pa.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Am. Zinc.....	69½	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛
8,000	A., G. & W. I. S. S.....	35	36	34	35
4,100	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf..	40	49¼	46	46
125	†Can. Car & F.	104	105	102	105
465	†Can. C. & F. pf.	120	120	119	119
180	†Carbon Steel..	88	88	70	75
1,000	†Car., L. & P.	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9
1,500	†Cent. F'dry.	17	18⅛	17	18¼
450	Chalmers Mot.	160	164	155	160
3,355	Chan. Mo. w. i.	94	94	91	92½
400	†Cramp Sh'p..	82	85	82	85
155	†Driggs-Sea'b'y.	143	143	138	140
120	Emer. Phono..	12	12½	12	12½
45	Guan. Sugar..	63½	63½	62	63
650	†Hall Signal..	29	29	27	27
50	†Hendee Mfg..	31	31	31	31
240	†Hop. & A. A.	55	57	54	57
35,000	†Int. Mer. M..	24	24	21½	22⅝
24,200	†I. M. M. pf..	59	59½	56	58
1,050	Katho. Br. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Kelly Sp. Tire.	300	300	290	295
130	Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf..	95	95	94	95
2,000	†K. Sp. T., w.i.	76½	76⅞	76	76⅝
740	†Key. Ord'ce.	11¼	11¼	11	11
1,500	†Lake Tor. B..	16	16¼	14⅝	15
850	Mar. of Amer.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
15,300	†Midvale Steel.	86	88¼	85	87½
20,000	Nearings 30-L.	45@46	46	45	47
500	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5⅞
300	†M. Rum., w.i.	25	25	24	24
2,000	†Stand. Mot...	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
4,300	†Steel Co. of C.	40	43	40	42½
1,200	†St. Jos. Lead.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
4,000	Sub. B., v.t.cfs.	43	43½	41½	41⅝
400	†Tob. Prods....	37½	37½	37	37
700	Tri. F., v.t.cfs.	7	7	6⅞	7
2,000	Un. Profit Sh..	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
1,800	†U.S. Lt. & H.	6	6	5¾	5¾
500	†U.S.L.& H.pf.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼
2,500	†World Film..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	Buckeye P. L.	110	110	110	..
21	Galena-S. Oil..	158	155	155	— 3
1,200	†Houston Oil...	19⅝	19	19	..
10	Illinois P. L.	154	154	154	— 2
8	Indiana P. L.	110	110	110	..
400	†Inter. Petrol.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
170	Ohio Oil	162	159	162	+ 3
1,800	Pierce Oil.....	16¼	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
20	Southern P. L.	232	232	232	— 2
31	St. Oil of Cal.	325	325	325	— 2
120	St. Oil of N. Y.	206	204	204	..
8,500	†Victoria Oil..	*2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,100	††Alta-Con. M. Co.	14	15	14	15
1,000	†Am. Com....	9	9	9	9
7,000	†Bunta	23	24	23	25
1,600	B. L. Dev. Co.	4	4	3⅝	3⅞
900	††Booth	36	36	36	36
24,300	Braden Cop.	12¾	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝
5,300	Butte Co. & Z. t. ctfs.	5	5¼	4⅝	5⅛
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2½	2½	2½
8,000	Canada Cop...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	†Caledonia ...	94	92	94	..
4,000	†Cashboy	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
3,000	C. de P. Cop..	40½	40½	40	40
4,900	†Chile Copper.	26⅛	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
4,500	††Com. Tunnel	15	16	15	15
1,500	Con. Ar. Sm...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	†Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,400	††Emma Cop..	30	32	30	32
2,000	†First Na. Cop.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
300	†Florence	44	44	44	44
1,600	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	††G'field Merg	22	22	20	20
800	†Hecla Mining	3	3¼	3	3
200	Howe Sound...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	Jumbo Ext ...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
3,300	Ken. Copper..	52⅜	53⅜	52⅜	53⅛
12,000	††Kewanaw ...	35	35	30	30½
100	La Rose Con..	½	½	½	1
400	Magma Cop...	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
500	†Maj. Mines..	65	75	65	75
9,100	McK.-Dar'h ..	30	32	29	30
2,200	††Marsh Min..	33	33	33	33
28,000	††Mother Lode	34	34	32	34
1,700	††Nat. Z. & L.	1⅜	1½	1¼	1⅜
200	New U. Bing..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	†North E. D..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	††Oro	6	6	6	6
4,700	Ray H. w. i.	4¼	4¼	3½	3⅝
6,000	††Rex Con. M.	44	44	43	44
3,500	††Santa Fe M. M.	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
1,000	††Sand. Ken..	11	11	11	11
1,500	Stand. S.-L..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,500	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
12,000	†Success Mining.	61	63	60	63
4,900	Sup. Min. Co.	27	28	27	28
500	Ton. Exten...	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛
200	Ton. Mining...	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	†W. E. Con...	63	66	65	65

BONDS.

$51,500	B. Cop. 6s...	243	256	243	256
154,000	B. Cop. 7s....	243	255	243	255
25,000	W. Cop. 6s....	170	170	170	170

†Unlisted. ‡Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. §Ex dividend.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 3. Bid.	Asked.
Amer.-Brit. Mfg.	42½	43½	42¾	43½
Amer.-Brit. Mfg. pf..	70	90	70	90
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord...	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. T., ord.b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. General Elec..	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	80	90	80	90
Carbon Steel 2d pf..	65	75	65	75
Carter-Hall-Ald., Can.	45	52	45	52
Central Foundry pf.	30	32	30	32
Chevrolet Motor Car Co., w. i.	131	135	133	137
Crocker-Wheeler..	105	110	102	105
Dominion Steel..	51	53	51	53
Eastern Steel.....	37	39	37	39
Fisk Tire.....	122	125	122	125
France-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf.....	45	50	45	50
Internat. Motors.....	34	37	34	37
Internat. Motors pf..	64	67	64	68
Lake Tor. B't 1st pf.	16	17	16	17
Man. H. P. Marine.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar..	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec..	53	55½	18	19
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
Sherman Carbide....	7⅜	8	7⅜	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Sterling Gum.....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Studebaker rights...	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Cosden & Co. (oil)..	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅛
Ventura Cons.....	11¾	12	11¾	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne....	37	40	37	40
Howe Sound.....	4	4¼	4	4¼
Tuolumne Copper....	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞
W. Knob Copper pf..	1¾	2	1¾	2

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s....	250	252	250	252
Inter. Mer. Marine, new, 5s.....	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	83	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	153	160	159	162
Aetna Explosives pf..	84	87	83	87
Atlas Powder	260	265	260	265
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	380	420	380	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	72	80	72	80
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colts Arms	865	880	870	885
Du Pont Powd'r new.	420	426	422	428
Du Pont Powder pf..	101	104	100	102
Hercules Powder	420	428	422	428
Hercules Powder, pf.	114	118	113	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	87	88	88	89
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	185	190	198*	191
Niles-Bement-P'd pf..	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms.....	375	400	375	400
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	450	475	450	475
Winchester Rep. A....	2675	2875	2800	2900
Babcock & Wilcox ..	139	142	139	142

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16⅛	16	16⅛
Atlantic Refining....	620	630	625	635
Borne-Scrymser	268	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line...	109	112	109	112
Chesebrough Mfg....	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	145	155	145	155
Continental Oil.....	250	260	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line...	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L....	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line....	245	250	245	255
Galena Signal Oil....	153	157	155	160
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line...	152	155	153	157
Indiana Pipe Line...	108	111	109	112
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	9¾	10	10	10⅛
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit.....	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line..	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	160	162	157	159
Penn.-Mex. Prod. Co...	53	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas....	415	420	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line....	210	214	215	218
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line..	230	235	230	235
South Penn. Oil.....	342	348	345	350
South. West. Penn....	123	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal..	318	322	325	327
Standard Oil of Ind..	450	453	450	455
Standard Oil of Kan..	435	445	435	443
Standard Oil of Ky..	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil of Neb..	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J..	488	491	488	491
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	208	204	208
Standard Oil of Ohio.	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch.....	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	216	220	216	220
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

$20,029,524,782 CLEARINGS.

New York City Banks Led Enormous Gain in October.

Bank clearings in October reflect a notable expansion in business operations in practically every part of the country, the total, according to the statement prepared by Dun's Review, which includes returns from 129 leading cities in the United States, amounting to $20,029,524,782, an increase of 72 per cent. as compared with the same month last year and of 28.2 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1913.

Activity in the financial and speculative markets, payments in connection with the big Anglo-French loan, and considerable improvement in ordinary commercial conditions resulted in notable gains in New York City, exchanges here being 127.2 and 46.5 per cent., respectively, larger than for the same months in the two immediately preceding years, with the abnormal increase over last year partially accounted for by the fact that all the leading Exchanges were closed at that time.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	116	117
†American Light & Traction..	103	104
†American Light & Traction pf..	107	109½
Adirondack Electric Power.....	15	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	55	60
*American Gas & Electric.....	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf....	48½	50
American Power & Light.....	59	62
American Power & Light pf.....	78½	80
American Public Utilities.....	30	35
American Public Utilities pf....	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric.	5½	7¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	52	58
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf..	92	95
Cities Service.....	65	67
Cities Service pf.....	68½	70
Colorado Power.....	23	26
Colorado Power pf.....	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	81½	82½
Consumers Power (Me.)-pf.....	90	94
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929....	90%	91%
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	102¼	103
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	65	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99	100
Empire District Electric 6s.....	76	81
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	72
Federal Light & Traction.....	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	55
Gas & Electric Securities.....	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	65	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
North. Ontario Light & Power pf.	48	53
Northern States Power.....	90	90½
Northern States Power pf.....	86	88
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	87½	88
Republic Ry. & Light.....	19	21
Republic Ry. & Light pf.....	68	70
Southern California Edison.....	76	80
Southern California Edison pf...	92	94
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5%	6%
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	26	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	9½	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	35	40
United Light & Railways.....	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	69	71
Utah Securities.....	16¼	16½
Western Power	16	19
Western Power pf.....	48	52

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916....	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917....	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965.....	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	103⅜
4½s	March, 1963....	103⅞	104⅛	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	103⅞	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝
4½s	May, 1957.....	103⅞	104⅛	103⅛	103⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅝		100⅝	..
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅝		100⅝	..
4½s	March, 1964....	99⅞	100⅛	99⅝	100
4½s	March, 1962....	99⅞	100⅛	99⅝	100
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	99⅞	100⅛	99⅝	100
4½s	March, 1930-60..	99⅞	100⅛	99⅝	100
4s	May, 1959.....	96⅛	97	95⅞	95⅝
4s	Oct., 1958.....	96⅛	97	95⅞	96
4s	May, 1957.....	96⅛	97	96⅛	96
4s	Nov., 1956.....	95⅞	96	95	95½
4s	Nov., 1955.....	96⅛	96	95	95⅝
4s	Nov., 1936.....	95		95	..
3½s	Nov. 1955.....	85½	86⅛	85⅛	85⅞
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛
3½s	May, 1954.....	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
120	Ahmeek	97	97½	97	97½
3,850	Alaska	32½	34	32¼	34
150	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
25	Alloues	56	56½	56	56
1,530	Am. Zinc, Com'l ..	69¼	69¼	68¼	68¼
2,263	Anaconda	82¾	84⅝	82¼	84⅜
3,675	Ariz. Com'l	8	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
100	B. & A. Scott..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
550	Butte & Balak..	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
1,655	Butte & Sup..	68⅝	68⅝	68	68
2,588	Cal. & Ariz..	68⅝	70	68⅝	69
128	Cal. & Hecla..	560	575	560	575
50	Centennial	18	18	18	18
105	Chino	53⅛	54	53	54
3,457	Copper Range..	59½	60⅞	59½	60
240	Daly West ..	3	3	3	3
4,465	East Butte ..	13⅝	14¼	13½	14
410	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,270	Granby	86¼	87½	86½	87
350	Greene-Can..	39	39⅜	39	39⅜
210	Hancock	17	17¼	17	17¼
50	Helvetia	55c	55c	50c	50c
75	Indiana	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
50	Inspiration	46⅛	46⅛	46¼	46½
45	Island Creek..	43	43	43	43
10	Isl. Creek pf..	88	88	88	88
135	Isle Royale....	29⅜	29½	28⅜	29
10	Kerr Lake	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
510	Lake	14	14⅞	13⅞	14½
25	La Salle	6	6	6	6
2,044	Mass. Cons....	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅜
520	Mayflower	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
205	Miami	34½	35⅜	34½	35¼
15	Michigan	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
485	Mohawk	84½	86	84½	85½
925	New Arcadian..	11	11	11	11½
710	New Idria	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅝
85	Nipissing	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,925	North Butte...	32¼	33	32	32¼
20	North Lake...	1½	1½	1½	1½
190	Old Colony....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜
542	Old Dominion.	55	56¼	55	56¼
60	Osceola	88	88	88	88
145	Pond Creek...	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
125	Quincy	96½	96	96	96
115	Ray Cons.....	26¼	26¾	26½	26⅝
3,505	Santa Fe	4¼	4⅜	4	4⅛
5,290	Shannon	8	9⅛	8	9
1,575	Shattuck	33	33	31½	32⅜
50	South Utah....	30c	30c	30c	30c
125	St. Mary's ...	58¼	58¼	58	58
5	Sup. & Bos....	2¾	2¾	2⅜	2⅞
280	Sup. Copper...	28	29½	28	29
456	Tamarack	51	52⅜	51	52
285	Trinity	10	10¼	9¾	10¼
551	U. S. Smelting.	43	43	43	44
141	U. S. Smelt.pf.	47⅛	47⅛	47	47⅛
635	Utah - Apex....	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
140	Utah Cons....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
185	Utah Copper...	73⅝	73⅝	73	73½
180	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
150	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½
20	Wolverine	61	61	60¼	60¼

RAILROADS.

33	Boston & Alb..	184	184	183½	184
80	Boston Elev...	86	86	85	85
615	Boston & Me..	34	36	34	35⅝
28	Fitchburg pf..	73	74	73	74
3	Conn. River...	160	160	160	160
300	Mass. Electric.	8	8¼	8	8¼
56	Mass. Elec. pf.	42	42	42	42
257	N. Y., N. H. & H.	81½	82¼	81¼	82½
12	Old Colony....	150	150	150	150
5	Vt. & Mass....	116	116	115	116
75	W. End St. Ry	64½	64½	64½	64½

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Chem.	70	70	70	70
117	Am. A. Ch. pf.	98	99	98	98½
10	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
5	Am. Fn. Serv.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Am. P. Ser. pf.	16	16	16	16
610	Am. Sugar	116	119⅝	116	119⅜
419	Am. Sugar pf.	116	117	116	117
1,893	Am. T. & Tel.	120	130½	120	130
35	Am. Woolen..	52	52	52	52
191	Am. Woolen pf	97¾	98	97¾	98
9,347	Atl. G. & W. I.	35¾	36	33½	35
9,140	A.G. & W.I. pf	46	49	44	44½
150	E. Bost. Land.	9	9	9	9
110	Edison	239	239	239	239
125	Gen. Electric..	179½	179½	179½	179½
15	Mass. Gas	89	89	88½	89
175	Mass. Gas pf..	87⅛	88	87½	88
10	McElwain pf..	97½	98	97½	98
6	Mergenthaler..	182	182	182	182
150	N. E. Teleph..	133	133½	131¾	133⅛
4	Pullman	167½	167½	167	167
35	Reece Buttonh.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
184	Swift & Co....	119	119½	119	119
20	Torrington	34½	34½	34	34½
4,315	United Fruit..	136	139	136	138
380	Un. Shoe Mach	49	49½	49	49½
10	Un. Shoe M. pf	29	29	29	29
2,114	U. S. Steel....	90⅝	88	86¼	87⅝
695	Ventura Oil...	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
25	Wollaston L'd.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s, 1924	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
13,400	Am.T.&T. 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
68,500	A.G. & W.I. 5s	77⅝	78½	70½	78½
3,000	N.T.Tel. 5s, '32	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	.60	1.00	Iron Blossom	.70	.75
B. St. Gas.	.23	.25	La Rose	.45	.49
Bingham ..	7⅛	8	Majestic	.55	.70
Bohemia ..	2	2⅛	McK.-D.	.30	.32
Begole	.90	1.00	Mex Metals..	.20	.22
Bost. Ely...	.20	.25	M. of Am...	2⅜	2⅝
Butte & L.	.31	.35	N. Baltic..	3½	4
Calaveras ..	1⅜	2	N. Cornelia	8½	9
Chief Con.	.92

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HOLDINGS IN BANKS BREAK ALL RECORDS

Their Resources on Sept. 2 $424,000,000 More Than Ever Before, Says Controller.

BIG GROWTH IN DEPOSITS

Surplus $751,000,000 More Than on Sept. 12, 1914—Other Effects of the Reserve Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, gave out a statement today showing the great increase in banking facilities since the Federal Reserve Act became effective. The Controller's statement, which is based on the returns from the national banks as of Sept. 2, shows an extraordinary growth of the banking business in all directions, larger capital, greater resources, and wider activities. The statement follows:

"The statement of condition of the 7,618 national banks of the United States as of Sept. 2, 1915, is especially interesting as indicative of the expansion of business which has taken place in this country since the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system in November last.

"The total resources of these banks on Sept. 2 exceeded by more than $424,- the greatest resources ever shown in any previous call in the history of the national banking system, and amounted to $12,267,090,429. The increase in resources over the call of June 23, 1915, was $471,000,000. The increase in resources over the call of Sept. 12, 1914, was $783,000,000.

"Loans and discounts, including letters of credit and customers' liability on account of acceptances, amounted to $[illegible],000,000, being an increase over the June statement of $165,000,000, and showing an increase, as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of $426,000,000.

Biggest Deposits in History.

"Total deposits (individuals and banks) amounted to $9,229,000,000, exceeding by $357,000,000 the highest amount ever previously shown and being $408,000,000 in excess of the total deposits shown in the statement of June 23. The increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, was $1,042,000,000.

"Notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable amounted to $105,000,000, being an increase as compared with June 23 of only $7,000,000, and a reduction as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of $44,000,000.

"Overdrafts amounted to $5,800,000, against $5,173,000 on June 23, and $17,142,000 on Sept. 12, 1914.

"Bonds (other than United States) and stocks owned aggregated $1,311,000,000 on Sept. 2, as compared with $1,284,000,000 on June 23, 1915, and $1,056,000,000 on Sept. 12, 1914.

"Specie and legal tender notes held by the banks Sept. 2 amounted to $842,000,000, an increase of $53,000,000 as compared with June 23, and a reduction as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of only $61,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the banks had transferred since Sept. 12, 1914, to the Federal Reserve banks $315,000,000 for reserves and paid $54,000,000 subscription to stock of Federal Reserve banks.

"The balances carried with approved reserve agents Sept. 2 amounted to $811,000,000, as compared with $737,000,000 on June 23, 1915, and $673,000,000 on Sept. 12, 1914; an actual increase in the balances carried with reserve agents, as compared with a year ago, of $138,000,000, notwithstanding the withdrawals under the Federal Reserve act.

"Exchanges for Clearing House increased from $213,000,000 in June, 1915, and from $118,000,000 on Sept. 12, 1914, to $287,000,000 on Sept. 2, 1915.

"The balances carried with Federal Reserve banks on Sept. 2, 1915, amounted to $315,000,000 against $312,000,000 on June 23, 1915, and nothing in September, 1914.

Seventy-five New Banks.

"Since Sept. 12, 1914, there has been an increase of seventy-five in the number of National banks, and in their capital of $8,000,000.

"The circulation of national banks Sept. 2, 1915, amounted to $718,000,000, a reduction, as compared with June 23, of $4,000,000, and a reduction, as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of $200,000,000, arising principally from the retirement of emergency currency.

"Federal Reserve notes held by the national banks on Sept. 2, 1915, amounted to $3,779,000, as compared with $6,415,000 on June 23, 1915.

"The national banks of the country reported on Sept. 2, 1915, investments in banking houses aggregating $246,000,000, amounting, on an average, to 23 per cent. of their total capital, or 2 per cent. of their total assets.

"Customers' liability to national banks on account of letters of credit issued, on Sept. 2, 1915, amounted to $52,000,000, and on account of acceptances to $16,000,000. These two items are shown separately in the reports on condition for the first time in the statements of Sept. 2.

"The lawful reserve held by the national banks on Sept. 2, 1915, reached the unprecedented total of $1,989,000,000, exceeding by more than $1,000,000,000 the greatest reserve ever held by the national banks at any time prior to 1905.

"The total reserve now held shows an increase as compared with June 23, 1915, of $129,000,000, and an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, of $292,000,000.

"The excess, or surplus, reserve breaks all previous records, and amounted on Sept. 2, 1915, to $968,000,000, being an increase as compared with June 23, 1915, of $90,000,000. The increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1914, under the old reserve requirements amounts to $751,000,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.13	Mexican	.36
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con.	.78
Caledonia	.68	Ophir	.36
Challenge Con.	.07	Overman	.11
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.25	Savage	.08
Con. Imperial	.02	Seg. Belcher	.04
Gould & Curry	.04	Sierra Nevada	.87
Hale & Norcross	.16	Union Con.	.76
Jacket Con.	.17	Utah Con.	.04

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.70	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.76	Comb. Fraction	.07
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.06
Midway	.12	Florence	.44
Mizpah Exten.	.28	G'field Consol.	1.80
Montana	.20	G'field Kewanas	.30
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.20
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten.	1.30
Tonopah Exten.	2.65	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.30	Simmerone	.15
West End	.61	Nevada Hills	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.66
Atlanta	.24	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.35	MANHATTAN.	
		Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9¼	10	Isabella	16½	17
Elkton	26	27	Jackpot	6½	7¼
El Paso	75	80	McKinney	42	47
Findlay	3¼	4¼	Portland	168	173
Golden Cy.	17⅝	17¾	Yindicator	167¼	168
Gold Dol.	2¼	4	Rav. B. H.	3¼	4
Gold Sov.	5	6			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. H. & F. W. Pelzer are distributing a booklet on the United Cigar Stores Company of America.

The Pennsylvania Company will be prepared on Nov. 8 to supply engraved bonds in exchange for temporary certificates representing general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds.

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey yesterday approved a bond issue of $19,077,000 of the Morris & Essex Railroad. Of this amount, $9,238,000 have already been issued and are now approved, and the rest are new bonds.

E. H. Rollins & Sons and William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., have purchased jointly $4,500,000 ten-year 6 per cent. convertible debentures of the Great Western Power Company of California.

COTTON OIL DIVIDEND.

American Declares 1 Per Cent. on the Common Stock.

Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company yesterday declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, the first payment ordered since the semi-annual disbursement of 2½ per cent. was passed on June 1, 1911. The usual preferred stock dividend of 8 per cent. for the half year was also declared, both payments being due Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 11.

Earnings of the company are understood to be running at a rate equivalent to 7 per cent. on the junior shares after interest and preferred stock dividends were paid. It was assumed in financial quarters that the dividend was a quarterly payment, although distributions in the past have been semi-annually.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Market sentiment on the Exchange was cheerful throughout the day, with the standard stocks specially in demand. There were some further indications of liquidation in certain of the "war stocks," but this was ignored so far as the general market was concerned. United States Steel common was one of the particularly strong issues, Anaconda Copper was also a market feature, scoring one of the greatest gains of the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alaska Gold	32⅝	33⅝	32½	33⅝
1,830	A. Chalmers	41¼	41¼	38½	39½
1,740	Am. Beet S.	68¼	69¼	67¾	68⅝
1,710	Am. Can	60⅝	61⅝	60	60⅜
190	Am. Car & F.	86¼	87½	86¼	86⅝
140	Am. Ice Sec.	27½	27½	26⅝	27
10	Am. Linseed	25	25	25	25
240	Am. Loco.	68⅝	68⅝	66¼	68¼
920	Am. Smelting	92⅞	92⅝	91⅝	92⅜
150	Am. Sugar	117¼	120	117¼	119½
6,320	Anaconda Cop.	82⅝	86	82½	86
320	At. T. & S. F.	108⅜	111¼	108¾	111
730	Baldwin Loco.	126	130½	125¾	129½
50	Balt. & Ohio	95⅜	95¾	93⅜	95¼
20	Beth. Steel	430	430	430	430
420	B. R. T.	91½	92½	91⅜	91⅜
150	Central Leath.	59⅜	59⅜	59¼	59¼
250	Ches. & Ohio	62	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝
40	C., M. & St. P.	96¼	96½	96¼	96⅜
620	C., R. I. & P.	20	20¾	19⅝	19⅞
320	Chino Copper	53¾	54	52⅝	53⅛
180	Col. F. & Iron	56¼	57⅝	56	57⅜
40	Corn Products	20¾	20¾	20¼	20⅝
3,800	Crucible St.	75	76	72	75½
390	Dis. Securities	45	46¼	44⅜	46¼
1,630	Erie	44⅛	44⅝	43⅝	44⅜
40	Erie 1st pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
860	Goodrich Co.	75⅛	75½	73½	74⅛
60	Gt. North. Ore	50⅝	51	50⅝	51
90	Gt. North. pf.	129⅝	127	126½	127
40	Guggenheim E.	72	72	71⅛	71⅞
740	Inspirat. Cop.	45¾	46⅜	45¼	46
150	Inter-Met.	24½	25¼	24½	25
1,005	Interboro Con.	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25
20	Inter. Con. pf.	81	81	81	81
180	Kan. City So.	33⅝	34½	33⅜	34⅛
190	Lehigh Valley	81¾	82½	81¾	82½
180	Maxwell Motor	75⅝	77	75¾	77
20	Max. M. T. pf.	59¾	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
290	Mexican Pet.	88½	89¼	88½	89¼
360	Miami Cop.	34⅛	35	34¼	34⅝
190	Mo. Pacific	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
10	Nevada Cons.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
290	N. Y. Central	104¼	104½	103¾	104⅛
50	N. Y. N. H. & H.	81¼	82⅜	81¼	82
40	N. Y. O. & W.	32⅝	32½	32½	32⅝
80	Northern Pac.	116⅛	116⅜	116⅛	116⅜
400	Pensylvania	61½	61½	60⅝	60⅝
20	Pitts. Coal	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
20	Press. St. Car.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
140	Ray Copper	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
8,930	Reading	84⅝	85⅝	84⅜	85⅛
100	Rep. I. & S.	53	54	53	54
590	Southern Pac.	102⅛	103¼	102⅛	103
50	Southern Ry.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
160	Tenn. Copper	62	62⅜	62	62⅛
50	Tenn. Cop. Rts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
290	Third Av.	63½	63⅞	62⅞	63½
120	Union Bag	84	84½	83½	84⅛
1,040	Union Pacific	138½	139⅜	138¼	139⅛
3,600	U. S. Rubber	56⅛	58½	56¼	57⅝
15,300	U. S. Steel	86⅜	88	86¼	87⅝
780	Utah Copper	73	74	73	74
50	Va.-Car. Ch.	49¼	49¼	48⅞	49¼
50	Western Md.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
20	West. U. Tel.	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,920	Westing. El.	69⅝	72½	69⅝	72⅛
55,755.					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.25	.25	.25	.25
1,700	Comstock	.15	.15	.15	.15
200	Elkhorn	.24	.24	.24	.24
400	Goldfield Fi.	.45	.45	.45	.45
500	Gold. Merger	.22	.22	.22	.22
400	Jim Butler	.77	.77	.77	.77
300	Mexican	.39	.39	.39	.39
500	Mizpah Ext.	.30	.30	.29	.29
100	Tonopah Min.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
300	Union Cons.	.77½	.77½	.77½	.77½
300	West End	.65	.65	.65	.65
5,700.					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Securitv.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97½	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅛	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅛	4.80
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101½	101⅜	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99¾	99⅝	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99½	6.25
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100¼	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99	99⅛	6.50
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96¾	96⅞	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.75
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100¼	4.40
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Can. North'n.	5	Sept., 1917	98	98⅜	5.70
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	102⅝	5.65
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	97⅜	97⅝	5.75
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.80
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92½	94	13.65
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	99	100	5.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	100	101	5.56
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	" 1918	93	98½	6¾
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101½	4.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.73
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.53
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Hook. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101½	4.40
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.35
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100	100⅜	1.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100	100⅜	5.76
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98	98¼	7.35
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99⅜	100⅛	5.65
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun. 15, '21	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99½	6.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97¼	98½	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	99⅝	100	5.30
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅝	102¼	4.60
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.85
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100¼	5.40
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.58
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7¼

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.75	4.60
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	5.05	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.70	4.50
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.10	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.70
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.65
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.75	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.70	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L. I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.45
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.75	4.45

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.25	37.00	36.00	36.50
Lead		4.90		4.90
Spelter	*15.25		*15.25	
Anthmony	35.00	36.00	34.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$100.00		$95.00	
Aluminium	55.00	57.00	†54.00	57.00
Iron. No. 2 X fdy.	16.75	17.25	16.25	16.75

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	74 0 0	74 10 0
Copper, futures	74 10 0	75 0 0
Tin, spot	163 10 0	162 10 0
Tin, futures	162 15 0	161 10 0
Spelter	77 0 0	76 0 0
Lead	24 6 3	24 10 0

$112,000,000 ORDERS FOR WAR MUNITIONS

Westinghouse and American Steel Foundries Make Their Figures Public.

The total amount of orders for war munitions taken by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the American Steel Foundries Company was announced yesterday.

"War orders booked by the Westinghouse Electric and subsidiaries," said Chairman Guy E. Tripp, "amount to approximately $94,000,000. This includes 'firm orders,' orders subject to cancellation for undelivered goods by payment of an agreed profit, and orders subject to cancellation on undelivered goods on three months' notice to stop work."

Mr. Tripp stated that of a total of $12,695,000 5 per cent. convertible bonds recently issued approximately $11,500,000 had already been converted into stock.

The American Steel Foundries' orders aggregate $18,000,000 for forgings for shells. A statement issued by the company said that the machining would be done by the Westinghouse Electric Company, while the Pollack Steel Company would furnish a part of the forgings.

This statement indicated that work on the Steel Foundries' contracts might figure also in the total reported by the Westinghouse Company. Last September Mr. Tripp announced that the volume of war business then on hand amounted to $60,000,000, chiefly rifle contracts. The figures made public yesterday were not far below preliminary estimates made in the financial district, which called for orders worth $100,000,000.

AUTO MERGER FINANCING.

New Peerless Company to Have a Capitalization of $25,000,000.

Further plans for the new $25,000,000 automobile combination, the Peerless Truck and Motor Corporation, were made public yesterday. The operating management of the two companies which were merged to form the new concern, the Peerless Motor Car Company, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, and the General Vehicle Company of Long Island City, will remain unchanged for the present. Officers for the new company have not yet been chosen.

The financing of the merger involves the issuing of $5,000,000 worth of ten-year 6 per cent. convertible notes. The capital stock is $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is to be issued at once.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Aetna Explosives
Babcock & Wilcox
Computing-Tab.-Recording
Empire Steel & Iron
E. W. Bliss
Ingersoll-Rand
Niles-Bement-Pond
New Jersey Zinc
New York Shipbuilding
Remington Typewriter
Singer Manufacturing
Scovill Manufacturing
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
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Atlantic Fruit & Steamship
Atlantic Gulf & West Indies
Canadian Car & Foundry
Chandler Motor Car Co.
Gulf States Steel
Internat'l Mercantile Marine Issues
Peerless Truck & Motor Corporation

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'Phones Broad 6961—2—3—4—5—6.

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20 Atlantic Refining
50 Buckeye P. L.
25 Eureka P. L.
50 National Transit
50 Ohio Oil
25 S. O. of N. J.
WE WILL SELL
25 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
25 So. West Pa. P. L.
15 S. O. of Kentucky
10 S. O. of Ohio
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

WANTED
Du Pont Powder Com. (old)
Remington Typewriter Com.
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Singer Manufacturing
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Bought—Sold—Quoted
Aetna Explosives
Victoria Oil
Amer. Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

Aetna Explosives
Chandler Motor
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Computing-Tab-Rec
Du Pont Powders
PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROGE
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

The Handicap on Investors

In several States a lack of laws requiring corporations to supply information requisite for intelligent investment tends to keep the public in the dark.

Read the story in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

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The Answer to the Question

When War Orders Stop —?

Send for our booklet containing a comprehensive treatise on this subject. Ask for 3-T, free upon request.

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American Brass
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876, New York.

Amer. Tube & Stamp.
Babcock & Wilcox
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N Y 'PHONE BROAD 3655

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT JACOB DONIGER has withdrawn as a member of the firm of Doniger Brothers, manufacturers of caps at 663 Broadway, New York City, and that the undersigned have formed a new partnership to continue the business under the same name at the same address.

Dated New York, November 1, 1915.

(Signed) HENRY DONIGER,
DAVID D. DONIGER,
ISAAC A. DONIGER.

POWDER STOCKS

WE WILL SELL
50 Atlas Com.
50 Du Pont Com.
30 Hercules Com.
WE WILL BUY
100 Atlas Pfd.
100 Du Pont (Old)
Ex. Dividend
100 Hercules Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

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Common
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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Seven Wall St., NEW YORK. Penobscot Bldg., DETROIT.
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We Specialize In
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Semet
Solvay
Solvay-Process
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.

First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and sixty-six thousand, one hundred and ninety-six Dollars and eight cents ($266,196.08). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.

**First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B

SEE TRADE DAMPER IN SHIP OWNERSHIP

Chamber of Commerce Fears Private Capital Would Be Driven from Field.

SURE BAR TO COMPETITION

Job Too Big for Government and Not in Line with Railway Regulation.

President Seth Low of the Chamber of Commerce said at the monthly meeting yesterday that a serious aspect of the present shipping situation lies in renewed agitation for Government owned steamships.

"We are familiar with Government ownership and operation of railroads and other enterprises," said he, "which are in the nature of a monopoly. In connection with the railroads of this country we have a system of private ownership and Government regulation. These things apply to objects which are in the nature of a monopoly, not an absolute monopoly covering the whole field, but a monopoly as to part of the field which they do cover.

"The proposal of the Government for the ownership and operation of ships engaged in foreign commerce, so far as my knowledge goes, is quite novel. It seems upon the face of it as if it would go without saying that private capital will not compete with the taxing power. But the great danger appears to be, leaving all questions of detail aside, that the Government will put in a very small sum compared to the great need, but, nevertheless, that small sum will keep out of such enterprises perhaps $10, $20 or $50 for every dollar that the Government will be willing to put in. At any rate, that is the point of view that impresses, I think, the committee of the Chamber which has had this matter in charge."

Mr. Low said that the alternative plan proposed by the Chamber last January for increasing the merchant marine was being put into the form of bills which may be submitted to Congress in the next session.

The Chamber expressed deep satisfaction when Welding Ring announced that the Cahal referendum had been carried at Tuesday's election.

"As near as we could ascertain up to 11 o'clock this morning," said Mr. Ring, "the referendum was carried by a majority of about 85,000 down to the Bronx. The vote in New York City has not yet been calculated, but a close estimate of it is somewhere between 50,000 and 75,000 in favor of the amendment, so that it is safely carried."

Mr. Ring added that State Engineer Williams believed that the funds to be obtained under the referendum would bring a completion of a large part of the canal for operation next year, while the way would be open from Albany to Buffalo in 1917.

The Chamber elected Charles T. Gwynne Secretary to succeed the late Sereno S. Pratt. Mr. Gwynne was Assistant Secretary before yesterday's action was taken. He entered the employ of the Chamber twenty years ago as a stenographer. Following the election of Mr. Gwynne a new office was created, the occupant to be known as Executive Officer, and the selection of Dr. John Franklin Crowell, former President of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., was announced. Dr. Crowell for a number of years has been associate editor of The Wall Street Journal and for four years was attached to the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. Correspondence and publicity work of the Chamber will be directed by Dr. Crowell.

ENFORCING SEAMEN'S ACT.

Sailors Being Examined and Drilled Under the New Law.

The Seamen's act went into effect yesterday, and steamers and sailing vessels in New York Harbor are being supplied with certificated seamen and boat handlers as fast as the examiners can pass them.

Dr. H. V. Jones of the United States Public Health Service examined 100 seamen yesterday, and gave 90 of them certificates, which they took to the local Steamboat Inspection Board in the Custom House and exchanged for able seamen's certificates. They do not pass in anything but physical condition. At 5 o'clock Dr. Jones had still 50 men waiting, who will return this morning to be examined.

Senior Captain H. West of the United States Coast Guard Service had only two Inspectors to send to the steamship pier yesterday to put the crews through the lifeboat drill and pass them for boat handlers. He said that the United States Local Inspection Board and the Lighthouse Service were sending out Inspectors also to assist in examining men. If there are not enough to do the work in a reasonable time, the navy will be called on to furnish examiners. No ships will be detained, and some may not comply with the law until they return on their next trip.

The National Seamen and Firemen's Union has been complaining at the trouble the men have to take in getting certificates and the severity of the medical examination they have to pass. Delegates at the shipping offices yesterday were urging the men to demand an extra $5 a month for getting the certificates..

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Salvage Stock—90% Perfect Condition
100,000 YARDS STAPLE

Cotton Goods

Dresses, Waists, Skirts, etc.

By Order of Whom It May Concern
Today, Friday, November 5th, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
394 Broadway, N. Y. C., at Walker St.

PIECE GOODS

Comprise Amoskeag, Chambrays, Ginghams, Linen, Crepe, Zephyrs, Duck, Percales, Madras, etc. All in original pieces. Also 400 dozen Made-up Dresses, Middy Blouses, Skirts, etc. Also large quantity of Trimming used in manufacture of dresses. Also, for account of whom it may concern,

500 Dozen HAT LEATHERS,

2 BALES STRAW BRAID AND 1 MOTOR.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Department,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee's Foreclosure Sale

TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1915,

At 3 P. M.

On the premises of the Company at West Watertown, Mass., the entire factory plant, with the machinery, tools and fixtures of

THE MASSACHUSETTS FAN CO.

Manufacturers of Blowers

To be sold as a whole at foreclosure sale at public auction. The above plant consists of about 55,180 sq. ft. of land, with following buildings: Main blower shop, 120x48; blacksmith shop, 40x32; main machine shop, 56x 86; ell machine shop, 30x32; office, 72x48; boiler room, with electric power plant.

This plant is ready for immediate operation, and with its large machinery is suitable for any kind of heavy work, is centrally located and has spur track. Will be sold in one lot for cash. A deposit of $5000 required. Inspection of this plant and all other information may be obtained from

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AUCTIONEER with 10 years' selling experience and good following is open for position or will invest in partnership. Not afraid of hard work. Can be seen in action daily. Address Results, A 355 Times.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Apparel, Glassware, Oil, and Feathers Are Passed On.

Franklin Simon & Co. and Kaskel & Kaskel were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the contention that shirt bosoms, blouses, and other wearing apparel composed of cotton or cotton and flax were properly dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as cotton or other vegetable fibre wearing apparel. The goods were ornamented with loom woven or pleated tucks, and on this account the Collector returned the merchandise for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "articles made in whole or in part of tuckings." Judge Cooper held the articles were not the kind of tuckings provided for.

F. L. Kraemer & Co. imported chemical glassware of many varieties for the Board of Education of this city, for which free entry was claimed. The Collector exacted duty at 60 per cent. under the provision in the Act of 1909 for blown glassware. It was claimed that, as the merchandise was of a scientific character and imported by the order of an educational body, exemption should have been granted by the Collector. Judge Sullivan held, however, that free entry is predicated upon compliance with certain regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury. As these rules were not observed in the matter of filing an affidavit, the apparatus was held properly taxed.

It was decided that oil which, upon analysis, shows a mixture of 92.12 per cent. of rape seed oil and 7.88 per cent. of petroleum is not entitled to classification as rape seed oil under the specific provision for such commodity in the old tariff. The Collector classified the product as a combination of oils and took duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Zinkeisen & Co., the importers, claimed a rate of 10 cents per gallon as rape seed oil, or 20 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. Judge McClelland, sustaining the latter claim, held that being a combination of a vegetable and a mineral oil duty was improperly taken by the Collector. As the old tariff contained no more specific provision for the merchandise under protest, the General Appraiser ruled it fell under the so-called "catch-all" paragraph.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official yesterday in the protest case of the Ostrich Feather and Produce Agency of Port Elizabeth, Africa, held that the testimony was so conflicting that he would give the importers the benefit of the doubt. The issue did not involve the foreign market value of the feathers, but turned on the question whether a commission of 2½ per cent. should be added to the dutiable value. The point at issue was whether the feathers did or did not belong to the African agency at the time the orders for the goods were placed by the New York importers, whose identity was not revealed. The importers made out what undisputed would amount to a prima facie case, but the testimony was challenged by the Government counsel. The Government's evidence, the General Appraiser held, did not warrant including the commission in the dutiable value. Sustaining the protestants, Judge McClelland remarked: "It is simply a case where I have given the importers the benefit of the doubt." A dispute over market values of ostrich feathers from Rosenbaum & Co., Port Elizabeth, was settled in favor of the American importers.

KRESGE CO. CUTS A MELON.

Raises Capital to $10,000,000, with 80 Per Cent. for Holders.

The S. S. Kresge Company, which operates 5 and 10 cent stores in many cities, is to be taken over by a new corporation of the same name, whose common stock capitalization will be $10,000,000, against $6,000,000 for the present concern. The process will result in an exchange of eighteen shares of new stock, whose par value is to be $10 a share, for each $100 share now held. This will amount to a stock dividend of 80 per cent., and in addition common shareholders will have opportunity of subscribing at par for two new shares for each old share held.

President S. S. Kresge sent a letter to shareholders yesterday asking that common stock be deposited with the Equitable Trust Company before Dec. 15 for the exchange. The latter said that the $1,000,000 capital to be obtained through the sale of stock would enable the company to open twenty-five stores next year. The concern now has 138 stores, from which it is estimated by Mr. Kresge that $20,000,000 of merchandise will be sold in the current year.

TEST CASE ON IMPORTS.

The Meaning of the Term "Consigned for Sale" Involved.

The troublesome question of ascertaining the proper dutiable value on so-called "consigned" goods, frequently a subject of controversy under former tariffs, came to the front again yesterday under the present Tariff act when Board 1 of the General Appraisers heard testimony in a case involving importations of pineapples put up by the J. S. Johnson Company in its factory at Nassau, Bahama Islands.

Henry J. Webster, counsel for the Johnson Company, alleged that Board 2 had exceeded its legal powers by adopting United States selling prices of imported pineapples and deducting the duty, freight, and other expenses. The controversy hinged on the interpretation to be given Section L of the Tariff act of 1913, referring to goods "consigned for sale." Mr. Webster argued that the term "consigned for sale," as used in the law authorizing the computation from American values, applied only to goods shipped by one party to another to sell for the account of the consignor.

As the shipment in question was from the Johnson Company in Nassau to the same concern in this city, it was claimed that the shipment was not "consigned for sale in the generally accepted sense of the term, and that accordingly the cost of production method should have been adopted instead of the American value method. This latter method is based on the cost of manufacture or production, with additions for general expenses, and profit.

Several witnesses from well-known commission houses were put on the stand in behalf of the protestants to show that "consigned" goods never belonged to the consignee, but were sold by him for commission only. Among these were J. P. Chamberlain, woolen merchant; Mr. Wiley of J. K. Armsby & Co., canned goods and groceries, and Mr. Calvet of Pablo, Calvet & Co., South American products.

The present case derives its importance, in the estimation of importers and Government officials alike, owing to the fact that many varieties of goods especially manufactured in foreign countries for the American market and not sold abroad may be affected by the ultimate decision in this case, probably by the Customs Court of Appeals. John R. Rafter and Charles D. Lawrence appearing for the Department of Justice objected strenuously to the admission of testimony regarding the commercial meaning of the phrase "consigned for sale," but the testimony was admitted by the board. The Government's attorneys maintained that there was no error in the action of Board 2. After briefs have been filed the board will make a decision.

Chandler Motors Oversubscribed.

With the closing of the subscription books for stock of the new Chandler Motor Car Company, which was offered through an underwriting syndicate at 85, Hornblower & Weeks announced yesterday that the 48,000 shares underwritten had been more than twelve times oversubscribed. Subscriptions were received from 5,000 individuals and firms, and totaled approximately 600,000 shares. Allotment letters will be sent out next week, and the syndicate managers announced that preference would be given subscriptions under 50 shares.

Bankers Meet Today.

The Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America will meet today at the Hotel Biltmore. Lewis B. Franklin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company and President of the Association, it is expected, will announce his committees and outline the policies and program for the year.

Williams Quits U. S. Tire Company.

E. S. Williams, President of the United States Tire Company, has resigned and will devote his exclusive attention to the mechanical rubber business of the United States Rubber Company. J. Newton Gunn, assistant to Colonel Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, has been made President of the tire company.

BUSINESS NOTES.

While the direct exports from this country to Siam amount to about $1,000,000 a year, more than one-quarter of the amount is for cigarettes.

Doernberg & Stein, manufacturers of women's underwear, 40 East Twenty-first Street, will remove tomorrow to 23 and 25 East Twenty-first Street.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WILL PAY CASH for quantity F. & H. or Botany broadcloth; must be cheap; submit color, assortment, and price. S 42 Times.

WANTED, quantity gray and blue chinchilla, blue and brown diagonals, or Meltons and Matelambs. A. & L. Rosenfeld & Co., 40 Wooster St.

WILL BUY any quantity of plushes. Madison Square 7161.

NORTHWEST JOBBER, wishing to increase their line and having very large established trade through Middle States, desires trade connections with manufacturers in the following lines: automobile accessories and supplies; thresners' supplies, and hardware specialties. Z 226 Times Annex.

ATTENTION!—Contractors on athletic underwear wanted. Davis Manufacturing Co., 1,101 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS with large plant will take infants' and children's coats. Phone Stagg 2208.

JOBS OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES, SIZES 2 TO 6 AND 6 TO 14, TO CLOSE OUT. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. GREENBERG & PICKER, 512 BROADWAY.

CLOSE OUT Manchester velveteen, 200, 2½c.; narrow wale corduroy, 31-inch, tan, 28c. Gottfried, 109 Mercer. Spring 8825.

SAMPLE DRESSES to close out at once. Elegant Dress Co.; 110 West 14th.

JOB OF silk dresses, newest models, fur trimmed. Simpson, 152 West 21st.

WILL CLOSE out job of dresses very reasonable. Yale Dress, 144 West 27th.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, PLUSH COATS AND FUR-TRIMMED MIXTURE BROADCLOTH AND ZIBELINE COATS; ALL SNAPPY STYLES AND LATEST MODELS. I. & B. SAPIRO CLOAK CO., 37 WEST 20TH ST.

5,000 COATS for immediate delivery; plushes, corduroys, broadcloth, zibelines, variety of mixtures, fur trimmed and plain; prices $3.50 up; misses' and ladies' sizes. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 27 West 20th St.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 25th St. Chelsea 2198-8618.

100 PIECES of Julliard men's wear navy blue French serge; will sell below market price for spot cash. Address S. P., 122 Times Downtown.

PLUSH, CORDUROY, ARABIAN, AND MATELAM COATS for immediate delivery. Starkes & Toskar, 7 W. 18th St. Chel. 5173.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' clothing cut, trimmed and made, $4.50 up; specials, $5.75 up. Goldfrank Mfg. Co., Inc., 32 Union Square.

MANUFACTURER has 75 pieces of Julliard French serge No. 4408, all colors; sell at 43½c. net cash. M. N., 223 Times.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush corduroy and zibeline coats, also velvet suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

PLUSH COATS, skunk collars, $11.75 up; corduroys, $4.75 up; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

BUYERS wanted for a job of suits and coats; $20 value at $10. I. Scheidlinger & Co., 314 7th Av.

MANUFACTURER has 75 pieces of Julliard French serge, No. 4408, all colors; sell at 43½c. net cash. M. N. 223 Times.

BLACK ZIBELINE and striped coating for sale cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 40 West 17th.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, 36 striped messalines, various patterns. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

LACES.—We do gold and silver lame on laces. American Novelty Works, 279 6th Av.

2,000 PLUSH and fur-trimmed coats; reasonable prices. 7th floor, 129 West 22d.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4843.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 858.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery; $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 1,350.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Says Cotton Won't Drop Much.

A Mississippi merchant who reached this city yesterday was very optimistic regarding the future of the cotton market. He said that reports to the effect that more cotton would be produced than was estimated were largely exaggerated. He admitted that the continued good weather in the cotton belt would add something to the crop, but asserted that outside of Oklahoma there was no reason to fear a material addition to the present supply. With the coming of killing frosts in the cotton belt averaging Nov. 10, it is expected that by a week from that date, at least, the growth of cotton for all practical purposes will be at an end. Locally, the present position of the cotton market is attributed to a too rapid rise in the recent past.

Much Hosiery Is Being Sold.

In one way or another a great deal of merchandise is being disposed of by local sellers of hosiery. Not only is the retail trade buying well from the jobbers on both Fall and Spring goods, but the export demand, both for civilian and war purposes, is said to be increasing almost daily. A good deal of the latter business is coming from unusual sources, such as private donations of considerable size for soldier and refugee use, from clubs and associations, and from newspaper funds. An Italian newspaper is said to be especially active along this line, and is purchasing wool hosiery for wear in the fight against the Austrians. The mail order houses are also buying well. Wool hosiery is getting scarce and high here, due both to the scarcity of dye stuffs, of which these hose absorb a good bit, and the high cost of wool yarns. Fibre silk hose are also difficult to obtain at "reasonable" prices. Green hose in any style are practically out of the market, and navy blues are very hard to get.

Shoe Trade Is Doing Well.

Reports from the shoe trade continue optimistic, both as regards advance business for Spring and business for the current season. A little cooler weather, however, would put more life into the call for "at once" goods. Men's rubber heeled shoes in the $3 to $4 grades are selling well, though mostly on staple lasts with fairly wide toes. Narrow toe business is divided about evenly between blacks and dark tans. High-cut shoes for women, that is, shoes of eight inches and over, are reported in demand only in solid colors. Felt and men's slippers, rubbers and gaiters are doing well, which is usual at this time of the year. One of the leather innovations is the introduction of colored calfskin by a Western tanner, which, it is said, can be washed with soap and water and will not fade. Colored buckskin is also on the market as a result of the popularity of colored kid.

Japanese Silks Up Again.

The Yokohama raw silk market has surprised buyers by another sudden upward movement this week of $25 per picul of 133 1-3 pounds, and holders are offering sparingly, even at the advance. Sales for the week there amounted to 4,000 bales. Stocks continue steady at 11,000 bales, against 24,000 bales at this time last year. Canton continues to advance, and very few offers are being received because of the paucity of stocks. Shanghai reports a fresh advance of about $30 on steam filatures, and it is difficult to obtain new shipments before February or March. Tsatlees are in good demand, and are scarce and high. Tussahs have touched the $180 mark this week, for first quality for the first time in eighteen months. A year ago they were at the $108 mark. The Milan market is very firm, and holders have little silk to offer for nearby deliveries. Locally, business continues good, with prices advancing.

Activity in Overcoatings.

The demand for men's wear piece goods is confined almost exclusively to novelty overcoatings at the present moment. There is a dearth of these goods in the market, with little prospect of the clothiers being able to secure additional supplies. The mills that were far-sighted enough to hold back what they had on the novelty overcoating order have been able to get almost any price they desired within reason. The demand for novelty goods in heavyweights has carried the entire line of overcoatings with it, and there is practically nothing of a desirable nature to be secured.

Profitable to Buy Early.

The opening of men's wear fabrics occurs some time before the dress goods lines are brought out. With the dye situation as it exists today and the increasing cost of raw materials, it will be profitable for the ready-to-wear manufacturers in the women's wear trade to place their orders early, as the heavy buying of the clothiers will force up prices for them if they delay. Outside the price end of the situation there is the question of fast dyes. The women's wear manufacturer who is able to guarantee the colors in his product will hold an immense advantage over his competitors who have had to buy goods in which substitute colors are used. It would appear certain that early purchases by the coat and suit manufacturer will not bring him regrets.

No Recessions on Pile Fabrics.

Prices on pile fabrics have advanced to such a point that many cutters-up are looking for a decline when the production finally catches up with the demand. The manufacturers, however, look for no price changes except in an upward direction. Their reason for so believing is that the advances have come about not mainly through the operation of a large demand but through another influence, which is the dye scarcity. This stringency of coloring stuffs has held back the manufacturers from making deliveries and hampered production to such an extent that premiums have been readily paid by the cutting-up trade. Goods in the gray are easy enough to get, but procuring dyes for coloring the merchandise is another matter. While there continues to be a scarcity of dyes no price recessions may be expected.

An Outlook Too Narrow.

The executive for an association noted for the number of successful campaigns which it has waged for various trade reforms believes that too many organizations devote themselves to routine matters. While a certain amount of ordinary business must be transacted by an association, he said, a greater interest should be taken in factors affecting the industry represented either from without or within the organization itself. With a broader outlook the association might get at fundamental evils which are responsible for many of the abuses they are now taking up in a half-spirited way.

Gray Goods Situation Muddled.

At least so far as prices were concerned the printcloths end of the local gray goods market was in pretty much of a muddle yesterday. Because of the quiet and the uncertain position of cotton there was more or less of a scramble for business, and in several cases asking and bid prices bore little resemblance to each other. Some good spot sales were told of, however, on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4¼ cents, on 38½-inch 64-56s at 4¾ cents, and on 38½-inch 60-48s at 4½ cents. There were rumors that spot 64-60s could even be had at 4⅜ cents, but they were not confirmed. Thirty-nine-inch 80 squares and 68-72s at 6½ and 6 cents, respectively, were also told of. The feature in the sheetings and drills was the return of interest of the bag trade in the former goods after quite a prolonged neglect. Business on fancies was reported fair to good. Average spot prices on standard printcloths, which are more or less nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

Wash Goods Are Doing Well.

Reports from the jobbing trade conflict with those from the wash goods end of the primary cottons market in that they tell of an advance business from the road for Spring that does not jibe exactly with what has been said about the ordering of these goods from the mills. In other words, the mills seem not yet to have felt the full effects of the business the jobbers say they are getting. From all accounts, however, both branches of the trade are doing pretty well. Production is being the more hampered as the scarcity of color stuffs grows, and it is asserted in some quarters that the question of deliveries will not be a minor one during the coming season by any means. A wide variety of novelties is selling both in yarn-dyed and printed goods, though the former seem to be moving the better. Silk and cotton combinations are also good. Since recent price advances have become effective there has been quite a bit of improvement in demand from the jobbers.

Merinos at the London Sale.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,400 bales, principally merinos. Americans secured several lots of greasy, and Russians paid 2s. 2½d. for Queensland scoured. The market was firm and in sellers' favor, with the exception of heavy merino.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Fri and Sat.; moderate w. winds.

Ga. and Fla—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy; light variable winds.

East Tex.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Ark.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Fri.; Sat. fair; fresh w. winds.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair and cooler Fri.; Sat. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Fri.; Sat. cloudy, with snow or rain; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except unsettled in n. Sat., continued mild temperature.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., continued warm, followed by cooler Sat. night.

Wis.—Fair Fri. Sat., unsettled, with probably showers; warmer Fri. and in e. Sat.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri. and warmer, with probably showers by night. Sat., cloudy and cooler.

Iowa—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably unsettled Sat. night; cooler Sat. aft.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Fri., cooler in w. Sat. fair and cooler.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., fair and cooler.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler Sat.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

A. LAITIN, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Laitin, Inc., cafe at 685 Broadway by David B. Steloff, $300; Asrid Coopersmith, $800, and Alfred Freeman, $150. Judge Hough appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh, receiver. Liabilities are $10,000; assets $1,500 in wines and liquors.

PHILIP KATZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip Katz, dealer in dry goods at 66 Hester Street by Michael M. Weisz, $237; Adolph Greenbaum, $100, and Harry Dammer, $186.

BRONFMAN & BENEQUIT, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bronfman & Benequit, Inc., manufacturer of dresses at 485 West Seventeenth Street, by David Bondy, $212; Abrahan Bernstein, $72; Arthur S. Morton, $42, and S. Katz, $195.

MORRIS FRIEMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Frieman, general merchandise, at 1 West 112th Street by Nathan Rosenberg, $250; Joseph Schulman, $212, and Tillie Barron, $188. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,500.

HENRY W. JANSEN of 8 St. Luke's Place, manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,872 and assets $74.

ISAAC TILBOR of 1,412 Charlotte St. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $756 and no assets.

FRED BORB.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fred Bobb, grocer, of West Haverstraw by Seeman Bros., $517; Fred J. Kiesser, $392, and John W. Gillies, $25.

LOPEZ, SUMMERS & CO., cigar manufacturers at 126 Maiden Lane, have made an assignment to Benjamin Joelson.

MILLIE STEIN, bakery and restaurant at 120 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Max Borchardt.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the New England Millinery Company of Boston at the instance of three New York creditors, represented by Horblitt & Wasserman. The company made an assignment today.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Andrews, Barrett—F. Nuncie	$253.58
Arch Amusement Co.—H. F. Canaday	4,968.62
Byrnes, Edw. F.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co; costs	106.75
Beverwyck Co.—M. M. O'Loughlin; costs	117.85
Buckley, Thomas A.—E. Lyons	237.80
Bluyer, Harry—M. Nadler et al	189.41
Brounstein, Jose—E. Kaufman et al	122.81
Baumann, Henry W.—F. Rhinelander	477.05
Bongarts, Bruno—H. J. Gaudbach	360.82
Bezozi, Julius—I. D. Bachmann et al	567.12
Same—S. Kridel et al	838.47
Carter Tile Co.—German Exchange Bank	141.47
C. Sorgi Genovese Co.—J. A. Pisani et al	436.23
Carabba, Julius V.—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co	444.98
Cohen, Louis—D. Morfenstein et al.; costs	107.70
City of N. Y.—M. Fleischauer	123.91
Day, Elmer, Frank O. Young, & Henry O. Emmons	882.62
Dickeman, Edwin J.—Schieffelin & Co	260.06
Dembitzer, Louis—L. & S. Loeb	272.73
Durrenberger, Geo. W., Jr.—A. Ottinger	304.23
Egan, Michael J.—R. Waldo	100.03
Edmiston, Peter A., & James F. Geoghegan—J. W. Stolts	109.46
Finkelstein, Moses—Nadler et al	114.72
Fain, Louis—J. A. Stewart et al	142.24
Farnko, Max S.—National Cash Register Co	222.41
Fleitmann, Lida M., Adm.—Mercantile Bank of City of N. Y	308,744.48
Genser, Feather Co., & Joseph Genser—F. Wagner	498.07
Goldman, Harry—Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co	304.69
Gotthelf, George—H. L. Wolff	1,480.66
Grasso, Giacomo—G. Lacova	157.12
Grill, Heinrich—Adler & Marjus	246.59
Griffin, Gerold S.—W. Williams et al; costs	124.58
Hollinger, Nathan—M. Nadler et al	276.00
Haas, Chas. J.—C. Wanninger	184.61
Hawes, R. Mae—E. Upsher	1,000.90
Harris, H. Uris, Iron Works—F. Moos	809.78
Hedges, Charles—G. W. Carr	186.16
Jacobs, Sam—H. Blustgarten et al	145.97
Jennen, Charles—Geo. Lise & Co	293.18
Knapp & French, Inc.—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc	105.88
Juno Realty Corp.—J. B. Owens	264.45
Kaughran, John E.—German Exchange Bank	268.52
Lyons, Wm. A.—Claridge Co., Inc	106.93
Loewe, Emilie, and Hannah—H. S. Sartorius	1,032.92
Lankowsky, Hyman, and Loios—J. F. Degener et al	277.21
Mfrs. Agency & Sales Co.—Hart & Hutchinson Co., Inc	147.38
Mulvany, Mary C.—N. Noel et al	103.60
Minton, Maurice M.—S. Gluck	256.70
Meyer, Martin—Paul Bankin & Co	120.50
Menjou, Adolph—R. Webber et al	133.17
Mezzullo, Marcella—C. Maullo	350.00
Market Hotel Co., Inc., Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, and Margerite F. C. O'Connor—Joe H. Krenrich Commission Co	151.52
Margulies, Jacob F.—J. McKesson et al	151.45
Meagher, Wm. J.—Inter. Rapid Transit Co.; costs	107.88
Marino, Martine—I. Kulla Co	237.28
Moller, Karl—I. E. Anthony	378.92
Mortimer, Lawrence—Brooks Bros	161.95
Nosh, Robert L., and Solomon Goodman—B. West	157.01
Plotnik, Samuel—Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc	123.92
Rosenfeld, Ernst—W. A. Roselle et al	1,362.49
Ryan, Edw. L.—J. J. Creamer	1,128.47
Rose, David E.—C. E. Michael et al	217.90
Rosen, Morris, and Harry Muller—H. Ackerman	335.18
Rothstein, Max—S. Pollack	438.68
Rini, Michael O.—Rapid Addressing Machine Co	249.54
Robert G. McCartney Construction Co.—Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc	117.08
Robertson, Sarah L.—Charles F. Young Co	174.27
Steverly Realty Corporation—L. B. Freeman	383.91
Stracuzzi, James—C. Weill	186.08
Semkin, Harry—W. H. Henneberger et al	290.67
Student Supply Stores, Inc.—Holzman, Cohen & Co., Inc	412.01
Smith, William C.—Claridge Co., Inc	253.23
Spier, Leo—S. H. Lutz	100.20
Shapiro, Samuel—J. Talcott	2,220.50
Schwartz, Louis—Bank of the U. S	252.45
Shiachetzki, Isreal D.—A. J. Dworsky	7,561.20
Schiff, Alex.—United Mills Flour Co	107.86
Thompson, Owen S.—G. Elliott	141.81
Traction Materials Co.—New Bedford & Onset Railway Co	874.17
Uehling Sales Co.—W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co	119.41
Viscava, Bartholomew—T. Magnini	1,922.38
Wolff, Harry C.—California Wine Association	752.48
Warman, Percey S.—J. Barchman & Lustig	304.37
Wagenhofer, Anna—H. Fowler	428.72
Whitehead, John T.—E. M. Whitehead	3,808.59
Wisner Dairy Supply Corporation—A. C. Bernstein et al	148.33
Webb, Frank E.—E. E. Alley	153.18

In Bronx County.

Artistic Hat Works, Inc.—H. Zinkowesky et al	$122.33
Clay Contracting and Building Material Co.—S. Alpert	944.11
Same—Same	68.05
Dubinsky, Jacob and Rose—Rosebrock Butter and Egg Co	80.26
Duval, Joseph—Duval Garage	202.71
Edelstein, Max—L. W. Landeau et al	135.72
Herba Laboratory, Inc.—A. Loewy	162.72
Harris, David—A. Koch et al	30.76
Jaeger, Henry—H. H. Meise	324.20
Kovacs Construction Co. and Julian Kovacs—Murray & Hill Co	628.72
Kigner, Max—B. Cohen	128.41
La Spina, Peter—23d Ward Bank of the City of N. Y	2,742.73
Same—Same	2,011.65
Robert G. McCartney Construction Co.—Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc	117.38
Sassano, Joseph—United Marble Works	27.07
Steiner, Sigmund, and Weiss Photo Play Amusement Co., Inc.—W. J. Brasler	95.59
Sullivan, Michael S. J. Walters et al	259.22
Saperstein, Marks—Royal Trimming Co	95.36

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cohen, Charles J.—S. Friedman, Jan. 18, 1906	$117.46
Same—H. B. Ball, May 18, 1905	471.50
Same—H. B. Selsams et al., June 23, 1906	280.20
Dimse, Henry—E. L. Richards et al., June 24, 1915	113.69
Empire City Subway Co.—U. L. Breidbort et al., June 28, 1915	100.18
Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.—Same, March 4, 1915	804.65
Greulich, Edward J.—A. L. Silberstein, Nov. 1, 1910	100.91
Muhlenberg Coal Co., Inc.—R. Frederico, Oct. 25, 1915	820.25
Opsnayer, Jack, and Joseph Herzberg—L. M. Gabriel, March 29, 1915	1,060.89
Reubel's Ridgewood Iron Works—C. E. Black, Oct. 14, 1915	218.16
Garone, Martin—J. Rosentreich, Nov. 28, 1911	124.21
Same—S. Greenfield et al., Oct. 20, 1911, (canceled)	123.91
Davega, Isaac, Jr.—City of New York, Feb. 26, 1915, (vacated)	135.59

In Bronx County.

Desmond, Thomas E.—J. L. Gerson et al., July 19, 1915	$150.94

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. GAINS.

Report Shows Previous Year's Losses Were Made Up.

The Adams Express Company, in the year ended June 30, more than made up the losses of the previous year due to the general business depression. The receipts from operation were $34,631,486, an increase of about $1,000,000. The operating deficit was $316,908, compared with $761,642 in 1914. Income from other sources was $2,141,673, an increase of $400,000. After paying all charges there was available a surplus of $815,086. There had been a deficit of $151,000 in 1914, and dividends were paid out of accumulated surplus. In the year just closed $453,780 was paid in dividends out of the year's earnings, and $361

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The low central Wednesday evening in North Dakota has advanced eastward with extraordinary rapidity, being over Lake Erie Thursday evening. It has been attended by light showers rather generally throughout the lake region and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley, and is generally somewhat higher east of the Mississippi. West of the Rocky Mountains the temperature is remarkably high, the maximum at Salt Lake City today being the highest November temperature recorded in the last forty years. The low central over Lake Erie will pass off to sea over New England Friday, causing showers in that district, with strong shifting winds on the Coast. Elsewhere east of the Rockies the weather Friday and Saturday will be fair, with moderate temperature.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong southwest, shifting to west Friday morning; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest to west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday, somewhat colder Friday.

Southern New England—Showers Friday, followed by fair in afternoon; Saturday, fair.

Western New York—Showers early Friday, followed by fair and cooler; Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Snow in the interior, rain on the coast Friday; Saturday, fair and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1914.
3 A. M.	50	40	4 P. M.	72	47
6 A. M.	50	38	6 P. M.	70	41
9 A. M.	56	45	9 P. M.	63	43
12 M.	72	47	11 P. M.	55	46

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature 48 degrees at 3:50 P. M., minimum 38 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:30—328 Grand St.; Philip Benjamin & Son	Slight
3:55—319 Madison Av.; Alexander Wil-son	Slight
7:45—436 E. 10 St.; N. Y. Standard Ash Can Co.	Not given
9:50—428 E. 76 St.; Rockwell's Bakery.	Not given
10:10—146 Ludlow St.; Tobias Stargle.	Slight
10:30—135 W. 62 St.; Pasquale Lorasuelli.	Not given
10:35—801 E. 90 St.; Hurschky & Rich-nish	Slight
11:15—154 Baxter St.; Louis Eisenberg.	Slight
11:50—418 E. 76 St.; Edward Rice.	Not given
P. M.	
12:40—Jerome Av. and 152 St.; not given,	Slight
1:25—66 W. 134 St.; Anna Nash	Slight
1:45—2,341 Bradhurst Av.; Ohn Hos-pital	Slight
2:20—255 E. 104 St.; Morris Abrams	Slight
3:05—302 E. 111 St.; Philip Romano	Slight
3:45—643 Cauldwell Av.; vacant lot; Weil, Meyer	None
5:00—306 W 25 St.; Peter J. Courtney	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following preferred list for auto truck driver in the Bureau of Highways, Brooklyn, is announced: William L. Minogue and Bernard A. Martense.

Irma R. Howard, with a rating of 80, has passed the non-competitive test for physician in the Correction Department.

The following list for rigger, all boroughs, is announced: Dennis Driscoll, John Ahearn, J. Hackett, A. Gilbertson, C. Ekstrom, G. Folino, A. Oberg, P. Baynard, Thomas Murphy, V. Truglio, John Albert, and A. Martenese.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 17 an examination for interpreter, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $1,200 a year in the Immigration Service at Ellis Island, N. Y. It is desired to obtain eligibles qualified in Flemish and Dutch and familiar with other languages if possible, but persons who qualify in but one of these languages will have their names entered on the register for consideration in connection with other vacancies in the service as they may occur. Competitors will be examined in language, spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 5: Lieut. A. H. McNeill, 3 I. D. to 65. Patrol.—C. E. Pearce, 274 to Bu. of Tel.; M. A. Cannon, 6 I. D. to 13. 4 P. M., Nov. 4.—E. C. Schmidt, 13 to Com'r's Office, assigned to Corridors, Police Headquarters, Manhattan; T. J. Murphy, Com'r's Office to 13, assignment to Corridors, Police Headquarters, Manhattan, discon.

Temporary assignments: Patrol.—A. H. Shellan and Asa Sanderlin, 7, to D. B., 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; W. H. Logan and J. F. Murphy, 22, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; E. A. Molloy and A. Podolak, 63, to 14 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 6; M. O'Callaghan, 149, to 16 I. D., 80 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 10; H. J. McCloy, 160 to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 5; I. McLaughlin, 166, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 8.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. E. J. Aylward, 171, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 13; A. E. Mueller, 277, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 7.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergts. M. F. Fay, 33, 7:20 A. M., July 20, to noon, Oct. 29; J. D. Mahill, 68, 12:15 A. M., Oct. 27, during disability. Patrol. P. Colligan, 18, 7:05 A. M., Oct. 24, during disability; P. Kenny, 26, 7 A. M., Oct. 26, during disability; L. Fitzpatrick, 30, 7:55 A. M., Oct. 19, to 12 P. M., Oct. 21; C. P. Dinegar, 29, 10:10 A. M., Oct. 13, to 12 P. M., Oct. 21; A. L. Eichell, 26, 2 P. M., Oct. 5, during disability; J. Pitt, 146, 9 A. M., Oct. 20, to 12 P. M., Oct. 31; L. Winter, 151, 10:35 A. M., Oct. 3, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 16.

Fines Imposed—Patrol. F. C. Kamine, 10, (failed to discover burglary.) 2 days; F. T. Nisbit, (failed to obey order,) 5 days; T. Coleman, 15, (absent from post, sitting in rear room adjoining liquor saloon,) 5 days; St. Neisel, 18, (absent from post, coming from restaurant,) 5 days; P. J. Kenny, 26, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. C. J. Carroll, 43, (absent from post, coming from side entrance to liquor saloon,) 4 days; (same,) 4 days; H. J. Heron, 43, (while on sick report was suffering from alcoholism,) 10 days; E. L. Dermody, 148, (absent without leave,) 5 days; C. J. Campbell, 149, (loitering,) 1 day; L. F. Sullivan, 149, (loitering,) 1 day; G. A. Stackhouse, 152, (absent from post,) 3 days; P. L. Lenz, 153, (same,) 1 day; F. W. Trommer, 158, (absent from post, coming from brewery entrance,) 3 days; H. E. Elsman, 158, (improper patrol.) 2 days; W. Rose, 160, (absent from post, coming from side door of liquor saloon,) 6 days; T. Paynter, 162, (improper patrol.) 2 days; J. Thier, 167, (improper patrol, sitting in premises,) 5 days; H. D. C. Weber, 278, (absent from post, coming from kitchen of hotel,) 8 days; G. Stoll, 283, (gave false testimony under oath,) 10 days; F. H. Bruns, 285, (absent from special post, in premises, smoking,) 4 days; J. A. Wilson, 290, (improper patrol,) 8 days; H. E. Roosa, 290, (loitering at side entrance to liquor saloon, drinking from liquor glass,) 1 day; T. J. Bridge Precinct, (absent from post,) 3 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. M. E. Byrnes, 5, (improper patrol;) P. Donnelly, 22, (same;) J. H. Donovan, 24, (same;) F. J. Gallagher, 26, (absent from post, in rear of premises;) F. J. Conklin, 29, (absent from post;) E. P. Zambrano, 32, (failed to properly relieve on fixed post;) J. B. Schaaf, 32, (failed to return promptly to school, standing in sub way;) A. Schwartz, 32, (absent from post;) K. M. Huber, 36, (improper patrol;) J. D. Blythe, 144, (failed to report at station;) J. Beatty, 155, (absent from post, standing in armory.)

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. P. Conlan, 9:28 A. M., Nov. 1.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. J. P. Conlan, 15, 9:32 A. M., Nov. 1; D. J. McBride, 21, 12:30 A. M., Nov. 4; U. S. Grant, 28, 2:14 A. M., Nov. 4; H. F. Hettrick, 35, 5:29 A. M., Nov. 4; T. Gorman, 165, 2:45 A. M., Nov. 4.

Dismissed, 10 A. M., Nov. 4: Patrol. C. L. Finch, 275, (intoxication.)

Fire Department.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 1st Gr. H. F. Hoffman, Eng. 4, (conduct unbecoming.)

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of eng. of steamer, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Nov. 6, at 9 A. M. —J. W. Dorgan, Eng. 283; S. Kenney, Eng. 84; J. A. Ledogar, Eng. 294; R. D. Haigh, H. & L. 29; L. J. Wallace, H. & L. 108. At 10 A. M.—J. J. Murphy, No. 2, Eng. 18; J. T. McFarland, Eng. 19; F. X. Miller, Eng. 46; A. L. Williams, H. & L. 120; A. W. Collins, Eng. 287, (1st Sec.)

Special leaves, without pay: Capt. F. J. Gillispie, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 28; Fireman 1st gr. E. H. N. Smith, H. & L. 28, 36 hours, from 8 P. M., Nov. 5; Fire. 2d gr. J. J. Thompson, H. & L. 28, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 7; Fire. 2d gr. W. T. Hutcheon, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 5.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—61—A. B. Moss et al. v. A. H. Ramey.—Passed temporarily.

289—U. S. of A. v. Hamburg-Amerikanische, etc., et al.; and

332—Hamburg-Amerikanische, etc., et al. v. U. S. of A.—Argument continued.

45—J. Maroun v. State of Louisiana.—Submitted.

53—Southern Ry. v. J. Campbell.—Argument commenced.

55—G. W. Norton v. R. B. Whiteside.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 5.—55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, and 65.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Case on: Reid & Daniel SS Co<Rockwell Bros. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Colucci<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

McManus<Sawyer & Blake. | London<Clark, Morris<Int R T.
Piel<Stewart Warner Corp. | Boyce<Stewart Warner Corp.
McGregor<C Weiland, Inc. | D Shaw Co<A Price & Son.
Cons Rubber Tire Co<B F Goodrich Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned motions:

Cheney<Columbia Tr Co. | Re Li Kinn Hong.
Marconi<Simon. | Noticed motions:
Engineer Co<Blaisdell. | Sbaratta<Schunnemunk.
Gibbons<Jarvis. | Treater N Y Film R Co<Gen Film Co.
White<NY, NH & H. | Storer<Canamaker.
Clau<Bank Line. | US<Lan Long.
Matter of SS Oklahoma. | Cornille<Douglass.
Dutton<Jeffeny. | De Blonde<same.
Rodgers<Benedict. | Cornille<same.
Keystone<Goldstein. | US<Tug E F Moran.
Merritt & Chapman<Scow M 48. | McMaster<Corbin
Van Amring<Cunard. | Knittner<Cuddy Co(2)
Henry<Hofheimer. | Fenstenstein<Yankaus.
Laxer<Shuman. | Bowker<Donnell.
Warrenbo<Arbes. | Park<Breen.
Re Hen Lee. | Gardiner<Du Pont.
| Du Pont<Gardiner.
| Bakken<Holland-Am Line.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Discharges:

Warren C. Sweetser, L. Hayman & Co., James J. Duffy, Frederick Frey, Frank J. Schick, Max Elmer, B. Brown et al, Abraham Gaines. Compositions:

Smithkin Brothers, S. Friedelson et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.

O K Tool Holder Co<J H Williams & Co. | Crown Cork & Seal<Cork Specialty Co.
Land<Sturnberg, Gilbert, as trustee<Colby. | Ambrosius<Ambrosius, Stotesburg<Huber. | Wagner<Wilson. | Vose<Rapp.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Motion calendar. Spencer<Babylon RR Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Broderick<Miller Daybill Co. | Kinsella<Im Prop Co.
Re Scott. | Caterno<8d Av Ry.
Frank<Howe. | Rosenblum<Westin.
Austin<Chicago Un Isl Ry. | Bayer<Just Co.
Mallett<Mitchell. | Butterick<Pub Co<Mistrot-Munn Co.
Seligman<Freehoff. | Krauss<F Drax & Co.
Greenspan<Kaufman. | Re Knapp<French.
Seligman<Freehoff. | Rosenblum<Westin.
O'Connor<Post & McCord, (2.) | Re St Paul's Pl, &c.
Fischel<Friedlander. | Morales<Narganes.
| Kelcey<Bradley.

Non-enumerated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

CNY<NY Rys et al. | Hoffman<same, (2.)
Re Caffrey. | Schinasi<Schinasi.
Gidion<Eldridge. | Wolff<De Vaux.
Blumberg<Sternecker. | Kessler<North River Rty Co.
Norden et al<Guaranty Trust Co, (2.) | Leerburger<Watson.
Marks<Magid. | Re Hilton.
Cohen<A Walker & Co | Blossom<Hodgens.
Grieme<Grove Hill Rty Co. et al. | Kittle<Flagler.
Baker et al<Couch et al. | McGarry<Rty Corp<Assoc Merch Co.
Northern Ins Co of NY<Barger. | Tableporter<Schenectady Ry.
Campbell<Meacowitts. | Greenfield<Retter.
Sullivan<Kraus. | Manhattan Mort Co<Edwina Co, Inc.
Palma<Town of North Hempstead, (2.) | Kashowsky<Kanrich.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated Motions.

Re Fletcher. | City R E Co<Carney.
Sprossig<Sprossig. | Fiske<Brooks.
Re Boston Elliott<Sherman. | Cooper<Jones.
Same<Tyler. | Streeter<Moore.
Alsofrom<Kaplan. | Brasiavsky<Goldbaum.
Robinson<TribuneAssn | McGowan<Washington
Ihlgren<Ihlgren. | Buckley, Inc.
Robinson<Textile Pub Co, (2.) | Harris<Fride.
Re Louis Bauer Co, Inc. | Blackwell<Douglas & Shaller.
Rosenberg<Nassau RR | Johnstone<Sinclair, Kingsland.
Rosenberg<BH RR. | Moskowitz<Burr.
Re CNY, (E 161 St.) | Schachter<Hachnel.
Re Guttentag, (Seidenstein.) | Gleason<Stokes.
Yerguson<Oriental Silk Print Co. | Havemann<Old Av Ry.
Curry<W A Brady, Ltd | Mullane<Ludin.
Asch<Schulman. | Buckle<Tennenbaum.
Spiro<Libman. | Re Ventilation Co, Inc.
Geddes<Hotel Hermitage Co. | Rosario<Knick Marble Podrowsky<Green.
Selcen<NY Rys. | Aischuler<Levy.
Cecil<same. | Goodinski<Ayer, (2.)
Vial<Mason-Seaman Transp Co. | Cohen<Cohen.
Re Title Guar & Surety Co. | Levy<Feiler.
Sommer<Sommer. | Re Badger.
Goldfarb<Hudson Ref. | CNY<McArthur.
Meyer<Morrison. | Rice<Chesebro Bros.
McCosky<Morris. | Greenberg<Waldes.
Faust<Faust. | Met Life Ins Co<59th St R E Co.
Rubin<Rubin. | Re Rosenstrauch.
Re Brucooli. | Re Dickinson.
Johnson<Johnson. | Mills<Mills.
Plesen<Old Colony Re Motor Co, (Ludvigh.) | Phillips<Phillips.
Boehm<Boehm. | Hirsch<Schofield & Gusmer.
Young<Underwood Typewriter Co. | Flashnick<Burke.
Cohn<Cohn. | Mendel<Simon Hersig & Sons Co.
Mazzarelli<Mazzarelli. | Re Knapp.
Hoisting Mach Co<Fed Terra Cotta Co. | Palma<Palma.
Daenzer<Horowitz, Amgatt<Amgatt. | Re Wilgus Rty Co.
Robertson<Robertson. | Salkin<CNY.
Eichner<Ventimiglia. | Cutaldo<Cea.
Furze<CNY. | Hays<Hirst.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Matthes<Oehlfield. | Tuddett<Little Falls Fibre Co.
Sloane<O'Neill. | Ullman<Schwartz.
Frawley<Persch. | Biondi<N side News.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz. | Eastham<Eastham.
Krakowitz<Bergman. | Tomaselli<68 Wm St.
Obashi<NY Tel Co. | Met Flour Mill & G Co<Sprague.
Kessler Theatre Co. | Re Stone.
Inc<People's Bway Co | Albertson<Gillespie.
British Aluminium Co<Trefts. | Howlett<J B Wise, Inc
Tobin<McCarthy. | Re O K Tool Holder.
CNY<Miss Freel's Register. | Hines<Oppenheimer.
Williams<St Christopher Club. | Schiff<Lamont Rty Co
Heller<Heller. | Caswell<Caswell.
Shrage<Shrage. | Re Perot.
Lubinsky<Stevans. | Leerburger<Ebling Brew Co.
Putrick<Leiser. | Kenny<Stewart.
Knapik<Morris. | Walla<Owens & Co.
Kalinski<Harramer. | Commonwealth Sea Co<W 134th St Rty.
Kilmer<Kilmer. | Weiner<Weiner.
Froman<Schlossman. | Madden<Schloffel.
Worthington<Worthington. | Schleich<Schleich.
Berry<Brown. | Hayes<Uranium SS Co, Ltd.
Madden<Schloffel. | Moore<De Pinnia Co.
Spielman<Petram. | Butler<O'Brien.
Adler<Aetna Am Corp | Glick<Ginsburg.
Lent<Dalton. | Bednowsky<Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Wagschal<Kaplan. | Garnowsky<same.
Re Palmer, Jr. | Janitzki<same.
Tarnowski<NY Rys. | Abramson<Jaikoff.
Buchner<NY & Q C Ry. | Gerber<Parrish.
Lacara<same. | Mayers<Bloomingdale.
Funk<NY & Q C Ry. | Abrams<Jalkoff.
Staffe<same. | Greenfield<Fish Co & L Guar & Accid Co.
Rosenberg<Stein. | Nassau Finance Co<Pulvin.
| Re Rosenberg, (Kues.)

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Halpern<Man Av Theatre Corp (2). | Hoenig<Hoenig, Gilroy<Straus Bldg & Realty Co.
Dowd<Hughes. | Weinberg<Weinberg.
Mulholland<Otten. | Taylor<Pitzer.
Mills<Mills. | Municipal Liens Co<Sturgis.
Boreas Rlty Co<Am Bonding Co. | Moran<Midville Rlty.
Molfetta<Molfetta. | Molfetta<Molfetta.
Beals<Yeandle. | Fishbone<Bellwood Realty Co.
Klein<Klein. | Sams<Lase.
Undefended divorces: | Kaltz<Kaltz.
Meyers, | Exch Buffet Corp<Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co.
Berger, | Repetti<Repetti.
Hines, | Snyder<Mel L I Co.
Radcliffe, | Bway Apt Rlty Co<Rickart-Finlay Rlty.
Schwalbe, | Geugelin<Geugelin.
Waxler, | Knowles<Knowles.
Wolff-Whitman, | Cross<Woldowsky.
Jones, | Clear.
Morris,
Karcher,
General calendar:
Pines<Welch.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Batkin<Weissberg, Williams<Cavendish. | Strobridge Lith Co<Goodwin, Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levin<Harris. | Mila<Ehrlich (2).
Proctor<Mason-Seaman Transp Co. | Newman<Hersfield.
Mannetick<Jacobson (2). | Smith<Cunard SS Co. Cothout<Uniplate Co. Case on.
Caruso<Bradley Const.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on: Magnanino<Coast Coaling Co. No day calendar.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Williams<N E SS. | Hoffman<CNY.
Gerson<Fitzpatrick. | Armstrong<Strain.
Gabriel<Graham. | Klubnik<Cutting.
Gurland<C W L Rty. | Judge<N Y Ry. Case on.
Cassel<CNY.
Cecla<B R T.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, Huhle<Verschleiser. | J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Healy<Curry. | Rapholowitzki<Nassau Elec R R.
Perlstein<Realty Holding Co. | Schoinholtz<same. Case on.
Kutkovitz<B H R R.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing.; Morse & Rogers<Linker. | Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co.
Berskin<G I & B RR. | Bishop<Battle.
Mansker<same. | Dille<Fisher.
Levingston<Lamb Pub Co. | Mason<Rutland RR. Case on.
Provinlak<Tarler.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing.; Cumins<N Y Partition & Co, | Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
McMurrough<3d Av RR. | Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co. | Zalka<Kessler.
Stackof<Zaffe. | Sackheim<Figueron.
| Katz<Levy. Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 8.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kasperski<Int R T. | Powell<Wanamaker.
Matichka<Int Cloak Co. | Moran<Cauldwell.
Lane<Hope. | Scott<CNY.
Triangle Waist<Essex Waist. | H Tudor<Steeplechase Co.
Matarazzo<Cauldwell-Wingate Co. | I Tudor<same.
| Hertz<Liebes. Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bernstein<Gorman. | Levine<O'Kin.
Musicant<Bradley Con Co (2.) | Rosenberg<Meyer Music Co.
Edelstein<C I & B RR. | Taylor<Courtleigh.
Klinke<Press Pub Co. | Johnson<Hay Fdry, &c, Works.
Levy<Kresner. | Langney<O'Rourke Eng. Co.
S Pierrepont<West Elec Co. | Rigotti<Huylers.
G Pierrepont<same. | Quagliotti<Standard Arch Co.
Kahoe<C I & B RR. | Case on.
Spieler<CNY.
Kharas<Collier.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

CNY<CNY Steam Co. | The Investors Agency
Walsh<same. | <Hitt.
Odell<Chadbourne. | Menzesheimer<Kohn. Clear.
Jacobs<Dowling.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

F B Stearns<Hart. | Hedges<Quigley.
Inc Co of N Y<Simpson Hendee Co. | Federman<Ash.
Lund<Hertzinger. | Earle<Warren.
Jaffe<Bernstein. | Gurcey Cont Co<CNY.
Archer<Arndell. | Eisenberg<Swartz (2). Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fischer<Schram. | E F Roach Co<West End & 55th Co.
Hoffman<Hirsch. | McNelus<Stillman. Case on.
Grasmark<Offerman.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Taylor<Manning. | Whitcomb<Shaw.
Burghardt<Jamaica Estates. | Reddan Spec Co<Simon.
Gannon<CNY. | Weinberg<Gottesman.
Buchman<Jallowsky, The Ansonia<Hein. | Levy<Hoffman. Case on.
Kinematophone Co<Hudson Wood W Co.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

F Smith Con Co<CNY.
Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar. | Sarah Frank,
Eva Gerber, | Thomas King,
Christine Zwinge, | Louisa Minturn,
Henry Pasinsky, | Louis G S Struever,
Ippolito Greco, | Frederick M Helbig,
Sarah Laskowitz, | Selina B Hinchliffe,
Martin Murray, | Jessie A Dorvall,
Charles S Sparling, | Gottlieb Dessauer,
Anna H Sparling, | Abraham Solomon,
Daniel Gleeson, inf., | Patrick Shea,
Sigmund Lemberger, | John Farrel,
Mary M Holmes, | Samuel Budd,
Mary G Valentine, | Johanna Doyle,
Margaret Coddington, | Alexander Cristofono,
Henry Weiss, | Emma F Wyatt,
Minnie Hefler, | Nahum Hexter,
Calogero Agro, | Catherine Condon,
William C Lee, inf., | Mary Dwyer,
Christina Cook, | Paul Gumbinner,
Melville Stewart, | Sabery D Nugent,
Byron M Ballou, | Margaret S Murphy,
Patrick C Costello, | Patrick McGuire,
Giuseppe Garramone, | August Schmidt,
Charles E Sparling, | Mary Esther (Countess von Waldersee.)
Anna H Sparling, | Josephine Kahn,
Edward J Lawson, | Thomas Cleary,
Jacob Golden, | Josephine Slosson,
George F Johnson, | Mary Noonan,
George Gisin, | Edward L Fuller,
Francis T Luqueer, | James A Underhill,
Benjamin Guggenheim, | Louis B Du Bois,
Rosario Hamino, | Gilbert McMillan,
Sarah A O'Reilly, | John A West,
Elizabeth S Morris, | Joseph Smith,
John C Orr, | Estelle M Bradford,
Manuis Rothfeld, | Patrick McGuire,
George F Johnson, | Albert Rosenbluth,
Oscar E Schmidt, | Estate of:
Augustus G F Stuckardt, | Louisa Rosenheimer.
Solomon Rothfeld, | Julius Rothfeld,
Rhoda E Hoyt, | Abraham Kaplan, (No. 1.)
Patrick C Costello, | William Stickel,
Thomas Rogers, | Abraham Kaplan, (No. 2.)
Henry Martens, | Adella D Ireland,
Sigmund Lemberger, | Eugene T Bogert,
Benedictus Bamberg, | Jacob Kappel,
Patrick Kiernan, &c, | George H Lewis,
Samuel L Isaacs, | Ethel L Arendt,
Sigmund Rothfeld, | Francis S Egan.
Gertrude S Roberts,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills at 10:30 A. M.

Mabel C Hundley, | Frances R Greenwood, formerly Frances R Lyon.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10. A. M. Motions.

Fordyce<Wolff. | Disantis<S Well & Co.
Markschedi<Bachrach, (2.) | Smith<Goodman Cont Co.
Cherkowsky<Solotoroff, (2.) | Ruchkin<Greenberg.
Ashton<Schlo. | Cohn<Kaltman.
Yaeger<Raphael. | Goldberg<Zeck.
Bailey<Isaacs. | Levey<Henderson.
Horvath<King. | Garrett<Locke Reg Co
Lincoln<Trapauer, | Schulte<Lagan.
Blomberg<Miller. | 229 W 78th St Corp<
Gutfreund<State Line Tel Co. | Restanbow.
Kane Press<Cushman Pub Co. | Nicholson<Sprague, (3)
Tammany Times Co<Muir. | Aor.gold<Lenck Baths.
Feuerlicht<Cirkers Storage Warehouses. | Niagara Radiator, &c, Co<Ostro Const Co.
Weiner<Lipton. | Mut Alliance Trust Co<Pancorvo.
Man Produce Co<Fuseo. | Booth Co<People's Ice, &c, Co.
Moss<Keystone Tire, &c, Co. | Frank<Chatham, &c, Bank.
Holzer<Super-Smith C & S Co. | Neugass<Tischler.
Am Hardware Corp<G Backer Const Co. | Bradley<Certigue, &c, Co.
Gen Acoustic Co<Drouet & Page Co. | Superior Finance, &c, Co<Nenner.
Bender<Keene. | Apfelbaum<Kohn
Kimmel<Hamburger. | Doughty<Weston.
Schloss<Sachs. | Murphy<N Y Edison Co.
Kleves<Mayer. | Schrager<Becker.
Greenberg<same. | Polsinelli<Super-Smith, &c, Co.
Shanley<Thompson Bros. | Equit Tr Co<Kline.
Salzer<Dienst. | Doyle<McKeon.
Karesh<Fayen. | Connelly<Herd.
Epstein<Steckler. | Lissberger<Terminello.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Blau<Plantoni. | Friend<Schonrohl.
Cohen<Jones. | Weiss<Cicogna.
Sirota<Bradley Cont. | Miller<Isaac.
Sandman<Borck. | Segiorsky<Singer.
Villa<Maresca. | Martin<Dalhaus.
Steiner<Gorden's Cond Milk Co. | Gayner Co<Silberman Schampain Co.
Hoffman<Weiss. | Weiss<Kolnitzky.
Marks<Blumstein. | Kugelman<Ritter.
Otrain<Sforza. | Brown<Galilee Fish Co
Hepner<N Y Rys. | Langman<Man Grille, &c, Co.
Filmore Iron Wks<Starrett Const Co. | Hallberg<Cowen.
Angel<Thowbridge. | Langley<Loesser.
Hall<Dilworth. | Staszoni<Bradley Cont
Snid<Bradley Cont Co. | Verita<same.
Green<Du Brul. | Coniglio<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

Part II., for trial.

Miller<Tiffany Film. | Moler<Lindau.
Barclay Rlty Co<Sachs. | Keuffel & Esser Co<Peck & Mack Co.
Seaman<Beall. | Clear.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar:

Gabel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co. | Hillman Tobacco Co<Baum, Central Brew Co<Doria.
Greenfield<Durst. | Mayer<Indiana Flooring Co.
US Life Ins Co<Steinfeld Co. | Salyer M R Mach Co<B A B, &c, Co. Case on.
Franklin Trust Co<Levy Co.
Erstein<Lacher.
Dixie Dress, &c, Co<Wolfert.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—East River Sav Inst<Reisman—Edward J. McGuire. Union Trust Co<Urban Cont Co.—Joseph T. Ryan. Underhill<Krulewitch. — Lewis L. Delafield, Jr. Matter of Comyna.—Augustine R. McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Grad—S. John Block. Re Lhowe—Samuel J. Goldsmith. Re Aron—Jerome H. Buck.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Stephen H. Jackson<John J. McKenna—Chester J. Brynes. Troy Sav Bk<43d St Associated—Samuel Goldsticker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Chase<Heller. | Zwoboda<Goettel.
Goldrad<Woodend. | Nolan<same.
Hagen<McLaury Marble Co. | Topal<Dorfman.
Markowitz<Gompers. | Bent<Lib.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Tweedy<Central Union Gas Co. | Industrial Iron Wks<Appel, Inc.
Crystal & Gold Cont Co<138 E 38 St Co. | Kelly<Barry.
| Jaffe<Steinfeld.
| Mitchell<Clyde SS Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 830.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will. Charles Lowen.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Re Aschner—Joseph Kaufmann.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.

Dooley<Press pub Co. | Klein<B, Q C & S RR. Re Nager.
Partitt<CNY. | Freel<CNY.
Paul<Clark. | Berry<Klein.
Haynes<Cook & Cobe Inc. | Lawyers Title Co<Lockwood.
Miller<NY Rys. Re Frazer. | Murdock<Avery.
Gilmore<Hirschman. | Grubn<Epple.
Sachs<Maryland Casualty Co. | Williams<Keeler Co.
Butler<Bway Sav Bk. | City N Rochelle<New Rochelle Coal Co.
Quillian<Waldo. | Williams<Yellow Taxi.
Fitzgerald<Wichester Brew Co. | O'Rourke<McMullen.
People<Devine. | Farrell<Bradley Con. Stamm<Purroy.
McCluskey<CNY. | Mikalski<Nat Sug Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J. Motions.

Lethwaite<Miller. | Knapp<Chardavoyne.
Smith, Gray & Co<Olsen. | Murolo<Rochwood&Co.
Feldman<Blank. | Yates<L I El Ry, (2.)
Re Fiser, (Cohen, assignee.) | Walsh<same, (4.)
McKenty<Goldberg. | Dombrosky<NY & Q Co Ry.
Hoffman<G, Q Co & Sub RR. | Schoenfeld<same.
Rosenbaum<same. | Johnson<Carpenter, B & Co, Inc.
Finlay<C I & B RR. | Cotter<same.
Fl

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Street Investment of About $300,000 Near John Street—Mrs. Henry Clark Coe Sells West Side Residence—Bronx Deals —Brooklyn Apartment in Trade—Fifty-seventh St. Lease.

In the William Street insurance centre, which has shown considerable activity recently, another good deal was closed yesterday in the purchase by an investor of the six-story building at 103 and 105 William Street, adjoining the southwest corner of John Street. The building covers a plot fronting 42.11 by 77, and was sold by the Charles F. Noyes Co. for Charles B. Van Vallen. The purchase price is said to have been about $300,000. The assessed value for 1915 was $195,000.

A few days ago the Noyes Company sold to a syndicate the six old buildings fronting the northeast corner of William and John Streets. The property just sold is twenty-seven feet south of John Street.

Mrs. Henry C. Coe Sells Residence.

Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, wife of Dr. Henry C. Coe, has sold the residence occupied by them at 8 West Seventy-sixth Street. It covers a plot 25 by 102.2, adjoining the Church of the Divine Paternity and opposite the New York Historical Society. It has been held at $85,000. The deal was closed by Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr.

The three-story dwelling at 323 West Eighty-seventh Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, on plot 20 by 100.8, has been sold by William C. Hill to Francis B. Robert.

Deal on West Eleventh Street.

Daniel H. Jackson of the D. H. Jackson Company, has bought from the estate of John A. McGreery 207-209 West Eleventh Street, two three-story and basement dwellings on plot 41 by 80. The property is located about thirty-five feet from new Seventh Avenue extension of the subway. A. J. Norman was the broker.

Recent Buyers.

Arthur D. Cahn is the buyer of the six-story flat, 108 and 110 East 111th Street, recently sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Carmine Tieda is the purchaser of the four-story tenement at 246 East 114th Street, sold a few weeks ago by the Lawyers's Mortgage Company.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Samuel Cowen's has purchased from the Academy Construction Company, the six-story flat with stores 50 by 100 on the southeast corner of 165th Street and Washington Avenue.

Kurz & Uren, in conjunction with L. J. Greenberger, have sold for the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company, 2,299 Crotona Avenue, near 183rd Street, a four-story triple apartment house on a plot 35 by 80.

Leon G. Losere sold for Mrs. Christine Ott the five-story apartment house, 687 Wales Avenue to an investor.

The Kane Construction Company sold to the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company a plot, containing about 8,000 feet, located on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue, adjoining on the north the park under Washington Bridge. The site measures 50 by 141.8 by irregular.

Crandall & Foote are reported to have sold through James E. Barry & Co., the northeast corner of Franklin Avenue and 167th Street, a dwelling, on lot 25 by 100. The buyer gave in exchange 3,152 Perry Avenue, between 204th and 205th Streets, a two-family house, on lot 20 by 100.

A $98,500 Brooklyn-Jersey Trade.

Saul C. Lavine has sold "The Elburn" apartment house, known as 1,010 Eastern Parkway to Charles H. Kyte for investment. The property, which was held by Mr. Lavine at $57,000 fronts 53.4 feet on Eastern Parkway and has a depth of 120.7 feet. The buyer gave in part payment thirty-four lots on Sylvania Place, north of Elm Street, Westfield, N. J. These lots were held at $35,000. The deal represents an exchange amounting to $98,500.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold a plot of eight lots on the southwesterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Eightieth Street for the Moore estate to an investor.

L. F. Brauns, sold for the Brettler estate, the two-family dwelling, 518 Seventy-fifth Street, to a client.

$70,000 Sale at Huntington, L. I.

Charlotte T. Dillon has sold to an investing client of Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball her property at Huntington, L. I., held at $70,000.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on Rose Place, to R. Haupt, and a plot, 20 by 100, on Kinsey Avenue, to J. Hill.

The Whitestone Realty Company has purchased from the Bay View Realty Company the plot, 37 by 100, on the south side of Eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue, Whitestone; also a plot, 37 by 100, on the south side of Eighth Avenue, near Eighth Street.

A. J. Connick Estate Sold.

Seaman Lowerre & Co., Inc., have sold for Andrew J. Connick his estate, consisting of ten acres with buildings, at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, to J. S. Riegel, who will occupy same as a Summer residence.

Scarsdale Corner Sold.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot, consisting of three and a quarter acres, on the corner of Morris Lane and Burchill Drive, Scarsdale, to Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City. Mr. Kent will immediately begin the erection of a large residence from plans by Patterson & Dula, New York architects.

Old Belmont Mansion Leased for Business.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., through Robert Grier Cooke, a Director of the corporation, have leased for William Phelps Eno of Washington, D. C., 24 and 26 West Fifty-seventh Street, the mansion formerly occupied by Perry Belmont, Oliver Harriman, and later by Dunstan. It is a five-story American basement house on a lot 50 by 100 feet, and was purchased by Mr. Eno from the Harriman Estate. The new tenants of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth and Mrs. Arthur Aymar Cater, who will use the premises for dancing classes and private entertainments.

Commercial Leases.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., leased the store at 101 West Forty-second Street and the store at 503 Fifth Avenue for Walter J. Salomon to the Jacobs Hat Company.

J. K. Moors has leased for a term of years the north store in the Ideal Theatre Building at 697 Eighth Avenue for the Forty-fourth Street Amusement Corporation to Abraham Lemler.

Apartment Houses Leased.

Henry London has leased for the Pasedonia Realty Corporation to the Leander Realty Corporation the four apartment houses at 623, 625, 627 West 136th Street, 103 and 105 West 143d Street, and 448 and 450 Grand Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $110,000.

New Third Avenue Post Office.

Plans have been filed for the construction of a two-story post office building, which has been leased by the Government, on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street. It will be known as Station D, and will have a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue by 99 feet on the street. Wolkening & J. Holler, Jr., the architects, have placed the cost at $50,000.

$200,000 Broadway Apartment.

Alexander Grant, who recently acquired the plot of nine lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and 204th Street, is having plans drawn by Architects Schwartz & Gross for four five-story apartment houses to cover the property. The plot measures 125 by 100 feet. The cost of the four houses is estimated at $200,000.

Protecting Edgemere Property.

In order to avoid further damage by the sea and to protect their property from the storms and high tides of Winter, property owners at Edgemere have completed a jetty about 1,000 feet long, which extends from the foot of Ocean Avenue into the ocean for a distance of 300 feet, and then curves off in an easterly direction for the remainder of its length. It is estimated that fully $100,000 in damage was done to property there last Winter.

Realty Notes.

In connection with the recent purchase by the D. A. T. Realty Corporation of a plot 110 feet on Ryer Avenue and 100 feet on 184th Street, the New York Title Insurance Company has lent $80,000 for two five-story apartment houses.

Cruikshank Company represented the Merchants Refrigerating Company, and Joseph P. Day represented the Consolidated Gas Company, in the sale of the entire block bounded by Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, Tenth Avenue and the Marginal Street, which property will be improved with a large cold storage plant. It is estimated the entire enterprise will cost, when completed, over $2,000,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x120.2, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Nov. 11.

6th Av, 344, e s, 46.10 ft n of 21st St, 27.2x 93, four-story loft building, two-story extension; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against A. C. Parke et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; H. W. Showers, referee; due on judgment, $78,-411.51; taxes, &c., $822.80; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

136th St, 154 West, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x90.11, three-story dwelling; E. J. Hancy et al. against W. J. Tuthill et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Thomas Gilleran, referee; due on judgment, $9,483.84; taxes, &c., $475.90; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

By Henry Brady.

Nagle Av, n e corner of Academy St, 100x100, vacant; Union Dime Savings Bank against Henry Corn et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due on judgment, $25,304.39; taxes, &c., $654.50; to the plaintiff for $28,000.

By Samuel Marx.

130th St, 504 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x74.11, five-story flat; C. P. Buckley et al. against Eugenie Rosendorf et al.; W. W. Buckley, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due on judgment, $16,-365.25; taxes, &c., $1,603.38; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

110th St, 207 East, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, two-story stable; Metropolitan Savings Bank against H. A. Budelman et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due on judgment, $11,749.42; taxes, &c., $231.74; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

72d St, 241 East, n s, 158.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2, two-story dwelling; also 72d St, 243 to 251 East, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 83.4x102.2, five three-story dwellings; also Greene St, e s, 184.4 n of Prince St, 38x1 100.4, six-story loft building; A. L. Squiers, trustee, against Hattie Scheurer et al.; all right, title, &c., which Hattie Scheurer had on Nov. 6, 1905, or since; Rollins & R., attorneys; to the plaintiff for $1,600.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Fox St, 637, n s, 394.4 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Abraham Rice against Winfred Watson et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due on judgment, $6,497.01; taxes, &c., $1,639.80; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Southern Boulevard, 1,128, s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 50x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against M. H. Curtis et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. O'Connell, referee; due on judgment, $8,787.68; taxes, &c., $592.96; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Crotona Parkway, e s, — ft n of 176th St, 4.3x27.7x—, vacant; Anna Ellentuch against F. J. Woolf et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; S. S. Koenig, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $200.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Minneford Av, s s, 25 ft e of Beach St, 50x 100; Daniel Stiles against M. J. Barry et al.; Miehling & K., attorneys; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $1,857.12; taxes, &c., $308.90; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By Joseph P. Day.

North Oak Drive, s s, and South Oak Drive, n s, Lots, 48, 49, 50 and 60, map of Bronxwood, 100x200; adjourned to Nov. 18.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

5th Av, 1,490 to 1,500, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x128x irregular, seven-story apartment house and stores; Baron De Hirsch Fund against I. H. Cohen et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Augustin Derby, referee; due, $235,416.96; taxes, &c., $6,-878.73.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

15th St, 153 to 159 West, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 80x103.3, seven-story loft building; New York Life Insurance Co. against Aldam Co. et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $132,946.81; taxes, &c., $6,422.69.

By Joseph P. Day.

113th St, 49 West, n s, 397 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Blackburn Miller against M. A. Cohen, administrator and executor, et al.; Graham Witschief, attorney; G. W. Anthony, referee; due, $11,176.53; taxes, &c., $685.15.

Pike St, 3, e s, 40.6 ft n of East Broadway, 17.3x55.2x17.3x55.3, 3-story tenement and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against J. & Halloway et al.; E. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Ely Rosenberg, referee; due, $6,817.16; taxes, &c., $476.48.

By Samuel Marx.

Pitt St, 9, w s, 125 ft e of Grand St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; Lina Stern against Katy Goldstein et al; Wolf & K. attorneys; Marcel Letvy, referee; due, $31,-$48.58; taxes, &c, $550.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 200x325x261x304, shops; Mutual Life Insurance Company against R. C. Fisher et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin Hartstein, referee; due, $240,000; taxes, &c, $2,981.53.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand Boulevard, 2,013, w s, 29.3 ft s of Bush St, 49.1x93.9x47x107.8, three-story dwelling; Theodore Roehrs against Christine Weingmann et al.; E. J. Martin, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $9,981.62; taxes, &c, $1,450; subject to mortgage $11,-000.

By Henry Brady.

Creston Av, 2,738, e s, 207.11 ft n of 196th St, 25x94.1x25.1x96.4, two-story dwelling; M. L. Ausbuettel against William Guggolz et al.; H. C. Kudlich, attorney; J. B. Harrison, referee; due, $7,076.72; taxes, &c, $569.08.

By James J. Donovan.

Monticello Av, w s, 92.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 300 ft n of Sorang Av, 75x100; Seton Av, e s, 300 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Dora Pines against H. N. Meredith et al; Schwartzmann & S., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $1,101.71; taxes, &c, $296.72.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

4th Av, s w corner of 13th St, for a two-story Post Office, 100x99x irregular; estate of Charles A. Chesebrough, owner; W. H. Wolkening and J. H. Holler, Jr., 82 Wall St, architects; cost $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 214th St, 37.6x100; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Adnine Construction Co., 294 Broadway, b. and s., (mtg $95,000,) Nov. 3; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391, n w corner of 99th St, 40x100; Hugh P. Skelly to N. E. Realty Co., 650 1st Av, (mtg $75,000,) Nov. 4; attorney, James J. Purcell, 650 1st Av. $100

EDGECOMBE AV, 32, e s, 124.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Mary F. Ryan to David yers Title and Trust Co., 128 Broadway, Nov. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.....$45,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Haven Construction Co., 128 Broadway, Nov. 3, prior mtg $45,000, due Nov. 11, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.....$2,500

BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft n of 203th St, 20.0x 75; Hopeton D. A. Quaid to Annie T. L. Atterbury, New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 4, 3 years; attorney, L. Atterbury, 68 William St.....$50,000

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; David Paley to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, 60 West 95th St, Aug. 2, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, p. c. as per bond; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St.....$8,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 52 ft w of Avenue C, 20.0x62.8; Benjamin Friedman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 3, due as per bond.....$8,000

PARK ROW, s e corner of Roosevelt St, 150.6x138.3x irregular x 87, prior mtg $120,-000; Ruth C. Burras and another to Ely Allsopp of Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, due March 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St.....$15,000

WATER ST, 347, s s, 19.6x75.2; John A. Sanche to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, Nov. 4, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

WEST ST, n e corner of Cedar St, 47.2x64.9; Orland Holding Co. to George Franke, 761 Blake Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

2D AV, w s, 126.3 ft s of 106th St, 25x100; Gustave J. Haase to Emerich Huskay, 212 East 11th St, Nov. 4, prior mtg $18,000, due as per bond; attorney, M. M. Goodman, 309 Broadway.....$2,000

24TH ST, s s, 122.8 ft w of 2d Av, 24.2x 98.9; Pietrina Battaglini to L. Mundet & Son, Inc., King and Sullivan Sts, Brooklyn, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

29TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 40x98.9; Capace Realty Co. to Elsie K. Powell, 130 East 70th St, Nov. 4, 5 years; attorney, William Powell, 7 Wall St.....$40,000

43D ST, 135 East, n s, 141.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles Connor to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Oct. 30, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

48TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Ferdinand B. Engler to William W. Carpenter and another, Vineland, N. J., 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000, March 28; attorney, D. B. Getz, 208 Christopher Av, Brooklyn.....$550

67TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Mary A. Buckley to Anna C. Burke, 1,733 University Av, prior mtgs $18,-000, Nov. 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & N. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$10,000

70TH ST, 205 West, n s, 115.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.5; Robert F. Wadhams to Nellie W. Griesel, 2,030 Broadway, Nov. 3, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

92D ST, n s, 29.4 ft e of Madison Av, 17x 100.8; Louise L. Hoguet to National Academy of Design, 145 West 109th St, due as per bond, Nov. 4; attorneys, Phelps & Dunst, 2 Broad St.....$28,000

111TH ST, 108 and 110 East, s s, 52.6 ft e of Park Av, 52.6x100; Arthur D. Cahn to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 3, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$50,000

114TH ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.11x 100.11; Carmine Tredia to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

120TH ST, 24 West, s s, 236 ft w of 5th Av, 18x104.6; Lenora B., wife of Benjamin Natkins, to Marian, wife of William W. Macay, 482 4th Av, June 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 41x99.11; West 154th St. Co., Inc., to Louise B. Colonna, 2 West 89th St, Nov. 4, due Nov. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

187TH ST, 515 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x94.9; Leona Holding Corporation to Angelina Danziger, 11 East 79th St, and another, trustees of Max Danziger, Nov. 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Gross & S., 309 Broadway.....$95,000

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 615, n w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Levi M. Scoville to George H. Diehl, 18 West 127th St, Nov. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

COURTLANDT AV, 615, w s, 25x100; Levi M. Scoville to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 377.5 ft n of 181st St, 40.8x101.4; Louis Koster to Florence E. Wissert, 281 Summit Av, Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.....$4,000

FILMORE ST, s w corner of Virginia Av, 50.1x104.3; Anton J. Gerlich to Samuel J. Ashley, 747 St. Nicholas Av, and another, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

HOLLAND AV, n e corner of 214th St, 25x 100; Raffaela Lombardi to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 4, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Bell, 9 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$4,000

NELSON AV, 1,083, w s, 25x87.4; Michael Vrolon to Mary L. Broderick, 235 West 133d St, Oct. 29; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 102.3 ft s of Fordham Rd, two lots, 50.5x105, two mtgs, each $33,-000; Arden Construction Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Nov. 3, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$66,000

VALENTINE AV, 2,482, e s, 50x130; Peter Herlich to Eberhardt & Podgur, 506 5th Av, prior mtg $38,000, Nov. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strand & S., 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

WRIGHT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 233d St, 28.1x 85; Annie F. Olsen to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Bell, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$3,600

170TH ST, 850 East, s s, 28.6x33.9; Bessie Fish to John McGowan, 850 East 170th St, July 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. R. Bunnell, 55 John St.....$300

203D ST, e s, 100 ft s of Webster Av, 75x 100; John F. Sheridan to Margaret E. Donahue, 282 East 201st St, Nov. 1, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, John V. Sheridan, 3,678 White Plains Road.....$5,000

235TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, two lots, 40x100, two mtgs, cash $1,200; Harmony Construction Co., Inc., to Margaret O'Kennedy, 601 West 176th St, (two prior mtgs, $3,250 each,) Oct. 30, due Jan. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,500

1st Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Franklin Borg Co., 114 Flushing Av, Brooklyn.....$800

32 DST, 106 and 108 West, store and basement; Greeley Square Leasing and Improvement Co. to Frederick W. Anderson, 7 East 32d St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915.....$8,000

40TH ST, 147 West, store and basement; Mary M. E. Deane, executrix, to Jas. Gannon, 116 East 169th St, 10 years from Dec. 15; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$2,700

Bronx.

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 800, all; Gaetano Del Bello and another, trustee, to William Mullarkey, 74 West 100th St, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$720 and $900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, 624; Samuel Epstein, Inc., against Theodore C. Marceau, owner; M. L. Weiss Co., Inc., contractor, owner.....$171

89TH ST, 114 East; J. & M. Rosenstreich against Mary A. Thornton, owner; Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, contractor.....$25

89TH ST, 112 East; Jacob Rosenstreich et al. against Mary A. Thornton, owner; Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, contractor.....$25

132D ST, 503 West; J. & M. Rosenstreich against Mary A. Thornton, owner; Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, contractor.....$13

204TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 75x 100; Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc., against 204th St. Corporation, owner and contractor.....$500

Bronx.

BARTHOLDI ST, n s, 30.8 ft e of Rosewood Av, 50x95; Jas. Martinelli against P. S. Construction Co., owner; Frank E. Sabetti, contractor, (renewal).....$570

VALENTINE AV, 2,961; Christian Meurer against Margaret Burkart, owner and contractor.....$30

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

47TH ST, 315 and 317 West; Frank E. Wallis against Charles J. Richter et al., June 6, 1911, (vacated.).....$200

82D ST, 324 and 326 East; David Anger against Agnes Dunphy et al., Oct. 11, 1915.....$20

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

52D ST, 415 East; Lewis A. London against Emanuel Florheim et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Rasch.

24TH ST, 404 East; John A. Brann, Trustee, against Annie M. Christie et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Fennelly.

67TH ST, 209 East; Frederick C. Schneider against Amelia W. Schenck et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gross & Sneudairs.

CATHARINE ST, 45 and 45½; D. Comyn Moran against William J. Collhan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

CHARLES ST, s w corner of Waverley Place, 75x38.10; Isaac Marx against Margaret M. Fritz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

Bronx.

LOT 20, map of new Village of Jerome, Williamsbridge; Frank Gass against Katie C. Johnson et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, M. B. McHugh.

ARTHUR AV, 2,110 and 2,112; Gussie Morgenstern against Uwanta Construction Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. N. Tuckman.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Factory or factory properties for sale or to lease in all sections of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Geo. W. Palmer & Co.,
781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.

Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Garden Station
15 Minutes from Herald Square
via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only) (1.15 Saturday only) 1.35, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00 (5.11, except Saturday) (5.18 Saturday only) 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

ONLY $500 DOWN—$30 MONTHLY—
for a splendid hollow tile and stucco, two-family house in choice location on Richmond Road, New Dorp Manor; all improvements; rent of second floor will pay carrying expense and you can own your home by saving rent you now pay; can be seen by appointment. Address B. W. Hitchcock, 25 Ann St., New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY FOR SALE
IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1½ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO., 168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1982 and 1984, all; Frederick W. Diehl et al. to William F. Hallinan, 1,982 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from Nov. 4, 1915; attorney, Edw. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$2,400

1ST AV, 2,109, north store and basement; Maria Cipollaro to Vincenzo Stugato, 2,199

Teachers of History

Secretary of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association writes to the Editor of The New York Times Current History Magazine in sending thirty subscriptions for students of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association:

"Enclosed please find a list of thirty names of subscribers to the Current History, beginning with the October Number. These are names of students in a class formed by the Philadelphia Teachers' Association in conjunction with the University of Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Professor William E. Lingelbach."

Current History Magazine of The New York Times, 204 pages, illustrated, 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. On all news stands. Send for specimen copy.

RENT then BUY

New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchasing privilege, rent to apply. Builder, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
Ocean View plots at attractive prices. Fully restricted. Building Loans arranged.
RAVESINK PARK Inc.
280 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40TH ST.
Sublet, Furnished, to Oct. 1st, 1916, Very desirable north light Studio Apartment. 4 ROOMS & BATH. Supt. on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
2 AND 3 ROOMS AND BATH
36 WEST 35TH ST.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
1 WEST 34TH STREET.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, long or short leases, east or west side, high class only.
R. DE FLOREZ,
FURNISHED APARTMENT SPECIALIST.
501 Fifth Avenue. Murray Hill 8850.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT
CEDARHURST, L. I.
Attractive furnished residence, very near station. Five master's bedrooms and two baths. Inquire
WOODBURY SEAMANS,
46 East 31st Street, N. Y. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

New Fireproof Factory Building
To Lease for Term of Years
20,000 Feet
Modern, up-to-date
will finish to suit desirable tenant
M. F. HAMSLEY,
36th St. and 2nd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Havemeyer Bldg.
Modern Fireproof Construction.
Cortlandt, Church and Dey Sts.
Owing to the removal to their new building, on May 1, 1916, of the New York Telephone Company, which for many years have occupied several floors in this building,
There will be available for rent Several Desirable Offices and Whole Floors
Location unsurpassed, being adjacent to Hudson Terminal, Subway & 6th Av. "L."
HIGHEST STANDARD SERVICE.
Apply to
Havemeyer Real Estate Co.
Office in the Building.

526-530 W. 25th St.
6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.
Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.
Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

CORNER STORE
With large light basement, suitable for Dressmaker, Milliner, Interior Decorator or Drug Store.
S. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 53d St.
Apply Land Brokerage Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.
RENT, $1,700 EACH.
Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.
331 WEST 88TH ST.
RENT, $2,500.
Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.
OTTO DENCKER,
503 5th Av. Tel. 8977 Murray Hill.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against four bags, each containing about 100 pounds of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-three bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against sixteen bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United State for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7845.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large verandas and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn price, $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y., Room 65. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

A Home to Your Liking.—We are starting a number of beautiful cottages in select section on Brighton Beach Road, and will build one to suit you for less money than you can buy elsewhere; plans and specifications furnished free; 10% down, balance monthly installments. Call, write, or phone Clearfield Development Co., 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 9861.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For sale or To Let.

At Queens Station, 30 minutes from New York, I offer four lots in restricted section among beautiful homes; five minutes' walk from station; water, gas, electric light, cement walk, paved street; sacrifice price, $325 per lot; title guaranteed; reasonable terms. R. Eschenbrenner, Room 714, 47 West 34th St., phone Greeley 3050.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SACRIFICE SALE,
NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern, completely equipped ten-room residence; directly accessible cars, station, and water; specially good location in best street in the town; owner compelled to live in city; will sell $12,500 property for $9,500. M 91 Times.

Parlor floor, with store front, 64 Madison Av., at 27th St.; 25x100; steam heat. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 B'way at 26th. Telephone Farr, 9494.

BROADWAY AND 42D STREET
Furnished Private Office or Desk Room 801-6 Longacre Building.

Florist will rent greater part of his unique store for tea room or dancing. 10 East 59th St.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk, reasonable to desirable tenant. 206 5th Av., Room 1,178.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BOARDS OF TRADE, ATTENTION.

Metal manufacturer, employing 75, wants about 40,000 square-foot factory; preferably one floor, with railroad siding, and within 10 miles of 42d St. Address David Michaelson, 82 Broadway, New York City.

LOFT WANTED IN BROOKLYN, about 40x100, with power and live steam. Gans, Davis & O'Neill, 140 Nassau St., New York.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

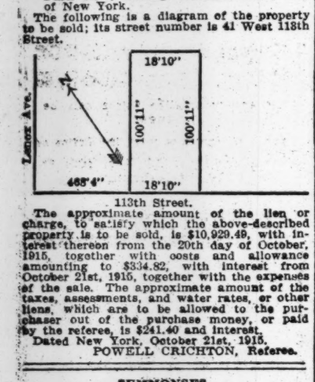
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY BENNETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant easterly four hundred and sixty-eight feet and four inches from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; said land lying in Section 6, Block 1597, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.
DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 41 West 113th Street.



113th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,929.49, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.82, with interest from October 21st, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.40 and interest.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Plaintiff, against AMELIA N. DUNLAP, individually and as executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Dunlap, deceased; MINNIE DUNLAP BAKER, WILLIAM ALLEN DUNLAP, DAISY DUNLAP BRADSHAW, now known as DAISY DUNLAP THOMPSON; FANNIE LAWSON JOHNSTON, ROBERT DUNLAP LAMSON, MARION BAKER, now known as MARION BAKER DELAMETER; GEORGE CARLYLE BAKER, GORDON ABBOTT BAKER, JOHN ROBERT LAWSON JOHNSTON; ARTHUR H. LAMSON, individually and as sole executor and trustee under the will of Grace Dunlap Lamson, deceased, and LAVENDER AMELIA DUNLAP, Defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1915.
R. FLOYD CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants: William Allen Dunlap, Lavender Amelia Duplap, Fannie Lawson Johnston, and John Robert Lawson Johnston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of October, 1915, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
R. FLOYD CLARKE,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.
To the Holders of Stocks and Bonds of The American Dock and Improvement Company, a Corporation of New Jersey, or, to Whom It May Concern:

Take notice, that application will be made by the undersigned Company to the Honorable Edwin Robert Walker, Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, at the Court of Chancery, in the State House, in the City of Trenton, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of November, A. D. nineteen hundred and fifteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the appointment of Trustees or a Trustee, under a certain mortgage dated July 1st, 1881, given to secure certain bonds issued thereunder, aggregating five millions of dollars, made by The American Dock and Improvement Company to George F. Baker, John S. Kennedy and Henry S. Little, trustees for the bondholders, as the successors or successor of said John S. Kennedy and Henry S. Little, both of whom are deceased, pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage and the power residing in the said Court of Chancery of New Jersey in such case made and provided, at which time and place, parties interested may appear and be heard.

Dated, November 1, 1915.
THE AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
By G. O. WATERMAN, Secretary.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Loan of $25,000, 3 to 5 years, in the South on property valued at $75,000 to $100,000; nearly one-mile front on right of way of L. & N. R. R. and Alabama River; interested will furnish full particulars. Address Gordon, P. O. Box 772, Montgomery, Ala.

Will buy 3d and 2d mortgages to any amount. Rent money advanced. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Handsomely furnished nine-room house with Winter sleeping porch, steam heat, electric light, Oriental rugs, piano and Victrola; $125 per month. Address H. J. Prudden, 7 Oneida Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., or 456 Fourth Av., New York City.

New Rochelle Properties. — Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St. Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

New modern house, semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and large porch, gas and electricity, parquet floors; large trees; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 4 minutes from express station; 100 trains daily; restricted and refined neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.
Need $150 cash at once; balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot, Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH BARGAIN, a 10-room cottage, 2 baths, fully furnished; will sell to quick buyer 25 per cent. less than value; easy payments. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

Farm.—Owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Herald Square, will accept reliable family as tenant on particularly low terms, subject to two months' notice. S 33 Times.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $100; terms; wonderful bargain. Madden, 325 E. 31st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of desirable lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Ranack, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase large number of lots. For further particulars address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished; fit for the honeymoon of the first lady of the land; price, $200 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garage, garden, best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars by postcard.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Farm 7½ acres, 18 miles from city, 8-room house, barn, accommodations for 1,000 chickens; fruit; terms to suit.
J. S. Wohlfarth, 807 Fifth Avenue.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 56x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Dwellings and farms, large and small, for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 564 Fulton St., Jamaica.

To Let—Furnished.

To Rent.—Near Stamford, Conn., furnished house, 9 rooms, fully furnished; all conveniences; 4 baths; rents in Summer for $200 per month; until May 1, to responsible person, $30 per month. C. H. Young, Springdale, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Exclusive Park Ave. Apartment, (New Building, Below 59th.)—14 rooms, 4 baths, 5 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms; will lease for 2 years, handsomely furnished, at $6,000 per year; or for shorter term; will consider leasing unfurnished. R. De Florez, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 501 5th Ave. Murray Hill 8850.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

East 40th St.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Beautifully furnished new apartment in dentist's residence, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; quiet, exclusive, unusual, reasonable; telephone. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

To Rent—Well-furnished apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths dressing room and large foyer; living room 18x35. Apartment 2B, 131 Riverside Drive. Phone 5735 Schuyler.

Five to nine rooms, $100-$350 upward; private families subleasing, furnished, chiefly new buildings, west side. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Col. 3974.

If you have a nicely furnished, high-class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months see d full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 40th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

Apartment, 2 sunny rooms, bath; newly furnished and built, with meals, $35 weekly. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

74TH ST., 25 WEST.—Superlatively furnished 2 to 4 rooms; bath; remodeled; private.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $5-$8.

New Jersey.

To adults, furnished apartment, until May 1, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, billiard table, and piano; $150 per month; automobile space in garage. 188 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Concourse, 2,028, and Burnside Av.—5-6 large rooms; southern exposure; all improvements; moderate rent; convenient to cars.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE NEWPORT,
52d Street, 200-206 West, s. s. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms; $55 to $75. Elevator; steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

113TH ST., 315 WEST.—$35 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

Studios, 2 West 16th St.
Rents, $22-$30.
See Resident Housekeeper or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 B'way, at 26th
Farr. 9494.

BIG CONCESSIONS
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 4 & 5 rooms, $40 & $60; 6 & 7 rooms, $70 & $80. 4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

To Sublet, apartment of 8 rooms, large foyer, 3 baths, dressing room; living room 18x36. Apartment 2B, 131 Riverside Drive. Phone 5735 Schuyler.

Will sublet newly decorated six-room apartment; new fixtures; fine location. Harrington, 616 West 116th St. Morningside 6704.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

183d St., 534 West.—Five large rooms; private house; all improvements; rent $32; near subway; references required.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$38.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

88th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Carolyn Court, 414 West 121st St.—Choice 3-4-5 rooms and bath; $480-$730.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 116th St.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $35 to $100.

Brooklyn.

Why live in Manhattan? High class apartments. Beautiful location. "The Clarendon," Bedford Av. and Clarendon Rd. 28 minutes to Manhattan City Hall. $28.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Refined young couple desire furnished two-room apartment, with bath and light housekeeping privileges, below 50th St.; state price. D 213 Times Downtown.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $600 month. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Wanted handsomely furnished apartment, 2, 3 rooms, in 40's, for one year; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Any reasonable price for comfortably furnished apartment; immediate occupancy. Telephone 4520 Murray Hill, or write Blight, M 131 Times.

Adult family want apartment below 96th St., near Broadway; 3 master bedrooms $200 limit; particulars. Breese, 302 Times.

Unfurnished.

Family of two; five light rooms, bath; elevator, electric light, modern. Box 2, 1,563 3d Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57th AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable large room, private bath; refined, homelike appointments; tasty, nourishing cooking; very reasonable; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Exceptional accommodations for gentleman.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Single double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable second-floor room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large and single room; private bathroom, complete; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH COOKING, FRENCH TASTE; attractive, newly furnished rooms, private baths, with board, offered by lady from Paris to persons appreciating refined surroundings, with a parisian atmosphere.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike surroundings; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 237,239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquella.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cosy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

83D, 17 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front room; electricity; good meals; moderate; references. Mrs. C. Safferen.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story room; private bath; excellent board.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

87TH, 352 WEST, Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—One beautiful large room attractively furnished, in well appointed house; also medium sized room.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

100TH, 258 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

102D, 363 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aarons.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, exceptionally good table; refined associates; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

129TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable large room, dressing room; electricity; two gentlemen; table guests.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and service; social surroundings; $8 up one; $15 up two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; pleasant single room; references; phone 7392 Audubon

TABLE GUESTS.
56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Comfortable, steam-heated double room; exclusive house; reasonable; references; table guests entertained.

Brooklyn.

78TH ST., 357, Brooklyn.—Nurse takes invalid, infirm, in her attractive cottage.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, eighteen years old, wants room and board with private family; can give best of references; willing to pay about $5.00 per week. Box A 2 Times Annex.

A young gentleman of refinement would like a congenial HOME with a private family on the west side; full particulars essential. A 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN wishes comfortable room and board; private family preferred; references exchanged. S 46 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 25 Fenimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 136.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful year-around home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna or Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

211 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland station; moderate rates; reference.

Connecticut.

Rockledge Villa.—Lady owning large country house desires to share same with young married couple. Rooms, single or en suite, for adults. 50 minutes from New York. Garage. References necessary. Address K., General Delivery, Stamford, Conn. Telephone 2000.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small steam-heated rooms.

177TH ST., 180 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D, 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6, $5; another, $4; telephone.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable large room, suitable two; private house; all conveniences.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 78.—Desirable large front room; steam bath; running water; $5.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished room, with, without private bath; phone; gas, electricity.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $22.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually nice rooms; southern exposure; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

12TH, 215 WEST.—Front parlor, large rooms heated, running water.

12TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; telephone; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 19 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

57TH, 109 WEST. — Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; convenient L and subway; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

63D, 105 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences; moderate rent; private family; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; private house.

118 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautiful room; Central Park West; unusual conveniences; phone 8280 Columbus.

70TH, (2,080 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

72D, 246 WEST.—The Greystone. Tel. Col. 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; adjoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

102 WEST 77TH.
Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

78TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

79TH, 304 WEST.—Front, back parlor; two gentlemen or business couple; Schuyler 8184. Robertson.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated. Barney.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references.

83D, 219 WEST.—Front suite; steam; reasonable; no other roomers; gentlemen. Dunne.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, adjoining bath; steam; reasonable; hall room, $2. Mueller.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

93D, 303 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; very refined surroundings; table board.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Medium-sized room; all new furniture; modern conveniences; southern exposure; select house.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive medium front room; business lady preferred. Apt. 4B.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; conveniences; telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST. — Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 8-A.

97TH, 149 WEST.—Two large rooms; nicely furnished rooms; quiet house; phone.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

102D, 306, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

104TH, 244 WEST, (2d.)—Beautiful room, lavatory; high-class elevator; Broadway.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In beautiful apartment, large, light single room; bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life. Apt. 11.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Parlor and connecting bedroom for one or two; light, well furnished; private family. Apt. 28.

118TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; one, two gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive single room; running water; large closet; conveniences. Apartment 3W.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Beautiful front room, overlooking Morningside Drive; board optional. Crane.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; homelike surroundings. Apt. 26.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South room; electric building; beside Columbia, Morningside Park. Apartment 3.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; $3, $5. Hungerford.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cosy, warm room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $4. Overbury.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; board; business man, woman; subway. Apt. 42.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 2B.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 3515.

BEAUTIFUL, sunny, perfectly kept room, (or suite,) very moderate; references. 71 W. 68th.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,605.—Rooms, en suite, single; homelike; elevator; subway; board optional. Treloar.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 2.)—Small room; private family; all conveniences; subway.

LADY will rent large, sunny parlor bedroom, handsomely furnished; high-class apartment. Morningside 5805. Apt. 6A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive large outside single room. Apartment 3B.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 89½.—Two light adjoining rooms; first floor. Bell 1, left side.

12,000 People Daily Have Raved at This Wonderful $1,000,000 Film

ALL SIDES OF THE WAR ALL THE Armies ALL THE Navies ALL THE Air Fleets

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle & 59th St.

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Shown in all the beauty of natural color. Continuous, 2 to 12. Admission 25c.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8 Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2. LAST 3 TIMES Wm. Gillette Sherlock Holmes Next Mon.—"SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Tel. 3093 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15 KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC After the Play Visit Danse de Folies. "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15 ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 210. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA

HUDSON West 44th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Under Fire With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. ROLLING STONES

ELTINGE West 42d St. OPENING Tomorrow Night "FAIR AND WARMER" A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. Last 4 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE BIRTH OF A NATION Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50, 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang

FULTON West 46 St. Mon. Night Beginning SEATS NOW. ARNOLD DALY ANNOUNCES "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15. The BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT Princess Pat With ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 "Bringing Up Father" Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. Next Week.....:"A Pair of Sixes"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. "EXPERIENCE" Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. Next Week.....:"Potash & Perlmutter"

YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1 "SINNERS" Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. Next Week.....:"Bringing Up Father"

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Tel. 23 Bry. Eve. 8:20 Last Pop. Mat. Tomorrow 2:20 Last 3 Times The Girl Who Smiles Musical Hit by Authors of "Alma," "Adele," etc. Wed. Night, Nov. 10th. Seats Now. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a Romantic Comedy, "THE GREAT LOVER."

Hippodrome Mgnt. Charles Dillingham. Mat. Today Best Seats $1. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50 1500 Seats Every Performance 50c. GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray 10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People SOUSA and His BAND Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT SOUSA AND HIS BAND "HIP" STARS Orville Harrold, Nat Wills & Features—500 People. ENTIRE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.

81ST THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway and 81st St. Phone 2980 Schuyler. BEGINNING Mon., Nov. 8 First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with Splendid Vaudeville. Complete change of program Mon. & Thurs. Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c. Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Ev. Prices

44th Street THEATRE JUST WEST OF B'WAY. WOMEN ONLY 2:30, 4 & 8. | MEN ONLY AT 9:15 P.M. TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE BY DR. CHLOSSINGK. —ADMISSION 25c.—

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 LILLIAN RUSSELL, HARRY GREEN & CO., Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Courtney Sisters, Craig Campbell, Bert Levy, others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. NORA BAYES, Maryland Singers, Perry & Heath, Mullen & Coogan, ots.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Dorothy Jardon, MASON-KEELER CO., Vanderbilt & Moore.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS "THE Success of The Century." CONCERT SUNDAY—15 ALL-STAR ACTS

DALY'S Broadway & 31st St. Matinee 10c, 15c, 25c PINK LADY BURLESQUERS || WITH SAM RICE AND 35 PEOPLE

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Seats as far in advance as desired. at 2:15—15c., 25c., 50c. at 8:15—25c. to $1.00. Sporting Widows

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Evening 8:15. HOHEIT TANZT WALZER. Saturday Matinee, EIN IDEALER GATTE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE MONDAY NOV. 8th GALA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE Under Auspices of French Govt. SOCIETE FRATERNELLE DES ARTISTES de France GREATEST BILL OF INTERNATIONAL OPERATIC & DRAMATIC STARS AND CELEBRITIES EVER APPEARING JOINTLY FRENCH ARTISTS already here: PAUL CAPELLANI (In his first appearance in Rouget de Lisle.) LEON ROTHIER Andree Mery Claude Benedict MARGUERITE BERIZAT Mme. Marguerite d'Estrees Andre Tourett, Violinist Lillian Greuze Yvonne Garlick CHRISTIANE EYMAEL (Opera of Brussels), Soloist of Concert Colonne. Expected on the La Fayette: MLLE. MARTHE CHENAL AMERICAN ARTISTS: DAVID BISPHAM ELSIE JANIS In Imitations of famous French Actresses: Maurice Farkoa, Melville Ellis, Irene Bordoni, and LEOPOLD GODOWSKY SEATS NOW ON SALE $1.00 to $5.00

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Benefit Organized by THE ELINOR COMSTOCK MUSIC SCHOOL In Honor of MR. AND MRS. PADEREWSKI Dancers of Pavlowa Ballet—Bazaar—Entertainment—Tea and Reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Sale of Mme. Paderewski's Celebrated Polish Refugee Dolls. T. Wronski of the Boston Opera—Arnold Volpe and his orchestra. Biltmore Hotel 3 to 7 P. M., November 5th, 1915 Admission Tickets—$2.00, on sale at Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Aeolian Hall, and Elinor Comstock Music School, 41 E. 80th St.

THE FIRST BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, This Morning at 11 o'Clock, MARIE RAPPOLD ANTONIO SCOTTI JOSEF HOFMANN Prices—$3; Boxes, $50. On sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. This Afternoon at 3, AEOLIAN HALL, And Next Sunday Afternoon at 3, FRIEDA HEMPEL Weber, Mozart, Debussy, J. Strauss, Carpenter. Seats at Box Office, also Rm. 1202 AEOLIAN HALL

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch.....Conductor Soloists: GRAINGER, ELMAN, HOFMANN. Christmas Carols by Cathedral Choir. Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 22, Feb. 5, 26, Mch. 11, CARNEGIE HALL. Boxes, tickets, programmes at office, 33 W. 42d St. (Aeolian Bldg., Room 1202.)

This Evening (8:30) at CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave. PHADRIG AGO'N Prima donna of the Berlin, Hambourg, Dresden, Prague Opera Houses. Dramatic moments from Opera in Costume. Management Music Service Bureau, Inc., 35 E. 4th St. Teatre Verdi.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:30. MARGUERITE BERIZA Chicago Opera Co. and GENIA D'AGARIOFF assisted by THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY Orchestra. Modest Altschuler, Conductor. Seats $2 to 50c. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.

GODOWSKY Carnegie Hall, Sat. Afternoon, Nov. 13 ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT. NOV. 6, at 3. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch RUSSIAN PROGRAM SONG RECITAL. Man'g't Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL 1st Concert, Tues. Evg., Nov. 9, 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET Asst. Artist—CARL FRIEDBERG Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. SPALDING 2d Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3. RECITAL BY Guiomar Novaes BRAZILIAN PIANIST. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3. VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO De GOGORZA (STEINWAY PIANO). Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Ev., Nov. 8, at 8:15 Annual Recital OF SONGS Percy Hemus (America's Baritone) THIRD YEAR BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

Harris Theatre, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7th, at 3. ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF N. Y. MAX JACOBS, Conductor. DAVID HOCHSTEIN, Soloist. Tickets $1.00, 50c., 25c. Now at Box Office.

BEATRICE de HOLTHOIR HUMOROUS RECITATIONS in French & English. Note Change of Address Write 115 West 71st St. Col. 4131.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Ev., Nov. 6, at 8:15. Song Recital by ARTHUR HERSCHMANN 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. 10:30 AM. to 11:30 PM. REGULAR PRICES, 10c TO 50c. Geraldine Farrar in "CARMEN" Next Week: Mary Pickford in "Mme. Butterfly."

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30 Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1 School Children's Mat. Sat. 11 A. M., 25c, 50c. The Battle Cry of Peace

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Mat. Sat. Washington Square Players $1.00 & 50c

GANGSTER MADDEN STAYS IN SING SING

New Trial Is Refused and Recanting Woman Witnesses Are Held for Perjury.

PROSECUTION EXONERATED

Judge Nott Suggests Change of Law to Make Punishment for False Testimony Easier.

Owen Madden, the west side gang leader, who killed "Patsy" Doyle on Nov. 28 last, must remain in Sing Sing to serve out his twenty-year term for murder. Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday not only denied Madden's motion for a new trial, but also caused the arrest for perjury of the two girls, Margaret Everdeane and Frieda Horner, who endeavored to serve the prisoner by recanting the testimony which they gave against him when he was tried and convicted. Both girls were arraigned before Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court yesterday and held in $10,000 bail each.

In his decision denying Madden a new trial, Judge Nott exonerates Deputy Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel and Mrs. Marion M. Goldman of the New York Probation and Protective Association from any attempt to "frame" the gangster by forcing witnesses to commit perjury, as was charged by Margaret Everdeane, Frieda Horner, and the sailor, Willie Mott, who is now at sea on the United States battleship Brooklyn. Judge Nott decides that the witnesses committed perjury not in the testimony which they gave at Madden's trial, but in their recantation of that testimony. As to the legal merits of the application for a new trial, Judge Nott declares:

"The newly discovered evidence consists entirely in the statements of the people's witnesses impeaching and discrediting themselves and their testimony. It has been settled in this State by many decisions that a motion for a new trial will not be granted where the only basis thereof is an attempt to discredit or impeach the witnesses who testified on the trial, and I am not able to see that it is material whether the impeaching or discrediting evidence is given by the witnesses themselves or by other parties."

Judge Nott in a review of the evidence presented on the motion for a new trial explains the desire of the witnesses to recant by the fact that they have been closely associated with members of the Madden gang ever since he was convicted. On one occasion, the Judge points out, both girls appeared at the office of the District Attorney and demanded protection from violence threatened by Madden's friends.

"It further appears," declares Judge Nott, "that some few weeks before the moving affidavits were obtained, the two women went to live with one Lawlor, an intimate friend of the defendant, and one of his principal witnesses at the trial. This man had previously been convicted of maintaining a disorderly house."

Judge Nott, in the concluding paragraphs of his opinion on the Madden case, deplores the ease with which State witnesses may come into court and recant testimony, in order to undo the conviction of criminals.

"The number of cases," says Judge Nott, "in which witnesses have furnished recanting affidavits on motions for new trials has lately increased, the witnesses doubtless appreciating the fact that they may confess to deliberate perjury with impunity because of the practical difficulties in the way of prosecuting them therefor. In spite of such confessions the prosecution must prove on which occasion the perjury was committed, that is, on the original trial or on the motion for a new trial, and that is often impossible to do."

Judge Nott suggests an amendment to Section 1627 of the penal law making it less difficult to prosecute recanting witnesses for perjury even though the testimony they gave at the original trial "was not written testimony by them subscribed" as required by this particular section of the penal law.

Two other gangsters, Arthur Bieler and John McArdle, implicated with Madden in the murder of "Patsy" Doyle are also in Sing Sing, Bieler for eighteen years and McArdle for ten years. McArdle was convicted and Bieler pleaded guilty.

SLATON NOT MOLESTED.

Ex-Governor, Here on Business, Denies Discourtesy in Georgia.

Ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, his wife, and Mrs. Slaton's mother, Mrs. W. D. Grant, arrived last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Slaton will remain three weeks in this city upon matters of business. The man who saved Leo Frank from legal death returned to Atlanta a month ago and quietly took up the practice of law. He denied a rumor that he intended to come to New York to live. He intended, he said, to resume his life in Atlanta as he had lived it before he was Governor.

"I have been in Atlanta for the last four weeks, and my reception has been all that I could desire," he said. "There has not been an act of unkindness or discourtesy shown, nor any anonymous letters. I was accompanied by no guard on the streets, though very often my friends were with me."

KILLS WIFE AND 2 CHILDREN.

Footman, Insane from Illness, Then Commits Suicide.

Crazed by illness and lack of sleep, Edward McManus, a footman, killed his wife, his 4-year-old son, and a baby two months old, and committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a razor in his apartments at 448 West 164th Street early yesterday morning.

McManus attacked his wife without warning, and before she was able to protect her children had cut their throats with the razor. A brother, who recognized the screams of his sister-in-law, was barred out by a locked door and was unable to interfere in time to grapple with McManus, who had by that time killed himself.

Little was known of the family in the neighborhood, but it was said that McManus had been despondent for several weeks.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO., with PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE | LAST 3 TIMES To-night at 8: "L'Amore dei tre Re," with Ferrari-Fontana, Villani, Baklanoff, Mardones, Moranzoni; "Orfeo," with Favlowa, Vollinine, Gay, Ballet and Chorus.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave. ELMENDORF SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:30. MONDAY MATINEE AT 2:45. THE BRITISH ISLES Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

TRIANGLE PLAYS This Week: "Saved by Wireless," Bessie Barriscale in "The Golden Claw," Weber & Fields in "The Best of Enemies," Douglas Fairbanks in "Double Trouble." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices: Matinee, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

HORSE SHOW The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show and for reserved seats for any single performance.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 2nd Season Opens Thur., Nov. 11 TREASURE ISLAND SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE 1366.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15 JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS. | ALL SEATS Meadowbrook Orchestra. | 10 others. | RESERVED Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. | 25c, 35c, 50c.

PRINCETON-HARVARD FOOTBALL Seats bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel. Phone 4189 Greeley.

GANGSTERS FOUGHT TO CONTROL GIRL

Men Charged with Abducting Dorothy Wallace Say She Was Taken from Them.

HAD FLED TO BROOKLYN

Then Girl's Hair Was Cut Short and She Was Persuaded to Put On Man's Attire.

Dorothy Wallace, the thirteen-year-old girl who ran away a week ago from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wallace, 372 River Drive, Passaic, N. J., and for several days thereafter had lived in a cave near the Kingsland Road in the Delawanna Woods, was found yesterday by Brooklyn detectives. A man who was found in the girl's company was arrested.

The first clue to the girl's abductors came from Joseph Finnell, a caddie at the Yountakah Country Club in Delawanna, N. J., who described two young Italians he had seen with her on Monday. This clue was sent to all the Police Departments after the girl's friends and her brother Carlton had searched for her through the woods in Delawanna and along the rivers in the vicinity of her home. Detectives Grieco and O'Connor of the Seventh Branch Bureau, Brooklyn, recognized two Brooklyn youths from the caddie's description and followed them on Tuesday afternoon to an apartment they had rented in a tenement in Suydam Street.

But Dorothy Wallace was not with them. They admitted that they had taken the girl from New Jersey to Brooklyn on Monday evening and had taken her to their apartment, where they cut off her hair with a knife and persuaded her to don a suit of their clothing.

"Two men, armed with revolvers, came here this morning and took the girl away from us," one of the men told the detectives. Both were arrested. They said they were Dominic Carrivano, a clerk, 19 years old, of 145 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, and Samuel Adamino, 20 years old, a caddie at a golf club near Passaic. Magistrate Reynolds held them without bail in the Gates Avenue Court on charges of abduction and white slavery and committed them to the Raymond Street Jail.

Yesterday afternoon Grieco and O'Connor had obtained a good photograph of the missing girl and they started out again to look for her. A half block from the bureau, at Stuyvesant and Willoughby Avenues, a man and a girl passed them.

"That looks like the girl!" exclaimed O'Connor. The detectives questioned the girl, who was dressed in woman's garb. The girl admitted she was Dorothy Wallace. Her companion said he was Peter Infrenca, 19 years old, of 126 George Street. He said he was befriending the girl and was taking her home. He was sent to Raymond Street Jail to join the other prisoners in the case and on the same charges.

Dorothy Wallace, who refused to tell anything about her second captors or where they had taken her, was sent to the Children's Society. The detectives went in search of two more men, as they found that Infrenca was not one of the two gunmen who had taken the girl from Carrivano and Adamino. The girl and the men under arrest will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court today.

BACON SAILS FOR WAR WORK

Rotterdam Carries Record Passenger List and $500,000 in Gold.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam did not leave Hoboken until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having to wait for her papers to come from the Dutch Consulate. She had 232 passengers in the first cabin, which is the largest number ever carried eastward by any Holland-America liner in November.

Robert Bacon, ex-United States Ambassador to Paris, sailed on the liner in connection with the work of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, and also the Harvard surgical unit with the British Army. "The American Ambulance in France," said Mr. Bacon, "is running now at high pressure and with maximum efficiency. The Harvard unit of thirty-two doctors and seventy-five nurses will be in charge of a British military hospital of 1,040 beds."

Mr. Bacon said that he expected to return in a few weeks to take up more actively the work of the Security League, Army League, Navy League, and other organizations for preparedness of which he is a member. "The various activities which have been formed for national service of all kinds, especially preparedness, I believe to be of great use," said Mr. Bacon, "and I am impressed with the importance of co-ordinating all the efforts that are being made to awaken the national consciousness."

The Rotterdam had 100 second class and 110 third class passengers, and nearly 1,000 people gathered at the pier to see her sail.

The Rotterdam carried $500,000 in gold consigned to banks in Amsterdam.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 14.

Special— Washable Fabric Gloves 65c Usually $1

Friday and Saturday Only.

"Doe Cham" Washable Fabric Gloves look like leather and wear like leather. When soiled—cold water and soap suds make them as clean and as fresh as new.

Colors—Buck Gray, Natural Chamois, Tan, Chamois with Black Embroidered Back.

Buy a pair of each color, while you can get them—Friday and Saturday only.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

JOLLY NIGHT WITH PIRATES.

Grolier Club Meets Ancient Artists in Appropriation.

Buccaneers, filibusters, pirates, highwaymen, and privateersmen held the stage at the first meeting of the Grolier Club, 29 East Thirty-second Street, last evening. On the walls and in cases were books and prints about Sir Henry Morgan, Captain Teach, alias "Black Beard;" Sir Francis Drake, Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin, and many other "worthies." They were the property of Don C. Seitz and Grenville Kane, lent to the club for exhibition until Nov. 20.

President Edward E. Kennedy said the collection was quite unique. It was remarkable, he added, that such a number of books on these subjects had been gathered. Piracy had been stamped out, but the highwaymen we still had with us. The newspapers had succeeded the old ballads and broadsides on highwaymen.

Don C. Seitz gave a history of the collected literature. He said that it had 1,800 titles on it. It was one of the oldest professions in the world. There were great pirates in the Elizabethan period, Sir Francis Drake among them. He gave an interesting account of John Esquemelin's "History of the Buccaneers," and of its different editions in various languages. Speaking of William Kidd, the pirate, he said that his home, 126 William Street, this city, was still standing. Kidd hid his loot on Gardiner's Island, but only a part of it had been found. Kidd, he said, had been executed to save his associates in the acts of piracy.

WALSH SENT TO SING SING.

N. Y. Central Ticket Seller Who Stole $5,000 Is Sentenced.

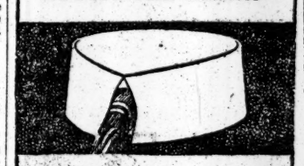
Edward F. Walsh, the ticket seller in the Grand Central Station who ran away with $5,000 cash belonging to the New York Central Railroad, was arraigned for sentence before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday. His counsel, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, asked for clemency on the ground that all of the money with the exception of about $400 had been recovered. Judge Crain heard Mr. Chanler's appeal and then sentenced Walsh to not less than one year and five months and not more than two years and six months in Sing Sing.

On Oct. 1 last, when Walsh stole the money, he eloped with Molly Donovan, a telephone operator whom he married in Philadelphia. After the marriage the girl learned of her husband's crime and she urged him to return to New York and surrender to the police, which he did, bringing with him most of the stolen cash.

"Millionaires" Jury Panel to Dine.

The Third Panel Sheriff's Jury held a meeting yesterday and installed Charles J. Warner as Foreman, M. W. Rayens as Secretary, and Henry L. Joyce as Treasurer. The Panel is known as the "Millionaires' Panel" because of the number of wealthy men serving on it. It was decided to hold the annual dinner of the Panel which is one of the largest dinners given during the Winter season, at the Hotel Biltmore in February next.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW 2 for 25c COLLAR IT FITS THE CRAVAT



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